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THE WEST AND SOUTH

Progress of the Campaign in Indiana.

Enthusiastic Republican Mass Meetings Throughout the State.

The South Growing Favorable to Grant's Election.

Gen. Reynolds' Anti-Election Order in Texas.

INDIANA.

Northern and Southern Indiana—Fort Wayne and Cambridge—Colfax Among His Friends.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Monday, Oct. 5, 1868.

It was a pleasant trip of two hundred miles that landed me in this curious little city of Fort Wayne. For much of that pleasure in the ride I am indebted to the enterprise of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railway, in supplying their line with most elegant and comfortable night cars, and I am no less indebted to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road, and to Mr. Collins, its courteous Western Superintendent.

At 12 o'clock meridian, I alighted from the passenger coach on the Toledo Road. To-day was to be a grand one for the friends of Grant and Colfax in Northern Indiana. It was the beginning of a week's campaign in Indiana by the brave, dark-eyed Logan, and Gen. Fremont, our national standard-bearer twelve years ago, was to be present and advocate the cause of peace and Union.

My first glance at Fort Wayne informed me that the announcement that this was to be the grand rally of the Republicans of Northern Indiana was a genuine one. Even looking from a distance upon this city of the prairies as we approached by train, was sufficient to show that all was life and gayety there to-day.

Fort Wayne is an enterprising town of anywhere between eighteen and twenty-five thousand inhabitants. It is the Thermopylæ pass of the Indiana Democracy—the home of that party's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; and Allen County, in which Fort Wayne is situated, expects to give between two and three thousand majority for Seymour and Blair, in an aggregate ballot of seven thousand. At such a place not the largest Union rally ever seen might be expected. But it proved an agreeable disappointment. The whole city was alive with visitors; the streets were gay with political banners, and the Stars and Stripes were everywhere flung to the breeze.

The processions were large, and in every way successful. The large wagons were numerous, not less than a score of them appearing in line. One large platform wagon, drawn by many horses, contained immense boilers, and all the implements used in making them. On the sides of the moving workshop was the following inscription: "Fort Wayne Boilermakers strong for Grant." Another wagon of sufficient dimensions carried a miniature foundry, the inscription on each side being; "We Mold to-day and Cast 3d November." A mostcapital illustration of the condition of the country—of the South—was made in a platform on wheels bearing a dilapidated dwelling, in terrible repair, and which looked as if it had taken part in the battle of Fredericksburg, or been worried by Sherman's Bummers and been "refugeein' it" ever since. It bore the inscription: "Give us Grant and Colfax, and we'll Reconstruct the Rebel States." As these wagons were moving in the grand procession, miles in length, the workmen were engaged at each. A section of a fine battery, located in the fair grounds, a half-mile from the city, belched forth a "hundred guns" for Grant and victory! The sight upon the capacious Fair Grounds was a fine one—at least fifteen acres of wagons, flags, banners, happy Republican girls in white dresses trimmed in blue and red, and the gay-looking fighting Boys in Blue intermingling everywhere with citizens and the rural yeomanry, who were out *en masse.* The day was glorious—a strong, invigorating and refreshing breeze constantly blowing, and all going merry as a marriage bell. One of the inscriptions on a large banner struck me as peculiarly *apropos*, viz.: "*Carpet-baggers—the advance guard of civilization; Christopher Columbus, the original.*"

The hour for public speaking had come. The disappointment, because of the non-appearance of either Logan or Fremont, soon faded in the glowing eloquence of Col. Dan Munn, of Illinois, who had kindly consented to fill Gen. Logan's appointments in this State—the General and one of his children being ill. Col. Munn discussed in an able manner all the issues before the country, and the impression left upon the multitude was excellent. If the Allen County Copperheads are not put to their wit's ends to hold their own next Tuesday, (the 13th,) indications are nothing. Other good speeches were made, following Col. Munn's, the principal one being by Col. J. P. C. Shanks, candidate for Congress in this district. All in all the Fort Wayne rally proved an auspicious success.

J. Q. T.

Eastern Indiana—Ovation to Gov. Morton—Mr. Colfax's Reception and Speech at Cambridge City.

Cambridge City, Eastern Indiana, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1868.

Yesterday I reported to you from Fort Wayne, up on the prairies by the sluggish Maumee, 225 miles distant by rail. On a swift train I came thundering down the Wabash Valley, first through those indescribable flats and wet prairies which envelop the region of Fort Wayne in a peculiar strangeness, then past the thriving young Cities of Peru, Logansport, Huntington, &c., to Lafayette. There I arrived in time to briefly witness the glorious ovation which was greeting the feeble-bodied but vigorous-minded Morton. Three days ago he feared his infirmities were enough to compel him to seek quiet and repose; but yesterday he rallied, and, with the courage of a Cato, went forth again to battle for Baker and Cumback's triumph next Tuesday. The Lafayette people are now thoroughly alive to the importance of the impending crisis, and are admirably burying the hatchet of the unfortunate family quarrel over Judge Orth, which has on many occasions acted as a stupefying opiate on Republican enthusiasm and Republican success in Old Tippecanoe. The reception given by them to Gov. Morton last night was glorious. The most magnificent torchlight procession of the campaign paraded the streets of the city; it was illumination and the glow of welcome everywhere, and the city for hours was a blaze of pyrotechnics. The Governor addressed a crowded audience of thousands, occupying every available foot of the spacious Opera-house, and thousands who sought entrance were turned away. The Senator discussed the questions of reconstruction and finance in an able and logical manner, clearly exposing the unpatriotic position of the Democracy, and the national outrage and fraud they were trying to commit under the hypocritical guise of a love for "greenbacks." He pronounced unequivocally in favor of an early and practical return to specie payment, and in earnest measure denounced the whole bond-cursing, greenback-lauding gang of cormorants as men vile enough to entice a Cæsar to a forum, and there stab and wound a nation by his assassination. On Saturday next the popular Senator expects, if physically able, to meet Gen. John Charles Fremont in Eastern Indiana, at an expected grand demonstration at Muncie. Morton and Fremont went down together, with colors flying, in 1856—the latter as the national Republican standard bearer, and the former as the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. Under more glorious auspices will these champions of the past and present meet at Muncie; and on Monday, the day before the final contest at the ballot-box, these same eminent publicists will close the last grand charge at a final rousing rally to be held at Shelbyville, the old home of Thomas A. Hendricks.

But at Lafayette last night another veteran war-horse of national Republicanism addressed the masses. I refer to ex-Governor ex-Senator Henry S. Lane. Col. Lane is a splendid old gentleman of the 1840-Whig type, full of years and honors. The witty old hero always prided himself on his personal beauty, and as he grows aged the *kind* of beauty he never failed to speak of increases in quality, and as the years roll by he nearer and nearer approximates in these charms to the fascinating Sam Galloway. Tom Corwin was homely compared with them, and George D. Prentice is to Lane and Galloway as magnolia to sunflower! Nevertheless, Col. Henry S. Lane continues to be eloquent, forcible, convincing and bewitching in his manner and impetuosity of oratory. Oh! that such grand champions of the right as Lane and Morton could be blest and bless a needy nation with perennial life—with the renewed youth and vigor of a Faust! Col. Lane was, it will be remembered, the President of the first National Convention of the Republican Party, which nominated John C. Fremont, at Philadelphia, in June, 1856. He was then the leader of the new and powerful organization in Indiana, if not in the West; but age and disability crept on him, coping with his honors, and now he refrains from the wear and tear of a political canvass except occasionally. He is a fervent friend of Schuyler Colfax and his indomitable beaver work for him at Chicago undoubtedly gave great strength to the Colfax side in the Chicago Convention. The Copperheads have recently encouraged their cohorts by quoting Senator Lane as having given up Indiana to Seymour and Blair. Last night he emphatically denied the slander, and predicted 20,000 majority for us in October and November.

Another hundred miles and I found myself in the midst of two of the grandest outpourings of the people it has been my pleasure to witness in the West this Autumn. Joining Mr. Colfax and friends at Indianapolis, we started from that city at 10:30 o'clock this morning for a three hours' ride by the loyal and excellent "Columbia, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway," under the superintendence of one of the most competent railroad men in the country, Mr. J. M. Lunt. Coming directly East, we pass through several important and thriving towns, among which are Greenfield, Knightstown and Dublin.

Cambridge City is an enterprising and thriving little city, situated in the garden of the State, the productive and attractive White Water Valley. Knightstown, twenty miles west of this, may be termed the Gate City to this magnificent garden of Eastern Indiana—a land flowing with Quakers and Republicanism. Loyalty is spontaneous here. Kuklux Democracy sustains a precarious existence by sufferance. The population is numerous. Generosity, liberality, education, refinement, sobriety, hospitality, sincerity—in fact, all the noble virtues which distinguish progressive Republican communities from the regions occupied by the ignorant, degraded, selfish, drunken and retrograde Democracy—are found inspiring and animating this people. This is the warm field of flowers in the midst of the Siberian wastes—a region formerly known as the Burnt District. And here it is that the people, with almost one harmonious voice, said, parodying Grant's laconism: "Let us have Colfax." For a fortnight a mass meeting of Republicans had been announced as coming off at Cambridge City on Saturday, 10th inst. Mr. Colfax was, by telegrams, importuned to be present on that occasion. But no, he could not. Already his word had gone forth with his old friends in Northern Indiana, that the 10th of October should be theirs, and he at their command. He could not break his word. Then a committee of live and loyal Republican patriots, headed by Hon. John I. Underwood, preceeded *in propria persona* and urged the next Vice-President to honor his many friends with a visit. "And your word is out for Saturday, Mr. Colfax?" said they. "It is, gentlemen. I cannot break it," responded Colfax. "Then is it not possible to find some other day?" they asked. "We will change the time of our meeting—put it nearer, risk getting the notice to the people—anything to have you with us," added the committee. "Well, friends, I am at Indianapolis Saturday, Sunday and Monday by appointment. Tuesday, the 6th, is not absolutely engaged; if I can say one word for the country to you people, I will do it; but I must be three hundred miles north of you the next day to address the people and fulfill a promise." "On Tuesday the 6th?" interrogated the Committee. "Yes, gentlemen." "That's concluded. Consider yourself drafted." And away they hied to Cambridge City to sound the welcome note, and herald the coming man. This interview was on the 2d inst. But four days intervened, one of these being Sabbath. The day of the meeting must be changed from the 10th to the 6th. Another difficulty arose. On the 6th the Knightstown people would have *their* grand rally—only twenty miles distant—with Kilpatrick and Senator Harlan, Both could not be changed. But Cambridge must be Colfax's to-day. And so the avenues of announcing the change and the reason were all brought into requisition. Runners were dispatched far and wide to let the people know. The day came; and need I tell you how few people failed to put in an appearance? Old Wayne did her duty well, and her sister counties were not derelict. Knightstown had a magnificent meeting, nevertheless; and this one has been beyond all precedent. At every considerable station *en route* here, crowds of people had assembled, and the moment the train would reach a stand-still, the air would resound with the familiar shout for "Colfax, Colfax." The popular standard-bearer appeared before each assemblage and acknowledged in witty and appropriate remarks their manifestations of regard for him and the party he represents. Reaching Knightstown, where the people were rallying by thousands to hear Judson Kilpatrick, a most beautiful scene was presented. An attractively uniformed and large body of mounted Fighting Boys in Blue were filed along the railway track for a hundred yards in front of the station, and, together with the assembled thousands of citizens, who had flocked to the depot on hearing that Mr. Colfax would pass through to Cambridge City, made the welkin ring with shouts of welcome. An improvised platform was awaiting him, and he was reluctantly impressed into the service and spoke eloquently for a quarter of an hour. But the scenes at the depot in this city on the arrival of the train were exciting, wild and glorious. Many thousands of people had assembled there to greet the hero of the day. A salute was fired, bands of music played national airs, handkerchiefs in countless numbers were waved by fair hands. Mounted uniformed bodies were formed, the cavalcade extending for squares up into the city. And when Mr. Colfax alighted from the train and seated himself in the carriage which was to drive him to the place of meeting, the mere sight of him was the signal for a loud and long outburst of demonstrative enthusiasm. The "four in hand" which carried Mr. Colfax was led by bands of music, the vehicle occupying the conspicuous centre of a hollow square formed by the infantry Fighting Boys in Blue. The magnificent procession, the imposing grandeur of which finds words of description imbecile, moved out to a lovely common—a natural park—interspersed with trees and skirted by a grove. Consummate skill was displayed in the choice of grounds, and the arrangement of the principal speakers' stand, which had been erected in the centre of a natural ampitheatre formed by the curve in the greenswarded hill. Thus the speaker could be easily observed, and fifteen thousand—absolute acres of people—could be brought within range of his voice. The march to the grounds was a wonderful pageant. Magnificent arches spanned the main street in a half-dozen places. These were woven of evergreens, and bore pictures of our standard-bearers, and mottoes, sentiments and inscriptions innumerable. Everywhere it was "Welcome, welcome to Schuyler Colfax!" The whole city was fairly clothed in flags; and Chinese lanterns, and engravings of Grant and Colfax, Baker and Cumback, and inscriptions and cartoons, and every imaginable good thing by way of decoration, hung in endless array, clustered here according to the artistic fancy, or swept in generous festoon there as the skill dictated. The beauty, variety and elegance of the city's decoration and ornamentation bewildered the mind and impressed it like an Oriental story or fairy dream. The elegant cars drawn by horses from all the surrounding towns were numerous and baffle description. Not less than one thousand young ladies and misses—the *élite* and loveliness of the whole adjacent country—represented the States and the Goddess of Liberty on a score or more of decorated cars. One of these, constructed here, was remarkably attractive. It was built in imitation of a fine old three-mast man-of-war's-man, with three decks, occupied by about one hundred misses, the beauty of Cambridge City. The rigging was perfect. It was manned by a juvenile sailors' crew in handsome uniform. Its topmast reached an altitude of twenty feet, and it was steadied and held there by ropes on either side held by men.

Reaching the grounds and the stand, a grand sight rose up before us—a sea of human faces, densely packed together, extending to the right, in front, to the left, clear up to the brow of the hill hundreds of yards distant. In compactness and dimensions it far exceeded anything I ever before witnessed. No restiveness—all quiet, earnest eagerness. Perhaps you can imagine the tumultuous applause which greeted Mr. Colfax—the grand billow of enthusiasm, which rose like the tidal wave of a South American earthquake, and broke into the glad music of nine rousing cheers! It was wonderful. And what a contrast to the cold and cheerless reception extended Frank Blair at the Capital of this commonwealth on the 23d ultimo!

Mr. Colfax was introduced by his friend, Hon. George W. Julian, member of Congress from this district. He proposed to present to the multitude one whose name was a household word—one who would become dearer and dearer, and still dearer in the future—Schuyler Colfax. Renewed applause followed this introduction, and when order had been obtained, Mr. Colfax began as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I am very glad to have the opportunity of speaking to you in this important campaign, in this noble and glorious old County of Wayne.

In the years that are passed, the magnificent majorities you have given for the principles of liberty and justice are known of all men, and important as that was, above that the patriotic heroism of your sons, who left their homes, and fought to crush the power of treason in this fair land, is known in the South as well as in the North, in the East as well as in the West. The nation's gratitude is due to you, and those like you, who gave their treasure, and their boys to fight, and if need be to die, that these principles might live. And I rejoice that we have here to-day your Representative, whose conduct at Washington has been that of a faithful custodian of the trust you committed to his hands. I have seen him from day to day, from month to month and from Congress to Congress ever faithful upon the side of liberty and law. He has been faithful to you even in the dark hours of our country's peril, as well as when our banner was gilded by the sunshine of prosperity, and fanned by the zephyrs of peace. No man in this bright land deserves more the gratitude of his fellow men for unflinching adherence to liberty, unflinching devotion to liberty, unflinching hatred to treason than your Representative, Geo. W. Julian. [Loud applause.] I know, in the olden time, when this district was differently constituted from what it is now, it polled its majority of thousands upon thousands.

I cannot follow Mr. Colfax through his hour of eloquence and pathos. Many passages of his address moved the audience to tumultuous applause, and his sublime and pathetic reference to the sacrifices of the loyal people of Old Wayne and the whole Union, of patriotic mothers and sisters giving up sons and brothers to go and suffer and die for their country, went to hearts of thousands, and their tear-dim'd eyes showed how near and dear to them was the Government their losses saved. In the very golden gleam of eloquence, Mr. Colfax portrayed the glorious record of the Republican Party, and his grand speech must have gained us hundreds of votes for the final "rally" next Tuesday.

The stand was thronged with silver-haired octogenarians; many public men of this State and Ohio were present, and the meeting is said to have had, in enthusiasm, decorations, eloquence, delegations and display, no counterpart, except that addressed by Henry Clay in 1840, at State Line, which was the ovation of two States to the eloquent statesman who then championed the Whig Party.

Mr. Colfax's address concluded, other orators took the stand, and the speakers and a score of personal friends accepted (I do not say unwillingly, for it was 3 P. M. and we had not yet dined,) the generous hospitality of Hon. John I. Underwood and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. U. Raymond. The spread was bounteous and excellent, and it was not only a "feast of reason and flow of soul," but a relishable and relished and sumptuous repast. Mrs. Raymond—a young, charming and most beautiful lady—did the honors of the occasion, and it was the unanimous vote of the happy guests that Indiana could boast no more fascinating hostess than she. Among the guests were Hons. Schuyler Colfax and Geo. W. Julian and his accomplished lady. Rev. Mr. Lozier, of Indianapolis, and Col. Dudley, who won fame and lost a limb at Gettysburg. Mrs. Raymond's house bore the inscription: "Colfax, the Country's Pride."

At 5 o'clock P. M., Mr. Colfax took the westward bound train for Northern Indiana. On it he was greeted by hundreds of Quakers returnturning from their yearly meeting which has just adjourned at Richmond. They flocked around him like friends about a newly-returned traveler, the good old Quaker ladies showering upon him many prayers and blessings. One old lady, on shaking hands with him, said, in much earnestness: "God bless thee; if circumstances place thee at the head of the Government, may the Lord give thee wisdom to rule." One earnest soldier boy, with plenty of good sense and ingenuousness, being unable to press through the crowd to Mr. Colfax in the car, called to him through the door: "Mr. Colfax, don't go back on us like Andy Johnson did!"

Just after dinner Mr. Colfax was visited by Mr. Lafe. Develin and ladies. Mr. Develin is the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, whose position has been usurped by Jo. McDonald. Mr. Develin was a warm Pendleton man at New-York, and the Hendricks gentlemen have snubbed him meanly since his return. His wife is a warm Republican, and it is not easily accounted for how one so generous and patriotic as Mr. Develin can give his support to the concern which professes to be the lineal descendant of Jefferson's Democratic Party. This day is the high tide upon which Mr. Develin should ride into the embraces of national loyalty.

J. Q. T.

VIRGINIA.

Anxiety to Know Gen. Grant's Policy—The Belief that he will be Magnanimous—Protection to Life and Property Desired by all—Virginia will not Attempt to Vote—Amusements, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1868.

Much anxiety seems to be felt by both whites and blacks in this section to learn what the policy of President Grant will be with respect to colored suffrage in the South; the former hope that he may prevail upon Congress to alter the Reconstruction laws, so far at least as they relate to Virginia. The voice of the new President, they rightly believe, will be all powerful with Congress as well as with the Northern people, and as Virginia has been upon her good behavior for some time, and her people have been less contumacious than the inhabitants of communities further South, have committed no outrages, and generally meted out equal justice to all parties, they think their conduct should commend them to favor with the new Administration; and if they are to accept the Constitution framed by the Convention last Winter, they hope that it will be modified so far at least as to meet the views expressed by that good and sensible gentleman, Gen. Schofield, expressed in his speech before the Convention. With the inauguration of the new Administration, it is believed all legislation and all Executive action of a merely vindictive character will cease, and in return for a prompt acquiescence in the result of the election, most of disabilities will be removed, even those imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, a full amnesty will be proclaimed, including all who were engaged in the rebellion, and every American, whether he be at home or abroad, will be restored to his proud heritage of citizenship. All property still withheld from its owners—even the estate of Henry A. Wise—might then be restored. The colored people, although they know that Gen. Grant is by no means so much in love with their race as are Messrs. Sumner, Wilson and Butler, believe that he will do them full justice, and accord them that which they most need—ample protection for life and what little property they may possess. And after all this is all that is required by both races in the South. Make life secure from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the work of reconstruction will be complete.

The election contest has lost all interest for the people in this city and State. They look upon it as a mere matter of form, for they consider Grant already elected. Isolated as we are, and free from all excitement, we can calculate with more coolness the chances and make up a calmer judgment than those who are passionately engaged in the great battle—and the verdict has long since been made up. The will of the people is that their great military hero shall occupy the chair of Washington, of Jackson, of Harrison and of Taylor—and the nation will give to the world another evidence that Republics are not ungrateful. The assurance of his election has had a soothing and tranquilizing influence, because there is a sort of indefinable faith or conviction in the minds of all intelligent persons here—(no matter what the mob think)—that the administration of the General will not only be magnanimous and grand, but that it will at once restore the country to peace, and give confidence to the world in the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, insure a speedy resumption of specie payments, invite immigration and capital, and thus facilitate the prompt recuperation of Southern industry and the recovery of our former wealth, prosperity and—patriotism. In a word, that under Grant's administration the golden age will return to bless our "one common country."

I meet with many prominent men and people of intelligence, and converse with them on the condition of the country, and all are satisfied with Grant. The young men particularly, and those who were in the Confederate army, seem to have caught the spirit of the age, and desire to let the "dead bury the dead"—that is, the old fossil Democratic Bourbon politicians who will not see that the revolutions of '98 and '99, as well as the doctrine of State Rights and the "Constitution as it was," are things of the past. These old fogies "lag superfluous on the stage." They must and will be pushed from their stools, and vigorous, energetic, progressive young America, will take their places. They have made their last appearance in public—it was at Tammany Hall on the 4th of July—and hereafter, when the young student shall read in history that Jefferson and Adams died upon the anniversary of American Independence, let them be told that upon that glorious day, in the City of New-York, died also the last remnant of that line of public men, who so long ruled the country only to ruin it and aggrandize themselves. Let them rest in peace. The people of the South will in future say to these defunct Hamptons, and Toombses, and Hills, "No more be officers of ours."

We expect to hear that Grant has carried every Northern State on the 3d of November—that his election will be a grand popular ovation—no matter how the State elections may go next Tuesday. But nobody here doubts that Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—the grand Keystone trio—will go largely Republican on the 13th instant. Our people are therefore setting their house in order to hail the new chief—and to trust their destinies to his keeping.

THE QUESTION OF VOTING.

There has been a good deal of nonsensical talk about Virginia's right to vote in the Presidential election. I believe that the small politicians in the cross-road villages, who have nothing else to occupy their time, are agitating the subject; but nobody in this city, which is the centre of every Virginian's hopes, thinks of such a thing, and as neither the Governor nor Gen. Stoneman intend to order an election, Virginia will not interfere in the national contest. She likes her neutral position. It is so pleasant to be a "looker on in Vienna." No excitement, no discussion, no waste of money, no engendering of bad feelings, inflaming of worse passions, inciting of mobs, or exciting personal animosities. As to her right to vote, that is an open question. Under the Alexandria Constitution, if the Governor fail to call an election, any three respectable citizens are authorized to hold an election—but nothing of the kind will be attempted, because the "people want peace;" and they wish to show by their conduct that they are honest in their desires.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the absence of all political excitement—save the small family quarrel between Hunnicutt and the State Executive Committee—the people are devoting themselves to amusements, and there is quite a commotion in theatrical and operatic circles. Manager John T. Ford of Baltimore, brought his company down last Monday, and the theatre has been crowded, as it never was before, every night of the week. The company played Lester Wallack's "Rosedale" two nights, then "Hamlet," and closed the week with "Foul Play." Mr. Charles Barron of Boston, who appears to be a "rising young actor," made a very good *Elliot Gray*, but his personation fell far below that of the author, or of Lawrence Barrett. The audience, most of whom had never seen the "perty play," were in ecstacies over it, however, and did not stop to criticise the acting. Miss Blanche De Bar, whose Uncle Ben is immensely rich, was much admired by our marriageable young men as *Rosa Leigh*. Mr. Barron's *Hamlet* would have done for an amateur imitator of Edwin Booth. "Foul Play" was rather foully played, but it was good enough, perhaps, for "the Provinces." The third act was received with great delight, thanks to its scenic effects, and the Island scene in the fourth part bedewed the ladies' handkerchiefs muchly. It was noticeable that the upper circles of Richmond society were well represented by the ladies present, which was accepted as a good omen for the future of the sensational drama "in our midst." The Richings Opera Troupe will open for six nights to-morrow evening. *Miss* Caroline is very popular here, and the seats have all been sold for the six nights. All of the *ton*, Yankee and native, will be there nightly in grand *toilette*. I think I may safely say that Melpomene has taken up a permanent residence with us, and that her temples will be well patronized,

In the way of amusements for the million, black and white, we have two circuses announced for this week, and, would you believe it? pious Richmond supports two concert saloons!

The Grecian Bend has not made its appearance, but it is coming.

KAPPA.

ILLINOIS.

The Political Campaign—Grain Gambling—Female Journalists—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 5.

The work goes bravely on in the political world. There is one drawback, however. The Democracy show so little life and animation that it is impossible to get up any considerable excitement. Yet in the country much interest is taken in political affairs, and the people turn out in large numbers at the Republican meetings.

In this city the Democracy has had a "set back." The Clerk of the Recorder's Court—who has been a Democrat for the past four or five years—has been the principal machine for grinding out American citizens from the raw foreign material. He has been in the habit of issuing papers from his office without the legal examination, and, as is strongly suspected, of issuing hundreds, if not thousands, illegally. But the Judges of the several Courts here—including our Democratic Recorder—have shut down upon this sort of business, and have issued a "card" stating that the proceedings must hereafter, in all cases, be had in open Court, as the law requires, and that they will punish all irregularities in this direction. This should be done all over the country, as the law regulating naturalization is a Federal one, and consequently the same everywhere.

I was over in Indiana last week. The canvass is more spirited there than with us, as the Democrats had some hope of success at the opening of the campaign. But they are in the despairing mood just now. I consider the State good for 15,000 at the State election, and 20,000 for Grant and Colfax. Hendricks, however, is the strongest man the Democrats have, and Baker's majority may not be over 10,000. You may set down Indiana as *sure* on the right side.

In Minnesota the Republicans have been unfortunate in their Congressional nominations. In one district they have put forward Wilkinson, the former drunken Senator, who disgraced the State in that position. In the other, Donnelly, who proved himself the dirtiest blackguard who ever got into the House, has forced himself upon the party, and is now the only Republican candidate, the regular nominee having withdrawn. But it is possible that another will be brought forward. The election of such men will prove the greatest defeat that can overtake the party.

The other States of the Northwest are all right. They will honor drafts for rousing majorities.

GRAIN GAMBLING.

The close of September saw a large "corner" in corn, in connection with our grain gamblers, the Board of Trade. The result has been quite disastrous to a large number, among whom was the President of the Board himself, who has been compelled to own up to a bad failure, in consequence of being caught in the trap which he had set for others. The Board of Trade is the greatest gambling den in the city. They transact business in open defiance of the laws of the State; and now this is the second time within a few months in which the rascally transactions have culminated in ruin and bankruptcy to many. It is true the public have no tears to shed over the losses of those who gamble in grain, any more than those who risk their money at the faro-bank; but the manner of doing business on 'Change is spreading demoralization throughout the community. Our last Legislature attempted to put a stop to this sort of business; but the Board of Trade, being an influential body, with plenty of money at command, violate the law with impunity, and, with the aid of the daily Press, actually hunted out of the city a gentleman who attempted to have the law enforced.

It is strange that this manner of doing business is recognized among those who claim to be honorable men. Two or three hundred meet daily on 'Change, and set their wits to work to devise ways and means to swindle each other, and yet pretend to hold up their heads among honest people. It disarranges legitimate business, and renders our market very precarious and unreliable, much to the injury of the trade of the city.

FEMALE JOURNALISM.

Last week brought forward a new feature in Chicago journalism. Two weekly papers appeared conducted by ladies wholly. The first is the *Legal News*, an octavo sheet, devoted to legal intelligence from the courts of the Northwest. It is published and edited by Mrs. Myra Bradwell, an accomplished lady, and every way qualified for a creditable filling of the position she has assumed. The enterprise has been received with great favor by the bench and bar of this city. The other is the *Sorosis*, a sixteen-page publication, devoted to woman generally, and edited and published by Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Walker. The first number does not appear to go in very strong for female suffrage, but ably discusses general matters of which its name is suggestive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The convictions at the term of the Recorder's Court, just closed, amounted to twenty-seven. One prisoner got two years in the Penitentiary for forging a railroad pass. The mechanics of this city are holding meetings and propose to petition the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the importation into this State of the products of convict labor. Land speculation continues unabated. Our police made 6,633 arrests during the quarter ending September 30, of which 3,393 were Irish, and 908 Germans. Postmaster Sherman has removed some of the best and most experienced men in the office here, on political grounds. Horse-racing, billiards, and base ball still continue to receive the attention of our fast men. Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, decided a few days since that a woman who has lived with a man as his supposed wife, though never legally married, acquired all the rights of a wife so far as property is concerned.

The imbroglio between the Catholic priests of Bishop Duggan still continues. The people generally take sides with the priests. Bishop Juncker, of the Diocese of Alton, died on the 3d. There are 8,000 Tanners now enrolled in this city. Our two Medical Colleges, "Rush" and "Chicago" have opened the Winter session with a large complement of students. Field, Leister & Co. opened in Palmer's new store, to-day, for which they pay a rental of $52,000 a year. This is probably the most magnificent dry-goods establishment in the country, Stewart's alone, perhaps, excepted. Fall trade has set in quite active. On our principal business streets, Chicago shows that she is the "hub-bub," if not the "hub" of creation. Money, for general business, is easier. Grain receipts continue quite heavy. The brig *Sailor Boy* left our harbor on Saturday for Sheboygan, where she is to take on a cargo for Liverpool direct.

TEXAS.

Gen. Reynolds' Anti-Election Order—Circular of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Committee Rooms, Central Executive Committee, Democracy of Texas,
Austin, Oct. 1, 1868.

To the People of Texas:

Believing that you have the legal right to hold an election for Presidential Electors on the 3d day of November, 1868, the subjoined circular was prepared by order of the Central Executive Committee, and submitted, with the accompanying letter, to the Major-General commanding the District of Texas. His reply, with the accompanying order, is herewith published, in connection with the other documents, as closing the correspondence.

You are prohibited from holding an election by an order from the military authority. Notwithstanding the great desire of the people to participate in the election, yet, in view of the order from the supreme enacting authority in the State, it is your duty to abstain from doing so.

Your fellow citizen,
W. M. WALTON,
Chairman Central Ex. Com. Democracy of Texas.
George J. Durham, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE'S LETTER TO GEN. REYNOLDS.

Committee Rooms, Central Executive Committee, Democracy of Texas,
Austin, Sept. 28, 1868.

To Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, Commanding District of Texas, Austin, Texas.

General: The Constitution of the United States provides that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress."—*Constitution, Article II., Section 2.*

The Legislature of the State of Texas, by an act which took effect on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1868, designated the mode and manner of choosing Presidential Electors. [See Paschal's Digest, page 591, Art. 3,644 down to and including Art. 3,652.]

By the terms of the law of reconstruction, passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and the amendments thereto, with all the provisions of which you are familiar, not only the supreme military power in this district rests in you, but also a controlling superintendence of civil affairs. Under said laws the power to order an election for Presidential electors is with you, or else in the Governor appointed by military authority.

The people of Texas will, with alacrity, peaceably and quietly cast their vote for Presidential Electors, in the event the election is ordered.

It is respectfully asked that the General commanding will order the election, or cause the acting Governor to do the same, as contemplated and provided for in the laws of the State of Texas, and as authorized by the Constitution of the United States, all of which are in full force in the State of Texas.

But in the event the General commanding should doubt his power and decline to order the election, he cause the same to be ordered as requested, then it is suggested that the laws of the State of Texas, as now in force, are broad enough to authorize the people of the State to assemble at their usual voting places and appoint the necessary officers to conduct the election. [See Articles 3,591, 3,598 and 3,645, Paschal's Digest.] And it is proposed to issue and circulate throughout the State the inclosed circular for the purpose and with the intention of holding an election on the the 3d day of November next, for Presidential Electors, unless the people are prohibited from doing so by military authority.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. M. WALTON,
Chairman Central Ex. Com. Democracy of Texas.
George J. Durham, Secretary.

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS.

Committee Rooms Central Executive Committee, Democracy of Texas,
Austin, Sept. 28, 1868.

To the qualified Electors of the State of Texas:

Whereas, Section two, of article two of the Constitution of the United States provides that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress;" and

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Texas provided by an act which took effect on the 15th day of March, 1848, that "on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1848, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November every four years thereafter, the qualified electors of members of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature shall elect from among the resident citizens of the State over twenty-one years of age, and not members of either House of Congress, as many electors of President and Vice-President of the United States as the State of Texas may at the time be entitled to; and

Whereas, It is further provided by law, that said election for Presidential Electors shall be held in the same manner, as the same places, under the same regulations, and by officers and managers appointed in the same way as elections for members of the House of Representatives of this State (the State of Texas) may be; and

Whereas, It is by law made the duty of the Governor of the State to issue "his proclamation under the seal of the State, and have the same published for at least six weeks before the election, in some paper printed at the seat of Government, requiring the Chief Justice, or other proper officer of each county in the State, to cause an election to be held at each precinct in his county for Presidential Electors;" and

Whereas, Under said contemplated proclamation it is by law made the duty of the several Chief Justices in the several counties in this State to give due notice of the election ordered, and to issue writs of election to the presiding officers who may have been previously appointed; and

Whereas, E. M. Pease, the Acting Governor of the State of Texas, has failed to discharge the duties incumbent on him under the laws recited herein, and the probabilities are that the several Chief Justices of the several counties in the State will likewise fail to execute the law as recited herein, basing their non-action on the failure of the said Acting Governor to issue his proclamation as aforesaid; and,

Whereas, It is believed that it is essential to have a full and fair expression of the opinion of the people in all the States in the approaching election for President and Vice-President of the United States; and,

Whereas, There is no law of the United States which prohibits the people of Texas from voting for Presidential electors; therefore,

It is respectfully advised and earnestly recommended, that the qualified voters of the State of Texas peaceably assemble at their usual voting places in their respective counties, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1868, it being the third day of the month, and then and there (in the event the presiding officers previously appointed by the proper county officer fail to act) appoint a presiding officer to act at the election, (see Oldham & White's Digest, Art. 62¾,) who, when appointed, shall conduct the election as provided by law. (See Oldham & White's Digest, pages 151 to 160, both inclusive.)

It is further advised and recommended that the assembling of the voters be general; that they cast their vote for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; that they do no violence themselves, nor permit any on the part of others, and that after depositing their ballots they peaceably and quietly return to their homes.

It is also further advised and recommended to the presiding officers who may be chosen to preside at the several precincts of the several counties, to make duplicate returns of the votes cast at the places they preside, one to the Chief Justice of their respective counties, (see Oldham and White's Digest, Art. 646,) and the other to the undersigned.

It is particularly and urgently advised that, in organizing the polls, casting the votes, and in making returns, the law be strictly complied with. (See Oldham & White's Digest, from page 151 to 160, both pages inclusive.)

Neither can it be too urgently impressed upon the minds of voters to proceed regularly, quietly and peaceably in their every step directed toward holding the election and casting their votes.

W. M. WALTON,
Chairman Central Executive Committee of the Democracy of Texas.
George J. Durham, Secretary.

GEN. REYNOLD'S REPLY.

Headquarters Fifth Military District,
State of Texas, Austin, Oct. 1, 1868.

Geo. J. Durham, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

Sir: In reply to the letter of W. M. Walton, Chairman, &c., presented by yourself in person, on the 29th ult., I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Special Orders No. 44.

I invite the attention of Mr. Walton and yourself to this order, and trust you will coöperate in encouraging the people to conform to its requirements.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major-General United States Army Commanding.

GEN. REYNOLDS' ORDER.

Headquarters Fifth Military District
State of Texas, Austin, Sept. 29, 1868.
[Extract.]

Special Orders No. 44.— * * * IV. The following acts of Congress, passed the 20th July, 1868, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Joint resolution excluding from the Electoral College votes of States lately in rebellion, which shall not have been reorganized:

Resolved, &c., That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion, shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President or Vice-President of the United States; nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such State, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have, since the 4th day of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State Government, under which a State Government shall have been organized and shall be in operation; nor unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such Constitution and Government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in their behalf: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any State which was represented in Congress on the 4th day of March, 1867.

No election for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States will be held in the State of Texas on the 3d of November next. Any assemblages, proceedings or acts for such purposes are hereby prohibited, and all citizens are admonished to remain at home, or attend to their ordinary business on that day.

* * * * * * * * * *

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS.
C. E. Morse, First Lieutenant Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

Official Reports of Outrages by Lawless Ruffians.

Texas papers give long official reports of numerous outrages committed upon Union men, white and black, in that State. One communication to Gen. Reynolds, signed by the county officers and several citizens of Van Zandt County, enumerates many instances of robbery, arson and murder, and says:

"For the past two months acts of violence and lawlessness have been frequent throughout this county; desperate characters have been traversing the land, assaulting and threatening the peaceable and unoffending citizens, beating, shooting at, wounding and killing freedmen and Union men. In this and adjoining counties Union men have been notified to leave their homes, taken out and whipped and left tied to a tree, or driven off. Mail-riders of the United States have been attacked while on the road, in some cases forced from their horses and beaten over the head with revolvers and left for dead. Carriers have been frightened and driven from the service, and our mail arrangements broken up. The private citizens have been interfered with in their daily occupation, and in some instances driven to the brush, and, in others, compelled to neglect their business and leave their homes."

Another report, that of Capt. Tolman, commanding post at Sulphur Springs, we give below. Commenting upon this report, Flake's *Galveston Bulletin* says: "When our Austin correspondent was in attendance at the Convention, he met Union men—refugees from the section beyond Sulphur Springs—who represented that town as the only safe place at which they could get their mails. There are Union men in that region who have not dared to sleep in a house for months. 'They hide out in the brush,' and make such clandestine visits to their families as they can. Unless we are misinformed, hundreds of families have emigrated from Northeastern Texas into Arkansas, searching for peace and safety. Gen. Reynolds has been operating against outlaws and desperadoes since he came into chief command, and has done much to suppress these disorders, but his force has been too small." Capt. Tolman's report is as follows:

Headquarters Post of Sulphur-Springs, Texas, Sept. 8, 1868.

Lieut. C. F. Morse, A. A. A. G., Fifth Military District:

Lieutenant: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs in this section of the country, part of which have been explained in my previous letters. I arrived here Aug. 9; nothing occurred till the 14th, when I sent a detail into the country about four miles, to investigate the whipping of a negro woman, who was whipped because she worked for a "Union man." When my detail was returning to the post it was fired on from the brush, and two soldiers and a negro, who was acting as a guide, were killed; the town was surrounded by "bushwhackers," and I sent no more details out, as my command was too small to risk the men fighting with a greater force, and in the brush. On the 27th of August a negro who had sought refuge at the post, was shot in cold blood by one of the desperadoes riding through town, who escaped by having a fleet horse, and immediately riding into the woods with which the town is surrounded. As soon as the murder was committed I ordered the armed citizens to be disarmed, and in executing my orders a citizen named John Grison was shot by one of the patrols as he was drawing his pistol to fight, after having positively refused to give up his arms. On the 31st of August, a warrant was issued by the Chief Justice, or County Judge of the county, for the arrest of Private Harrison Wood, Company H, Sixth United States Cavalry, who killed Mr. Grison. I refused to give Private Wood up to the civil authorities, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of the persons who murdered the soldiers on the 14th of August. That evening (31st ult.) two desperadoes rode through town and attempted to murder me, firing two shots at me as I was sitting in front of my quarters; they were fired on by my men, but I think escaped. The Deputy Sheriff served the writ on Favier and some of his men—Bickerstaff, Wm. Witters, Jos. Witters, Jas. Grison and Jos. Thompson, but was not permitted to read the writ. Favier, who has taken the place of Bickerstaff in the country, being in command of twenty or thirty (men) outlaws, went on the 21st inst. and forced the County Judge to issue a writ for the arrest of private Wood and myself, and on the 3d inst. collected several hundred men to execute the writ, deceiving many with the report that it was a lawful one. I do not know how many men Favier had, but it was reported to me by citizens to be from three to five hundred. He sent word to me several times to surrender or he would attack me, and finally said he would withdraw his men if I would give up private Wood and Mr. Easley, the President of the Board of Registration in this county. This I refused to do, and after a few more threats and demonstrations of attack, the gang of outlaws, at the instigation of some influential citizens of the town, began to diperse. On the 4th inst. Lieut. Vernon, Fourth United States Cavalry, arrived with his detail, and most of the men of Pilot Grove, under command of Lieut. Sams, and I immediately sent a detachment of fifty men, under Lieut. Schreyer, to capture Favier and his gang. They visited Favier's house, and captured five horses and a great many mules, but all the desperadoes escaped by taking to the woods. I think that nearly all their guns were captured, and since that time all has been quiet, though we hear of small parties of armed men in different parts of the county. During the troubles I had only a total of thirty-one men, and both officers and men were under arms and on guard constantly for more than two weeks before Lieut. Vernon's arrival.

Yesterday I had the records of the courts and archives of the county brought to this place, as they were not thought to be safe at Tarrant, the county site, four miles distant. It is the wish of more than three-fourths of the county that the county site may be moved to this place, and I would respectfully request that the District and Probate Courts may be ordered to be held at this place as long as it is a military post, as it will enable the civil and military authorities to work together, and the records of the office will be safe from the desperadoes, many of whom have indictments against them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. M. TOLMAN,
Captain U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Post.

THE WESTERN RESERVE.

The Great Meeting in Cleveland—Letters from Gov. Fenton, Senator Conkling and Others.

The Cleveland papers speak enthusiastically of the Republican meeting in that city on Thursday last, which was addressed by Ex-Secretary Stanton, Senator Sherman, Gov. Hayes, Gens. Garfield and Sherwood and many others. They declare it to have been the largest political gathering ever held in Northern Ohio, and one of the largest which ever assembled in the West. The able letter of Senator Fessenden, upon the necessity of preserving the pledged faith and honor of the nation to its creditors, was given in our dispatches. From many letters read at the meeting we select the following:

FROM GOV. FENTON.

State of New-York, Executive Department,
Albany, Oct. 5, 1868.

Dear Sir: The public duties pressing upon me will not permit me to accept your invitation to be present at the Republican mass meeting in Cleveland on the 8th inst. I doubt not the demonstration will give an earnest of the great victory which awaits you a few days later. The Republicans of the East look with confidence to the political expression of your State. The eldest child of the great ordinance of 1787—the heart of Ohio has always throbbed for liberty—and has never failed us in any important and critical emergency. We have no fear that it will fail us now. The grave issues at stake in this contest the preservation of peace and the defeat of reactionary and violent projects intended to impair, if not to destroy, the fruits of the war, all appeal with irresistible force to the intelligent and sturdy population of Ohio. Looking without solicitude, but with profound interest to the result of the preliminary battle you are waging, the Republicans of New-York are well persuaded that our States will stand side by side in the struggle in November. Bound together by the strong ties of commerce, they have often also been united in that association of political sympathy which springs from a common interest and a common success. Not only in Ohio and New-York, but throughout the country, the signs are cheering. They point with unwavering constancy to a popular uprising as marked and decisive as that of 1861, and expressing as clearly the patriotism and fidelity of the American people. Very respectfully,

R. E. FENTON.

W. N. Hudson, Esq.

FROM SENATOR CONKLING.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1868.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge your invitation to take part in the great meeting to be held at Cleveland on the 8th inst. The State Committee here, under whose commands I am serving, have assigned me on the same day to the Cooper Institute, New-York. Thus you see how powerless I am to avail myself of the opportunity to meet Ohio's sons and daughters, glad as I should be to do so. It would be a great pleasure to be present, if only to bear witness to the people of Ohio of our great interest and stake in their canvass. I cannot well overstate the importance to us of the result this month in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The election of Grant and Colfax is already regarded as foregone, but for special reasons the Opposition is desirous to carry the State of New-York. Nothing will enable the Democracy to raise a doubt about our success, however, unless we are disappointed about your vote and that of the Keystone State. Give us the majority you promise, and in Pennsylvania, the vote our friends there feel sure of, we shall sweep this State certainly and largely. No result was ever clearer than this, at the same stage of a canvass. On the other hand, a lax vote or lean majorities in the October elections would add largely to our labors. Thus, you see, our selfishness spurs our general interest in your doings, and however well you acquit yourselves, we shall give you generous competition for the banner of the field. We give you leave, however, to make it as hard as you can for us to come up with you.

Your obedient servant, ROSCOE CONKLING.

FROM GEN. D. E. SICKLES.

Erie, Penn., Sept. 24, 1868

W. N. Hudson, Esq.

Dear Sir: The State Committee of my State have made out a plan of campaign that compels me to begin work in New-York on the 5th of October. I regret that I am compelled to deny myself the pleasure of visiting Ohio. The Secretary of the National Committee wrote to your State Committee with my consent, offering my services at Cleveland on the 26th or 28th inst. I find here a telegram from R. Foos informing me that your meeting must be Oct. 8. Of course I did not expect you would give up that meeting when you are to have Stanton. My thought was that, perhaps, I might go over from here and talk a little to your citizens in an informal way, without reference to any meeting. It is, however, all for the best, perhaps, as I am not strong and greatly need a few days rest. I am rejoiced to hear from every quarter that Ohio is sure for Grant. Pennsylvania is all right, and do not regard me as a rash man when I tell you that New-York is as sure for Grant as Ohio. Very truly yours,

D. E. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK.

The Twenty-eighth District—Acceptance of Judge Davis.

Hon. Noah Davis has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District. His letter is as follows:

Albion, Oct. 3, 1868.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter of the 28th ult., advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the Republican Party for the office of Representative in Congress from this district. The circumstances under which the nomination is tendered to me, as well as the manner in which it was made by the Convention, seems to render its acceptance a duty. The Republicans of the district have long felt a deep anxiety that in this election all discussions should be healed, and harmony and unanimity of action secured for the good of the common cause; and the same patriotic feeling has led the several candidates in both counties to unite in the selection of one who neither sought nor desired the office. I feel that under such circumstances I have no right, for mere personal reasons, to withhold my acceptance, and more especially since all classes of Republicans, in a spirit of generous confidence, have left me entirely free from "entangling alliances." and at liberty to govern my future action in respect to the causes that have heretofore produced dissensions, by what shall appear to be for the best interests of the whole party. I therefore accept the nomination in the spirit in which it is tendered; and if elected I will endeavor to discharge my duty faithfully toward my whole constituency, and to promote by all honorable means the establishment of Republican principles, on the success of which I am firmly convinced depend all our hopes for the future peace, prosperity and happiness of the country.

I am very respectfully, &c., NOAH DAVIS.

Messrs. Edmund L. Pitts, J. W. Stebbins, A. H. King, Committee. J. H. Martindale, Chairman of Convention.

GEN. GRANT'S JEW ORDER.

Letter of an Able Hebrew Lawyer in Support of the Republican Cause.

Adolph Moses, Esq., an able Jewish lawyer, of Quincy, Ill., and a Democrat, who was selected to preside over the National Organization of B'nai Benith this city, has written the following letter in favor of Grant:

To the Editor of the Quincy Herald:

Your article in yesterday's issue commenting upon my political *status* in opposition to the unauthorized statements of the Clayton *Standard* and Springfield *Journal* awaits from me a response.

While as a private citizen not having, since this campaign, engaged in purely political discussion, I demur to the right of any one to catechise me upon my private conviction. Yet I feel no hesitancy to remove any and all cavil about my position to the Jews of this country. A side issue was presented in this campaign which was judged of sufficient importance to control their political sentiments.

The indignation against Order Number Eleven is natural with a sensitive people, who have been suffering and to whom the free spirit of inquiry, the product of our good era, is gradually doing justice, one of the first to give expression to this natural feeling, regardless of the political weight this issue might exercise, I indited *nom de plume* communication to the *Herald* in the early part of the compaign, in which I unreservedly condemned Order Number Eleven and its author.

In the same article I pointed out to the Democratic Press the fact that the issue thus far had been of but little comfort to the Jews, and that the principle would have to be debated and defended in due manly spirit and not with the sole purpose of carrying votes from the Jewish citizens, who, like all others, can draw a correct distinction between the avowal of a manly principle and the hollow lip-service in the interest of party. This indignation, found, of course, by the force of political discussion, was leading several communities—St. Louis and Memphis—into an improper manner of expression, by holding exclusively Jewish indignation meetings, which fact needed immediate correction.

The public letter of Henry Greenebaum, Esq., of Chicago, a Republican in principle, and one of my personal friends, gave me the welcome opportunity to review the whole question from a purely social stand-point, as you have done me the justice to acknowledge, and as I then declared to the editor of the *Tribune*, who had assailed me on political grounds in consequence of it. This letter is public property and as such you can use it.

I have since corresponded with Gen. Grant on this subject, and I have enough evidence within my personal knowledge to satisfy me that the *burning* but just spirit of indignation must give way to the quietly secret feeling of magnanimity which must needs force itself on all intelligent men whose convictions are not debased by the alloy of prejudice, for while it lies in the power of any one to do a wrong act, it requires a higher type of manhood to make a reparation.

While I was willing to abide by my public declaration upon this question, owing to the impropriety of having this acknowledgement published just now and its effect explained away in the heat of partisan debate, I am unwilling now, since I am forced to these public statements, to adhere to my former determination to oppose Gen. GRANT on this sole issue. I urge no further action upon others whom I have addressed in a different strain, because they are, as a public fact, unaware of a reparation, but as a private citizen I have satisfied myself I may consistently follow my political inclinations without the oblique force of this side issue, whose merits have had the finest discussion.

With many regrets at parting with political friends whose companionship I have heretofore shared in a somewhat desultory manner, yet I must give heed to the conviction forced upon me. I might declare against the promptings of formed geographical sympathies by the inexorable logic of events that the best interests of our country are subserved by the election of Gen. GRANT, and I have no diffidence to declare it to the community, and to you who have been good enough to award me a position in society which demands from me honesty of motive and conviction. Very respectfully, ADOLPH MOSES.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Letter from the President of the Alabama Senate.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Oct. 8.

In order to obtain a definite idea of the policy which actuates such Radicals as the President of the Senate, we addressed him a note a few days ago, desiring to know whether we were right in supposing that the Republican Party based itself upon one or both of the grounds we have stated, [that the Alabama negro had done something for the Union during the war, or would do something for the Union hereafter, which the Northern negro did nor do or will not do,] and asking him upon which he and those who think with him plant themselves. In response to that note we have received the following answer:

SENATE CHAMBER,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your note, inquiring whether the policy of Republicans in sustaining the Reconstruction acts is not based upon one of two grounds you name, has been received. In reply, I beg leave to say that I do not profess to be the representative of the Republican Party in Alabama, and cannot therefore speak as such.

If you ask my individual opinion, I cheerfully give it. I do not understand your purpose in asking the question, or what use you intend to make of my answer. But I assure you that the ground on which the Republicans in this State sustain the Reconstruction acts lies far beyond the negro; and that the question of negro suffrage is not fundamental in their platform, but only incidental to it.

Republicans maintain that Congress has the right to dictate to the States lately in rebellion and secession the conditions on which they shall be reconstructed, and that this authority is vested in Congress alone. They support the Reconstruction acts, therefore, because they have their foundation in justice and right. In this opinion they are justified by the highest judicial authority, the decision of the Supreme Court of the nation in the case of Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island. See United States Reports, Howard, vol. 7, first case.

But if your inquiry relates especially to the policy of the Republican Party as it regards negro suffrage, allow me to say, that in the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution, Congress left this to be determined or regulated by the people of Alabama. Why was this *indignantly* rejected? This is a question to be answered on your side and not by Republicans. As by this rejection the negro was to be counted in the Congressional representation, it was determined that he should be invested with special rights at the polls with other men.

In support of this action of Congress, Republicans in Alabama do claim that the negro is a man, a citizen; that he holds a most important position in the Commonwealth as a laborer, a producer, that he is subject to law; that he pays taxes; that he has natural and unalienable rights, the same as other men; that his exercise of suffrage is the only guarantee for the security and maintenance of these rights, and *therefore should he have the ballot.* This is not a right "growing out of his non-action against the Federal Government during the late war." Nor is it a measure of necessity, demanded by a condition of disloyalty and violence "toward Union men, existing at the time of the passage of the military acts." It is a political, inherent right which the man of color may demand on an equal footing with those of a fairer complexion.

I trust that I have been sufficiently explicit and that my answer will be satisfactory to you.

Very respectfully yours,
J. DE F. RICHARDS.

GEORGIA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Address of Speaker McWhorter.

The Legislature of Georgia adjourned *sine die* on the 6th inst. In the House Speaker McWHORTER spoke substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Our work for the present session is ended. Whether it be for the good of those whom we represent is a question they must determine. Of your many responsible duties we were not mistaken in the beginning. True, this session has been unusually prolonged, but many perplexing and embarassing questions, upon which you have been called to act, rendered our stay here unavoidable. I know you have been constant, in season and out of season; that your time and energy have been constantly taxed in the execution of your duties while upon this floor. But it is not for us to speak of these things. Representatives, we met here as strangers; personally and politically our feelings were embittered by the extraordinary teachings of those who should have known better. Time has done much to eradicate from our mind the bitter partisan estrangement we brought to this hall. We separate to-day almost as one people in sentiment, with a common interest. For myself, I desire to say that I am glad we met together here; for, whatever may have been the estrangement of feeling I brought into this Assembly, God knows I bear none hence; and now that we separate for a time, some of us, perhaps, never to return—for already the angel of death has removed from us a MOON and a BALLARD—may I not admonish you to be kind in feeling and in word and thought one toward another? Listen not to the teachings of the political slanderer nor to him who would destroy. This is our Government; let us endeavor to correct evils which may exist, appeal to the intelligence and wisdom of the nation, and not to the passions of a mob. Let your motto be "wisdom, justice and moderation," and all will be well. Wishing you a safe return to, and happy reunion with, your families and friends, and that the evening of your days may be as gentle as the setting sun, I bid you an affectionate farewell. I now declare this House adjourned without a day. Good luck to you.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Letter from Bishop Whipple to the Indian Peace Commission.

At Thursday's session of the Indian Commission, in Chicago, the following letter from Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, was read:

TREMONT HOUSE, Oct. 7, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I write to you freely, as to a Commission appointed by the nation to examine and redress the wrongs which have been inflicted upon the Indians, who are the wards of the Government.

Your commission was appointed at the earnest request of Christian men, who have vainly attempted to secure justice to the Indians. To you we all look, and of you the nation will require a strict account. I feel more keenly this history of shame because it casts a foul blot on the nation's honor; because I believe God is just, and will require that we shall reap exactly what we sow. The sad experience of a century ought to teach us that where robbery and wrong is the seed, blood will be the harvest. I am aware of the fearful clamor of vengeance which rises along our border. I know by the bitterness of our own experience the horrors of savage warfare. I have too many friends in nameless graves to offer one plea for savage violence. But even this does not and cannot release the claims of justice, of humanity, and of our fear of God. We are writing history, and as true as God's words are true, if we continue the course we have followed, His curse will fall on us and our children.

There is no question that our Indian system is a blunder more than a crime, because its glaring evils would have been redressed if it had ever been calmly considered. We recognize them as nations; we pledge them our faith; we enter on solemn treaties, and these treaties are ratified as with all foreign Powers, by the highest authority in the nation. You know—every man who ever looked into our Indian affairs knows—it is a shameless lie. The treaties are often conceived in fraud, and made solely to put money in some white man's pocket. We then send them agents, knowing at the time we send them that they must steal; that they cannot and will not live on their pittance of salary. The agent and employes are appointed as a political reward for petty services.

Then follow frauds in contracts, pilfering in annuities, violations of solemn pledges, frequent removals, the savage left without law to protect him, with no incentive to labor, with harpies to plunder, vice and crime holding a carnival of death, until, maddened with frenzy, he wreaks his vengeance on the innocent people of the border.

Then follow our vain attempts at redress. Instead of calmly looking at the causes of war and redressing wrong, we Christian men wage a blind war, often destroying our own friends, and it has happened that we have wantonly murdered helpless women and children. We spend millions, we kill ten of our own people to one Indian, and finally settle down on the devil's own idea that our only hope is in extermination. There is one Being that can exterminate, and a nation with half a million of graves over which the grass has hardly grown ought to learn this truth.

I admit all that you can say of the difficulty; but I do know that, if we give God the will, He will find us the way. The army may, and must, protect our people. It is a false protection if they repeat the scenes which have taken place, and which only serve to arouse into ten-fold more of hate all the passions of a savage race. In many instances, if time were given, or if friendly Indians were employed, murderers would be given up by the Indians themselves; and if not, we should only war on the guilty.

The people know that it is cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians. There is a great heart in the Saxon race which, although slow to act, will redress wrongs. The Indians can be taught to labor; they can receive the gospel. I know of no instance among our own race of greater fidelity than that of some of those poor Indians during the war.

I will not detain you longer. If you will allow me I will forward to you, in writing, the details of the history of the Sioux war, and the operations of the Indian system in Minnesota, which I made verbally to-day.

Permit me to assure you of the sympathies and prayers of many who pity the helpless, and who believe their cry ascends to God.

Yours respectfully, H. B. WHIPPLE.

Letter from Speaker Colfax to the Authorities of Colorado.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1868.

Gov. Hunt and Secretary Hall:

GENTLEMEN: I arrived here last night, and went at once to the headquarters of the Army and the War Department, to reiterate and reënforce as much as possible what I telegraphed from Denver to them as to the defenceless condition of your people. Gen. RAWLINS informed me that as soon as he received that dispatch, he telegraphed to Gen. GRANT, who ordered that all the cavalry that could be spared from other localities should be sent to Colorado and Western Kansas, as rapidly as possible, Gen. SCHOFIELD sends 500 guns to you from Fort Leavenworth, although there are none due the Territory on its quota. He said he would take this responsibility, believing that Congress would sustain him. I have no doubt the military authorities were as much surprised as the settlers at this Indian outbreak. The peace policy had been apparently successful, and had quieted apprehensions of Indian difficulties. This accounts for relief not being as rapid as the exigency really demanded. I told the Secretary of War and Gen. RAWLINS, that in a Territory so repeatedly desolated by savage incursions as Colorado, it was inexplicable to me that there was not a military post and a military force at its capital, Denver; and that if this had been the fact, itself would have been a protection, from the rapidity with which many of the scenes of the recent outrages could have been reached. I also added that if the Indian tribes whose warriors so wantonly and faithlessly, after talking peace, committed these horrid murders, and even worse outrages on defenceless women, did not give them up to be hung, they should be punished by a Winter campaign, (when they can be reached,) or else the Government should acknowledge that it cannot protect its pioneers, or its frontier settlements, and give up the attempts at development and civilization, in which so many of your settlers have so recently lost their property, their homes, their lives, their all. Respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The Democratic Party of Former Days.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE, of New-York, in his forcible and eloquent speech in Philadelphia on Thursday night, said:

I turn, now, to that party with which, until the war broke out, I was connected; and if there are here men who still call themselves Democrats, let me, in the kindness of affection, address a few words to them. My friends, it seems to me that the so-called Democratic Party is trampling under foot all the time-honored traditions of the old Democratic Party. The Democratic Party, when it possessed the confidence of our people, and for fifty years controlled the Government, was the war party of this country, emphatically and by preëminence. It carried this country through the war with England; it carried this country through our contest with Mexico; and it was because, at all times, it stood by the old flag that the people stood by it. Is this organization which is the peace party in the time of war, and that war one for the very preservation of our national life; is this party which is now plotting and scheming to accomplish a rebellion in time of peace, the successor of the old Democratic Party? The old Democratic Party was a good hard-money party; the Jackson-Bentonian Party was too strongly attached to the principle of hard cash and specie payments to have ever entertained the thought of flooding our country, at the close of a war for the preservation of the Union, with two thousand millions of paper money in order to practically repudiate the national debt, inevitably destroying all exchangeable values, depreciating all property to mere nominal values, bringing lamentable confusion into all the countless departments of trade, and wide-spread ruin upon our country. Is it this party that would now issue these two thousand millions of paper promises to pay, thus inflating the currency to such an extent that there could be no safety for business transactions, the successor of the old Democratic Party? The old Democratic Party which I loved, the political school in which I was instructed, was not the school, my friends, of JEFF. DAVIS, who would destroy this blessed Government, our Constitution and our Union; but it was the Democratic Party of the God-blessed old hero, ANDREW JACKSON, who said: "This Union, by the Eternal, must and shall be preserved!" [Cheers.] The Democratic Party I loved was the party which stood by JACKSON when JACKSON was at war with the South Carolina nullifiers, who refused then, as now, to obey the laws passed by Congress. It is not a new claim on their part that Congress is guilty of usurpations of power. It has been the cry of the Calhoun men for the last thirty years, ever since they found that by immigration and the natural increase of population, of power and of wealth at the North, the sceptre was passing away from beneath their feet and from under their control. The present is the same old nullification party that JACKSON fought, and the Union-Democrats that sustained him in fighting them are now ready to stand by the Union again. How can you, my Democratic friends, reconcile it with the past history of the party to strike hands with these men, when they have sought to destroy this glorious Government, and to aid them in the shameless attempt to take possession of the honors, the offices, the emoluments and the powers of the Government that they labored in vain to overthrow and to destroy. The old Democratic Party that I loved was a party that, when it proclaimed a principle, adhered to it and carried it out to the end. What is that modern party, the particularly fine, the finical, the fault-finding, the grumbling, the modern Zantippic, the scolding, the morose, the never-to-be-satisfied party? The Democratic Party that I loved was the party that was in favor of the utmost liberty and freedom for all men; and in the State of New-York it signalized itself as early as its Constitutional Convention in 1821, by proposing to make the franchise equal, and removing the restrictions which the old property qualification had imposed upon its exercise. Yet you call this party that proposes not only to deprive citizens of the right to vote, but also to take away from the poor colored citizen the only power of protection he has against his own destruction, and the only safeguard you have in the way of building up loyal States—and that is the ballot given to the black man. The old Democratic Party that I loved was the party that put its hand upon the heart of the people, acted with them, and, believing in them, properly reached their intelligence and kept in communion with them, knowing, to adopt the saying of MARTIN VAN BUREN, "that the sober second thought of the people is never wrong, and always sufficient." But contrast, my friends, that saying and the present condition of the party. The people have been pronouncing judgment after judgment against you, until you can scarcely say that you hold in your possession the electoral vote of a single State, certainly not a single loyal State. Are you right, or are the people right? You cannot both be right, because the people are pronouncing against you. Why not repent of your wayward course, and return?

Repudiation in Illinois—An Instructive Chapter of History.

Col. CLARK E. CARR, of Illinois, gave the following bit of history in a recent speech in Chicago:

In our State we know something of this question of public debt. In 1842 Illinois owed $14,000,000. At that time the State was sparsely settled, there being few inhabitants north of Springfield. Chicago was a small village, and there were small settlements along the great rivers. There was an immense amount of vacant land in the southern part of the State, but on the great prairies, stretching away from Springfield to Chicago, you could scarcely find a house or farm. In the vast extent of country known as the Military Tract, where I live, families whose farms were ten or fifteen miles apart were considered near neighbors. Markets were remote and produce valueless. A farmer considered himself fortunate if he could get enough money to pay his taxes. The great State Bank and the Bank of Shawneetown both failed, and the people's money became worthless, and it was estimated that there was not enough good money in the whole State to pay the interest on the debt for one year. Then there were those who talked of the bloated bondholder and the honest plowholder, and said, "We cannot pay; let us not attempt to do so; let us repudiate." On the other hand, there were noble men, who said, "We will pay, if we are obliged to turn over every dollar of our property—our houses and farms, our stock and crops, everything; we will not live in a State that is so base as to repudiate." They called the creditors—the bondholders—together, and said to them: "We cannot pay to-day, nor to-morrow; this year, nor next; but," they said, as this Republican platform says, "'let the debt be extended over a fair period for redemption,' and we will pay every dollar." [Applause.] The debt was extended. The Legislature imposed what was called the two-mill tax. Immigration, which had been retarded by our financial embarrassments, revived. The people of the New-England and Middle States came by thousands and improved these great prairies. The ratable property greatly increased, and before we knew it our State debt was paid. Instead of being branded as repudiationists and cheats, Illinoisans have reason to be proud of the high position they occupy before the world. The names of those who recommended repudiation have only been rescued from infamy by oblivion; but if you wish to know how Illinois honors the men who would not, in the darkest days of history, consent to repudiation, either open or covert, read the history of two of our most distinguished carpet-baggers—one from Kentucky, and the other from Vermont—ABRAHAM LINCOLN and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Lawlessness and Crime in Louisiana—Report to the Legislature.

From the Philadelphia Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.

The Joint Committee of the General Assembly appointed to investigate the peace and good order of the State, Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chairman, report that within a short period 204 Unionists have been killed; 51 were shot, and 143 otherwise maltreated, making a total of 398.

The report states that they have examined personally 141 witnesses, have received 81 letters from various responsible and reputable citizens, and have taken 350 copies of affidavits from the originals in the possession of the Senate and House Committees on Elections and Returns. Your Committee are of the belief that not one tittle of the murders and outrages actually committed during the time embraced in our examination appears in the present report, owing to the shortness of the time given and the [illegible] set forth. Your Committee have reason to believe that if adequate time is given to take even such testimony as may be offered to them without search for it from different parts of the State, the facts will disclose a state of lawlessness, terrorism and crime that is unparalleled in any civilized country, and disgraceful to the age in which we live, and to the Christian character which we profess.

Humanity sickens at the contemplation of a bigotry so ferocious and a hate so remorseless, founded solely on political differences, and having for its impulsive motive not resistance to oppression, but an unruly desire to coerce the sentiments and actions of others, and a blind feeling of rage and vengeance toward those whom they cannot cow nor silence.

It is the mature conclusion of your Committee, founded on the testimony before them, that the state of lawlessness and unpunished crime prevalent in this state is chargeable not alone to the desperate and infamous characters who are the immediate agents, but to the apathy and silent connivance of that large and respectable class of the people of the State, who, while they would scorn personally to commit any of these violent acts, if they do not actually sympathize with their perpetrators, at least refrain studiously from any efforts to restrain or bring them to justice, and are therefore justly liable to the indictment of the peace-loving portion of the community for the offence of permitting such miscreants to roam at large unpunished.

The Appointment of Gov. T. H. Seymour as Minister to Russia.

Commenting upon the statements contained in a letter from Hartford to the Boston *Advertiser*, relative to the appointment of the late Ex-Gov. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR as Minister to Russia, the Hartford *Times* says:

"Gen. PRATT did not procure the commission as a field officer in the New-England regiment for Gov. SEYMOUR. In 1847 Hon. GIDEON WELLES was at the head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department. President POLK and Gov. MARCY, the then Secretary of War, were making arrangements for organizing the New-England regiment. They invited Mr. WELLES to the conference in order to consult as to the proper selection of persons to commission as officers. It was decided that PIERCE should be Colonel, RANSOM Lieutenant-Colonel, and a gentleman from Maine was named as Major. Mr. WELLES protested against the arrangement and claimed that Connecticut was entitled to one of the field officers—Maine having one already in another regiment. Gov. MARCY replied that Connecticut had no candidate. No name had been presented from this State—no one had applied; and he said the regimental officers must be presented forthwith. He promised, however, that if Mr. WELLES would present a suitable name, the appointment should go to Connecticut. This was before the days of telegraphs, and Gov. MARCY would admit of no delay. Mr. WELLES, upon his own responsibility, named THOS. H. SEYMOUR. He informed Gov. SEYMOUR by letter, and also wrote the facts to the writer of this article, as we here relate them, informing us also that he had written to Gen. PRATT, requesting that he would see Gov. SEYMOUR, and advise that he accept. We saw Gov. SEYMOUR, and found that he hesitated. He did not like to leave his aged father. Gen. PRATT and other friends also saw him, and urged his acceptance. Gov. SEYMOUR called upon us two or three times in regard to it, consulted his friends, and finally agreed to take the office. At a Democratic meeting at the Melodeon, in this city, on the 1st of November, 1852, Gov. SEYMOUR made a speech, in which he alluded to his appointment, and stated that Mr. WELLES procured it for him.

As to his nomination for Governor, in 1850, it was forced upon him by the masses of the Democratic Party. He told all his friends that he did not want the nomination, and he protested against the movement, which seemed to be spontaneous. Hon. R. B. HUBBARD was Chairman of the committee appointed by the Convention to wait upon Gov. SEYMOUR. In his report he presented a letter, in which he declined to be a candidate. But the Convention, with a storm of applause, placed him in nomination and adjourned. We know that Gov. SEYMOUR preferred the renomination of Gen. PRATT that Spring, but he never made any agreement to be nominated and decline. Gen. PRATT, the moment the Convention adjourned, was personally abusive of Gov. SEYMOUR, and this, we doubt not, induced him not to decline peremptorily. The tide was then running against the Democratic Party, but Gov. SEYMOUR's popularity set it back, and he was only defeated by about 500 majority by an enormous amount of money, used largely in Windham and New-London counties."

The Shooting of Hon. Samuel W. Beall at Helena, Montana, by George M. Pinney, Manager of the Montana Post.

From the Helena Herald, Sept. 25.

Ex-Gov. S. W. BEALL, of Wisconsin, was shot in the counting-room of the *Post*, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon, by GEORGE M. PINNEY, the manager of the paper. This lamentable altercation originated in several scurrilous and bitterly abusive articles reflecting upon Gov. BEALL, published by Mr. PINNEY in the *Post*. On account of these articles Col. BEALL first visited the office of the *Post* on Wednesday, and demanded of PINNEY a retraction of the slanderous attacks upon his character, or to give him the satisfaction of a gentleman. Mr. PINNEY drew his derringer and peremptorily ordered him to leave. He appealed to Marshal HOWIE, who was present, for a pistol for an equitable settlement of the matter then and there. This was not granted, and Col. BEALL, again ordered to leave, and still threatened by PINNEY's pistol, took his departure. He again visited the office to-day, when some words took place between the Colonel and PINNEY, the only other person present being Mr. PINNEY's partner, JOHN POTTER, our incorruptible and worthy Postmaster. Col. BEALL was there shot down by PINNEY, who fired twice. The first shot lodged in the front wall of the room, and the second ball struck the gray-headed old man a little beneath the left eye, and ranged downward, inflicting a terrible wound, felling him instantly to the floor, where he lay insensible in a pool of blood. Gov. BEALL fell with a pistol in his hand, which the sudden onslaught upon him, it would appear, gave him no opportunity to use.

STATEMENT OF MR. POTTER.

The *Montana Post*, of Sept. 25, says: "Concerning what transpired from the time that Gov. BEALL left Mr. PINNEY until the unfortunate occurrence of yesterday afternoon, evidence will be given before the legal authorities at the proper time. We may state briefly, however, that Gov. BEALL did not omit to speak threateningly against Mr. PINNEY, and that he made repeated efforts to borrow or buy a pistol. He finally obtained one yesterday afternoon, of whom we have not learned, and within a very short time started for the office of the *Post*. As to what occurred in the counting-room of the *Post*, we give the following statement of JOHN POTTER:

I was in the front office of the *Montana Post* about 2 o'clock this afternoon taking a copy of a letter. Mr. PINNEY was sitting at a table writing or reading. The door opened and some one stepped into the office. I heard some one say, "PINNEY, I want you to come out." Looked around and saw S. W. BEALL standing in the office near the counter; heard PINNEY say, "Colonel, you have come here to seek a quarrel; I want no quarrel with you, Mr. BEALL." Mr. BEALL said, "I want to see you in your room." Mr. PINNEY said, "Colonel, you have a pistol in your hand; put it up." Think he told BEALL two or three times to put up his pistol. Mr. BEALL then made a rush at Mr. PINNEY, with his pistol in his hand. Mr. PINNEY dodged behind the desk and pulled out his pistol, and evidently attempted to pass out through the door into the back room. Mr. BEALL then rushed at him as before, with pistol in his hand, at which time PINNEY snapped his pistol, but it did not go off; they both then dodged back, PINNEY again attempting to pass through the door into the back room. Mr. BEALL again made a rush at PINNEY, and PINNEY fired, at which Mr. BEALL made another rush, as if to come in close contact with PINNEY; he (PINNEY) again fired, and BEALL fell. JOHN POTTER.

HELENA, Sept. 25, 1868.

It should be added, to make the history complete, that a Coroner's inquest resulted in the acquittal of Mr. PINNEY, whose shooting of BEALL was justified on the ground of "self-defence."

The Will of Mrs. Warburton Admitted to Probate in Hartford—An Appeal to the Superior Court.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Oct. 7.

The executors of the will of the late Mrs. MARY A. WARBURTON, presented the instrument at the Probate Court of this district, Judge WHITE, yesterday forenoon. The executors are GEORGE S. DRAKE, St. Louis, Mo., and NATHANIEL SHIPMAN and HENRY A. PERKINS of this city. The validity is contested on the ground that Mrs. WARBURTON was not of sound mind when it was executed, July 2, 1867. The contestants are CALVIN SMITH, an uncle of Mrs. WARBURTON, temporarily resident of this city; REBECCA WHITE of Cornwell, an aunt of Mrs. WARBURTON (sister of her mother,) and others of the CHURCHILL family; also WILLIAM S. WARBURTON of this city, a legatee, and nephew of the late Mr. WARBURTON.

The witnesses to the will are ELISHA COLT, GEORGE W. LESTER and H. K. W. WELCH. After the will was presented to the Court yesterday, Mr. WELCH testified that the will was signed by Mrs. WARBURTON in his presence and in the presence of the other witnesses, and that he believed her to be of sound mind at the time. The will was executed in the office of WELCH & SHIPMAN, Mrs. WARBURTON coming there for the purpose. Miss MERWIN, who was staying with Mrs. WARBURTON, came with her. The will had been previously drawn; Mr. COLT and Mr. LESTER, who had offices in the same building, were called in; the signatures affixed; Mrs. WARBURTON made the declaration in presence of the witnesses in acknowledgment of the document as her last will and testament; the business was completed; Mrs. WARBURTON thanked the witnesses for their part of the duty, and went away. GEORGE W. LESTER testified that he saw nothing to lead him to think Mrs. WARBURTON was not of sound mind at the time. ELISHA COLT testified that he saw Mrs. WARBURTON sign the will, and that he signed it in her presence; he had no reason to suppose she was not of sound mind at the time of the execution of the will.

This finished the testimony for the estate, and none was offered by the contestants. The Judge declared the will admitted to probate, and Mr. PERKINS gave notice that an appeal would be taken.

The provisions of the will are as follows: To Sam'l Avery, of Manchester, $4,000 in trust for the maintenance of Mary Ann Warburton, widow of William Warburton; $4,000 in trust for John Warburton, son of William Warburton; $4,000 in trust for William Warburton, Jr.; to Mary Skinner, wife of John W. Skinner, $5,000; Jennie Skinner, daughter of John W., $2,000; to Elith Phillips, of New-York, $10,000; to Mary Russ, $5,000; to Miss Sarah Whiting, Mrs. Maria Latimer, $1,000 each; to Mrs. Sarah Latimer, $500; to Mrs. Mary Nelson, $1,000; to Dr. Curtis, $1,000; to Mary Warburton Cust.s, $5,000; to John W. Cook, $1,000; to Mrs. William Erving, $3,000; to Ralph Mitchell, $3,000; to three domestics, $3,000 each; to the Widows' Society, $5,000; to the Orphan Asylum $5,000; to the Hartford Hospital, $5,000 each; to the Centre Church for the support of the Sunday School, $3,000; to the Talcott-street Society, $3,000; to the Boston Tract Society and New-York Tract Society, $5,000 each; to the Seaman's Friend Society of New-York, $5,000; to the Home Missionary Society, the A. B. C. F. M., the Bible Society, and the Sunday School Union, $10,000 each; to the First Ecclesiastical Society, $10,000, the interest to be expended for the support of a minister at Warburton Chapel, provided $1,200 annually is raised for the same purpose; to the Connecticut Freedmen's Christian Union, $5,000; to the National Freedmen's Relief Association, $10,000.

Her wearing apparel, &c., is divided among particular legatees. The residue of her estate is divided into fifteen equal parts, of which Mrs. JOHN KING is to receive two; Mr. GEORGE S. DRAKE, four; the A. B. C. F. M., Bible Society, and Home Missionary Society, three each.

Secretary Seward's Patriotic Services.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, Oct. 10.

How much truth there may be in the speculation upon Mr. SEWARD's position, and upon the conferences which he has held with the President, we have no means of knowing; nor do we suppose that the correspondents who profess to give the private conversation between them with the accuracy of a phonographic reporter have any exclusive or definite information upon the matter. Yet, from Mr. SEWARD's antecedents, and from his character, we do not believe that he will go back upon his record and give his support to a platform that was made to suit the rebels, and to a candidate who was nominated to secure the rebel votes. However wide have been the unfortunate differences between Mr. SEWARD and those with whom he has acted, up to the time of Mr. JOHNSON's defection, we have never doubted, history will not doubt, his patriotism and his broad nationality. He intensely desires the restoration and reconstruction of the Union; and has undoubting confidence in its final achievement. No man has broader views of the future of this country; and he doubtless thinks that in the fidelity with which he has adhered to its integrity, in the measures which he has taken for the enlargement of its boundaries, will be found the vindication of much that cannot now be explained. No man but himself can tell how much of personal sacrifice he has made; and no man can tell how much the country has benefitted by his prudent management of our foreign relations; how he has stood at bay against formidable foreign combinations; how he has managed through delicate and difficult foreign complications; how, with all Europe against us except one great Power, he has kept us from rupture with any of them, till the time has come when all of them that wished for our destruction are competing for our friendship. In all this, he has been obliged to do many things that were not agreeable to himself, and that he could not stop to explain. He preferred to encounter public odium, rather than to endanger the public safety. If he has erred in the measures which he would take for the restoration of the Government; if he has been compelled, at the risk of sacrificing his power of usefulness, to acquiesce in a policy that he did not wholly approve, he has not swerved in his devotion to the integrity of the Union, nor even for a moment questioned it. It was a favorite saying of his that he would rather undertake to bring the whole continent into the Union than to keep one State out of it.

With such purposes, and such views, it would seem impossible that Mr. SEWARD could fail to see, in the Republican candidate, the man who is the selected instrument for the complete restoration of the Union, the man who has in his own character, and in the popular confidence the elements of success in that great consummation which Mr. SEWARD so earnestly desires. Whatever sanguine partisans might have thought, at one time, the idea of uniting the country on such a man as SEYMOUR, and on such a platform as that put forth at New-York, cannot, in the face of the developments all over the country, commend itself to a rational observer. Mr. BLAIR, who is to be the President, if SEYMOUR is elected, has declared in the beginning that his plan is not one of reconstruction, but of destruction; that the first thing for a Democratic President to do will be to order out the military, to prevent the enforcement of certain laws of Congress. With no information on the subject, other than that which is open to every observer of political events, we do not hesitate to give our opinion that Mr. SEWARD's sympathies are with Gen. GRANT for the reconstruction of the Union, as his pen was with the sword of GRANT for its defence.

The Dreadful Tragedy in Brookline, Mass.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 10.

A tragedy of a most distressing character occurred in Brookline early yesterday morning, when Mr. GEORGE L. RICHARDSON, of the firm of PAGE, RICHARDSON & Co., of this city, while laboring under insanity, killed one of his sons, and made an unsuccessful attempt to kill another.

For several months past Mr. RICHARDSON's health has suffered from the pressure of business, and in obedience to the advice of his physician, he spent a short time in Maine for relaxation, in August last, returning, however, before he had regained his health. His nervous system appeared to be much shattered, and he complained especially of inability to sleep. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights last, Mr. RICHARDSON stopped at the house of his brother FREDERICK, on Marlborough-street, in this city, returning to his own residence on Thursday forenoon, accompanied by his brother JOHN, of Liverpool, who decided to remain at the house over night.

The family retired between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night. Mr. RICHARDSON, according to his usual custom, prepared his razor for shaving in the morning, and laid it on the dressing stand. Mrs. RICHARDSON observed that he was wakeful and restless on retiring. Shortly after midnight he arose and went to the room where his two sons, HARRY and GEORGE, were sleeping. Mrs. RICHARDSON was soon startled by a scream from one of the boys, and hastening to the chamber, which was separated by the bathroom from that occupied by herself and husband, discovered that Mr. RICHARDSON had cut the throat of the eldest son, HARRY, and was in the act of cutting the throat of the youngest son, GEORGE, with the razor which he had previously prepared for use. Mrs. RICHARDSON's appearance and outcries caused him to desist, and exclaiming, "Great God, what have I done?" he fled from the house in his night clothing.

The whole household was aroused by the terrible calamity, and Mrs. RICHARDSON was carried fainting to her room. It was found that the oldest son, HARRY, was already dead, and that the youngest, GEORGE, was yet living, although bleeding profusely from a gash in the throat, which severed several arteries. Dr. SALISBURY, the medical adviser of the family, and Dr. IRA ALLEN were called, and the wounds of the youngest son were dressed. Search was made for the unfortunate man who had committed the deed, but he was not found until morning, when he was discovered in his own barn, under the hay, where it is presumed he took refuge from the cold, as it is known that he endeavored to gain admission to the houses of several of the citizens, saying that he desired to warm himself. When found he appeared conscious of having committed some terrible act, and inquired what he had done. Subsequently he stated that he had intended to kill the whole family, and then commit suicide. He stated that he had made an unsuccessful attempt to drown himself. He was taken to the McLean Insane Asylum in Somerville.

The age of the lad who was killed was about 14 years. The other son is about 9 years old. It is thought that the latter will recover. Mr. RICHARDSON had, besides these children, two daughters, and up to the time of the deplorable occurrence above related, had manifested a tender regard for his family. He is a man of deep religious feeling, and a deacon in the Orthodox Church in Brookline.

Coroner ALLEN, in view of the well-known circumstances of the case, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Arms Imported into North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Standard, Oct. 8.

We learn, on the best authority, that arms have been imported into this State, and distributed among members of Democratic organizations. These arms, which are not ordinary, but repeating rifles of various kinds, have been shipped to the interior in boxes. There is no doubt a purpose exists to use them against the Government, and we call on every good citizen who would avoid the horrors of another war, to aid the authorities in preventing this distribution of arms for war purposes. No one denies the right of the people to have arms in their houses, or to use them for hunting and other peaceable purposes, but when arms of an extraordinary character are thus brought in by wholesale and distributed among a certain class, many of whom declare themselves hostile to the Government, it is time for the friends of peace and good order to be on the alert. We make no threats. But we tell the rebel leaders that armed resistance or insurrection on their part will be met with a power which will crush them and their fortunes forever. Assassination will be avenged. For every Republican who may be assassinated, two rebels will be sent to their long account.

Swindling Extraordinary in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 6.

A swindle, extending through a long series of years, the confidential clerk of a well-known firm in this city being the criminal, has just been exposed, and yesterday the arrest of the culprit was effected. The victimized firm is that of Messrs. HALL, KIMBARK & Co., importers and dealers in iron, Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Michigan-avenue. Until last May a man named HENRY WILLEY had been in their employ. For nearly twelve years he had served them in various capacities, and in whatever position he was placed he was treated by the firm with the utmost reliance and esteem. Several years ago he was given charge of the books of the establishment, and was so implicitly relied upon by his employers that no check was placed upon his duties. The temptation to defraud overcame him, and once entangled in the meshes of dishonesty he lost all sense of his responsibility. Some time during last May a defect was discovered in his accounts, and though this fact pointed almost conclusively to his dishonesty, so great was the confidence had in him by the firm that no immediate action taken. Very shortly afterward it became known that he had been leading rather an irregular life, had been living in open adultery with a milliner in the West Division, and was the owner of considerable real estate in the city. In the course of events it was learned that he had expended, from time to time, large sums of money in various enterprises. A suspicion then formed in the minds of the firm that he was actually guilty of swindling them, and accordingly steps were taken toward the production of proof of his infidelity.

In order to save him from the disgrace which an exposure of his crime would inevitably bring upon him, his victims charitably gave him the opportunity of leaving the city by discharging him. Clerks were then employed in overhauling and scrutinizing the books, and, after the labor of several months, it was found that over $25,000 had been stolen by WILLEY. His peculations may have resulted in a still larger sum thus illegitimately changing hands, but it can never be definitely known how much he really stole.

WHIPPLE's Detective Police (branch of No. 68 Broadway, New-York,) were engaged to work up the case, and by the exercise of strategy gleaned indubitable evidence of the man's guilt. He was found to reside in a house on West Randolph-street, ostensibly as a boarder, but it was finally learned that he was there living with a female who kept a millinery shop on the ground floor of the same premises. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff FITCH arrested him on a civil *capias* and lodged him in jail.

Messrs. HALL, KIMBARK & Co., yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against the prisoner for $6,939 debt, a portion of the amount which he is alleged to have embezzled from them.

The Interest on the Virginia State Bonds of Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 10.

The following indorsement has been made upon a communication referred to the Executive of Virginia by Gen. STONEMAN, commanding the District, and has been forwarded as a reply to an appeal from Mrs. ELIZA J. S. WALKE, of Norfolk, asking for assistance in the collection of interest due her on the State bonds, and making a statement of the destitute condition of her family:

"The case of Mrs. E. J. S. WALKE is not an exceptional one. There are thousands of poor persons, widows and orphans, in the State who depend upon the interest due upon the State bonds for their support. I am informed and believe that when the Legislature provided for levying a tax of thirty cents on the one hundred dollars, with which to pay two per cent. semi-annually, it was not anticipated that the arrangement should extend beyond the year 1867, or the 1st of January, 1868. After that period it was supposed the improved condition of the State would warrant a much higher rate of taxation. For the last six months I have used all the means in my power to reduce the expenditures of the State Government; to collect the debts due the State, reduce the volume of its indebtedness, and in all ways to husband its resources for an early return to the payment of its interest. All that can be expected to be done with the present means, and out of the tax already assessed, is to pay current expenses and two per cent. upon the bonded debt on the 1st of January next. I would, however, respectfully recommend that an additional assessment be ordered of twenty cents on the $100, to be immediately collected, which, with the surplus which will probably be on hand on the 1st of January, would enable the State to pay at that time an additional two per cent. which was due on the 1st of July, 1868."

Gen. Crook in the Oregon Legislature.

The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr. TREVITT, was unanimously adopted by the Senate of Oregon, on the 21st of September:

Whereas, By the energetic, gallant and soldierly conduct of Brevet Major-Gen. CROOK, and troops under his command, Eastern Oregon, Idaho and Nevada have been relieved from the depredations of the hostile Snake Indians, and the large extent of country which they formerly occupied (comprising more than 2,000 square miles) has been opened to peaceful settlement; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, That the thanks of this State be and hereby are tendered to Brevet Major-Gen. GEORGE CROOK, and officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, energy and bravery they have exhibited in prosecuting to final success this Indian war.

Resolved, That we have full measure of sympathy for the hardships, the toils and sufferings which Gen. CROOK and the men under his command have endured, and we recommend our constituents in every part of the State to extend liberal hospitality to them, wherever they are found.

Resolved, That Gen. CROOK is hereby respectfully invited to visit Salem during the present session of the Legislature, and to be, while here, the guest of the State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to send a certified copy of these resolutions to Gen. CROOK, at his headquarters.

The Execution in Portsmouth, Va.—The Reprieve of the Negro.

As stated by telegraph, JOHN PERKINS, white, was hanged at Portsmouth, Va., on Friday, for the commission of an outrage upon the person of a young white lady, of Norfolk County, on the 9th of June last, while BENJAMIN JEFFERSON, a negro, was reprieved. The following is Gov. WELLS' indorsement on the application for pardon: "It appears by the testimony of the young lady upon whom the offence was committed that PERKINS committed the crime while JEFFERSON held the mother, and one FORBES, (who subsequently escaped,) robbed the house. JEFFERSON testifies that he joined the party under threats of his life. There is no evidence that tends to show that JEFFERSON engaged or attempted to join in the execution of the crime of rape. It is probable that he and FORBES had for their sole purpose the robbery of the house. The sentence of JEFFERSON is commuted to imprisonment for life."

The Potato Rot in Massachusetts.

From the Newburyport Herald, Oct. 8.

The potato rot in this vicinity was probably never worse than this season. If we should take all the potato fields within ten miles of here their product would not pay the cost of production. The Jackson Whites, the Sebecs, the Oronos and other favorite varieties will be almost an entire failure. Acres of them will not pay for digging, and never will be dug. The red potatoes are less affected, and some of the new varieties do better. Among the Early Rose no disease has been discovered; and the Goodrich are very free from rot. It is possible that some of these varieties may run for years; but it looks more as though potato culture on the old lands would be abandoned at no distant day. In consequence of the rot the prices are low; but before Spring potatoes will be worth more than corn; if they rot in Maine as badly as here, they will sell for more than wheat.

Apples in South Carolina.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 6.

We notice the receipt of apples by steamer from New-York. This naturally leads to the inquiry, "Have we no apples nearer home?" Yes, there are plenty; we have a large crop this year in Greenville, Pickens and Anderson districts—and apples, too, equal in flavor to any coming from the North. "Ah, but the freight." Well, the freight is less than $1 per barrel from Walhalla to Charleston—a distance of about 300 miles.

SELLING OF THE WINANS PROPERTY.—The sale of the rare and valuable collection of plants in the extensive conservatories of Mr. THOMAS WINANS, has been announced, and in the course of a few days all the remaining stocks of his stables will be sold at public auction. This stock of blooded animals consists, in part, of blooded stallions, brood mares, stallion colts, Canadian ponies and Durham cattle. As for the great machine shops, the property of Mr. ROSS WINANS, which fronted on McHenry, Poppleton and Pratt streets, and for several years gave active employment to eight hundred operatives, they are to be demolished and the ground probably used for the erection of medium-sized buildings. When these shops were in full operation the men were principally employed in the construction of railroad motive power, the celebrated "camel back" locomotives being the principal engines which were built, and it is worthy of remark that Mr. WINANS could easily have received heavy contracts for supplying the best conducted railroads in the country with locomotives provided he would build such as were designed by other scientific artisans, but his feelings of pride, according to his own acknowledgment, would not permit him to do so. The shops are well worth a visit on the part of all who can appreciate the working of a vast, intricate and ingenious machinery, all worked by steam, and among the visitors were a number of scientific Russians, recommended to special attention by the Emperor of that country.—*Baltimore American, Oct. 9.*

THE FENIAN FLAG.—Gen. GLEASON received a few days since from Dublin a very beautiful Fenian flag, which had been made for him by the ladies of that city. It is about six feet square, and is made of two bars of green and two of white silk. The names of the Provinces—Leinster, Munster, Ulster and Connaught—are displayed in gilt letters on the bars. In the upper corner of the flag, on a green ground, is the harp of Erin, in gilt, underneath which is the motto, "Erin go Braugh." The harp and motto are surrounded by a wreath of shamrock beautifully done in gilt. Altogether, it is a very handsome flag, and reflects great credit on the skill and taste of the ladies who made it. It will be carried in the procession on the occasion of the forthcoming mass meeting of our foreign-born citizens.—*Richmond Enquirer & Examiner, Oct. 10.*

JUDICIAL DEAFNESS.—An interesting commercial case came before the Queen's Bench on Wednesday. Mr. MCOWAN and three of his employes were charged with conspiring to defraud his creditors in 1866 by secreting away a portion of the estate. The case occupied the whole day, and resulted in the acquittal of defendants. Judge BADGLEY presided. He is so deaf that lawyers cavil at each other in the most unseemly manner. Mr. CARTER, who prosecuted, at one time put his finger to his nose to Mr. B. DEVLIN, counsel for defendants. A general laugh followed, when the Judge, not knowing the cause, pointed to the reporters and asked what they were grinning at. This caused increased merriment.—*London (Ont.) Free Press, Oct. 9.*

THE LAST OF THE MORMON IMMIGRANTS.—Yesterday the Great Western Railway landed sixty Mormons here, where they take the Michigan Central *en route* for the valley of Salt Lake. More than 5,000, of whom 3,500 passed through Detroit, of these fresh converts to the Latter Day Saints, have gone from European countries to Utah during the past season, but the yesterday's lot was the last for 1868. The agent says that during 1869 he will import 10,000 or 12,000 of these people. It is said by those who have seen the Mormons of this year's importations that they are scarcely as intelligent and cleanly in appearance as the other immigrants.—*Detroit Post, Oct. 8.*

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES BURNED.—One million one hundred thousand dollars in notes of the Bank of the Valley, Winchester, were, in pursuance of an order of the United States Court, directed to H. G. FANT, receiver of said bank, burned yesterday in the presence of Mr. JOHNS, Master in Chancery; Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, counsel, and Messrs. QUARLES and HUNTER, appointees of the Court to superintend the burning.—*Richmond Whig, Oct. 8.*

TENNESSEE.

The Several Railroads of the State—Chattanooga Eventually to be the Great Railroad Centre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Oct. 1, 1868.

The loans granted by the State of Tennessee during the last three years, to aid in the construction of railroads, were, considering the depressed condition of the people, enormous. Many of the roads will not be able to pay the interest on the bonds loaned to them, or a dollar toward the liquidation of such bonds when they fall due. The loans were, perhaps, in some cases reprehensible, because they were made to roads that had repeatedly failed to meet their obligations to the State, or made to roads that had already received far more aid than would have sufficed, if judiciously used, to build them, or made to roads in other States, or made to roads that could not be expected ever to be remunerative. Yet even if the grants to all the railroads are considered a debt incurred by the State, rather than a contingent liability, their amount need alarm no one, if the growth and prosperity of Tennessee is not retarded by short-sighted and adverse influences, While there is little immigration or flow of capital to the State, railroads have little effect in advancing the prices of lands, or facilitating production, or establishing new branches of business: but when political disturbances are settled and the peace and security of every portion of the country guaranteed by the election of GRANT and COLFAX—when the disloyal Democracy has lost all hope of overturning State Governments and taking from the negro political or personal rights, and when men of every shade of political opinion will be as safe in the Democratic counties of Middle and West Tennessee, as in the most radically Republican counties of the Knoxville Valley, the benefits resulting from railroads will be so great that their cost will be regarded as a most excellent investment. The State has a contingent liability for some thirty million of dollars, but the money invested in railroads is not lost. To counterbalance it Tennessee has railroad property worth more than forty million of dollars. Nor this alone. Her fourteen hundred miles of railroads in operation bring every portion of her immense and most productive territory within easy access to great markets. With the establishment of peace and security everywhere will come a grand advance in the value of lands and their products. The land now averages $6 40 an acre in value, but within two years after GRANT and COLFAX are elected will be worth double as much—a gain altogether of more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Facility in taking products to market decreases the cost of transportation, at the same time that it enables producers to get the best prices, and in this way the products of Tennessee will be largely increased in value. Such considerations show that the possible liability of the State to pay the bonds for the construction of railroads, if the railroad companies do not do so, need alarm no one.

A GREAT RAILROAD CENTRE.

Chattanooga is so situated, geographically and topographically, that she must ultimately become the greatest railroad centre not merely in Tennessee, but in the whole Southern country. She is now as dead a place as can be found anywhere. All business is at a stand. Shopkeepers are idle, mechanics unemployed, and nearly every person who has a little money is anxious to get away. During the war the Federal Government spent a great deal of money at Chattanooga, and this gave to the place rapid growth and importance; but since the war ended the Federal disbursements have fallen off, and Chattanooga has gone back towards insignificancy. Of her future, however, there can be no doubt. She is situated at a point where numerous rich valleys converge, and where the Tennessee River turns westwardly, four hundred miles from its mouth. Six railroads, from different points of the compass, meet at Chattanooga. One connects her with the railroad system of Virginia and the whole North Atlantic seaboard; another with Nashville and the great Northwest; a third connects Chattanooga with the Southwest and the mighty Mississippi Valley; a fourth stretches southeasterly to Atlanta, and connects with all the lines of travel in Georgia and the Carolinas. The other two roads, to Dalton and to Trenton, are at present of minor importance. The Atlanta Road will shortly have a great feeder, which is being rapidly pushed to completion. This is the road from Selma, Ala., to Rome, Ga. It is now within nine miles of Rome, and is being finished at the rate of half a mile a day. A number of other roads are projected and certain to be built, and will add much to the importance of Chattanooga. Thus the road from Cleveland to Ducktown will be an important feeder of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The Knoxville and Kentucky, (if it is ever finished,) the Elizabethtown, and other roads, will also be feeders of the same great line of travel. A road is certain to be built from Chattanooga northward, on the west side of the Tennessee River, and connecting with roads to Cincinnati and Louisville. This will constitute almost an air line road from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, and along it there are immense deposits of iron ore of the best quality, and thick veins of coal. From Chattanooga a road, called the Wills Valley Railroad, is now in operation to Trenton, which is about eighteen miles southwest of Chattanooga. This road is to be extended from the northeast to near the southwest corner of the great State of Alabama, passing through the mineral and manufacturing region in North Alabama, through the grain-growing and cattle-raising region of Middle Alabama, the cotton plantations of the South, and the sugar-growing lands that border the Gulf. This road will connect with one from Mobile to New-Orleans. Chattanooga will then be the starting point of two great rival routes to the far South and Southwest. One traversing the main Tennessee Valley will at Corinth connect with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Grand Junction with the Central Mississippi Railroad, and at Memphis with the great lines of steamers on the Mississippi River. The other, tapping the great roads that connect Montgomery, Selma and other Southern cities, will pursue a direct southwestern course from Chattanooga to Mobile, and thence west to New-Orleans. When these roads are in operation, there will be a straight line railroad south from Cincinnati. Such is the character and course of the mountain ranges of Tennessee and Alabama, that a direct railroad southward can find no practicable route after leaving Chattanooga for a long distance. The far-seeing Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, in addition to controling the line between Memphis and Louisville, has stretched the Lebanon branch southeastwardly, and anticipating rivalry for the Cincinnati trade and travel, are pushing forward rapidly the road on the south side of the Ohio River, between Louisville and Cincinnati.

There are in Tennessee eighteen railroads now in operation, and twelve others have been chartered and are most of them now being built. The four leading lines of railroads in Tennessee are the Memphis and Louisville, the Memphis and Charleston, the East Tennessee and Virginia, and the Louisville and Nashville Roads.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE.

This line is a consolidation of the Memphis and Ohio, Clarksville and Louisville, and a branch of the Louisville and Nashville Road. It is under the control of the Louisville and Nashville Company, and is managed in every respect admirably. The Clarksville portion was formerly much troubled with slides of earth into the steep cuttings, causing frequent detentions, but care and the prompt employment of a strong force of laborers have put an end to all irregularities, and the trains each way are as punctual as clock-work. The Superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio portion is Col. SAM JONES, who has no superior in the South as a railroad man. His arrangements for the rapid and safe transportation of passengers and freight have kept Col. SAM FATE, and his excellent successor, Mr. WICKS, doing their level best on the Memphis and Charleston Road. Col. JONES has been fortunate in securing conductors and engineers who have no superiors. What J. W. CLARK and W. JONES, and Major WALDRON and Mr. HUTCHISON don't know about railroading is not worth knowing. The sleeping car arrangements on the Memphis and Louisville Road are good, and the sleeping car conductors are firm but courteous gentlemen. Serious accidents are almost unknown on this road. The freight arrangements are admirable, and probably owe much to the suggestions of the clever Col. ENOCH TAYLOR, the father of the Green Line system and of other improvements.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON.

This road only extends to Stevenson, but has a consolidation arrangement with the Tennessee and Virginia and the Tennessee and Georgia roads. It is a great and very well managed road, that passes through one of the finest cotton regions of the South. Its importance will be greatly increased as the country through which it passes becomes densely settled. It is known sometimes as the great Southern mail route. The wild and beautiful scenery, as well as the places of historical interest, along this route, induces many persons to travel over it when going to Washington and the Northeast, and if the East Tennessee and Virginia Road was as well managed as the Memphis and Charleston, the travel would be greater. If any person in the Knoxville Valley wishes to go to Nashville, thanks to the mismanagement of the East Tennessee Road, he has either to go away around by Decatur, Ala., or has to suffer the detention of a night at Chattanooga. This is in marked contrast to the efforts of the Memphis and Charleston Road to accommodate the people of Somerville and other places.

NASHVILLE AND LOUISVILLE.

The Nashville and Louisville Company was not doing extraordinarily well until the war, but it then became one of the great arteries for the transportation of Federal troops and Federal army supplies. It became a very rich corporation, and has stretched its arms in various directions to secure the business of the South. The extension of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad southward will add much to its business and importance.

EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA ROAD.

It has cost, according to Hon. Mr. WATERS, $2,466,397 to build the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad; but as it is a favorite of Gov. BROWNLOW, the State has not only given it what the construction of the road cost, but over and above this the sum of $485,603. The road is a very important link, 190 miles long, in the chain connecting the South and Southwest with the North Atlantic seaboard. The traveling public do not seem to admire the management of the road, and this route to the East is not so popular as it used to be. There are several important branches or feeders of the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, either finished or partially so. The road from Cleveland, Tenn., to Dalton, Ga., is running regularly under the same management as the East Tennessee and Virginia Road.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA ROAD.

This road recently changed its management, but still has for its Superintendent the energetic, competent and obliging Col. YATES. Its trains run with great regularity. The road passes through some of the best cotton-growing portions of Tennessee, and much land that only needs skillful farming to make it a garden. South of Dechard the land along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is not so well adapted for immigrants. The iron valleys have good soil, but are narrow, and subject to overflow when the streams are swollen by torrents from the exceedingly rocky ranges of mountains. This Chattanooga Railroad is the southeastern avenue of Tennessee. It connects with the Winchester and Alabama Road, between thirty and forty miles of which are in operation, and by the Atlanta Road it connects with the railroad system of the whole South Atlantic seaboard. When the Iron Mountain Railroad of Missouri is completed—and the work is said to be progressing rapidly upon it—trade and travel between St. Louis and Charleston, or other cities of the Carolinas and Georgia, will be mainly carried over the Chattanooga Road and its connections. The most important feeder of the Chattanooga Road is the McMinnville Railroad, now being extended northward to Sparta, which will open up a productive region that has more abundant water-power than any other portion of the State. A recent correspondent to one of the Cincinnati dailies gives a glowing picture of the results of extending the road now called the Southwestern Railroad, from Sparta northward to Cincinnati. That won't be done for many years, if ever. It may be extended to Levingstone without much difficulty; but there is north of Levingstone 140 miles of as impracticable country as can be found anywhere. The southern routes from Cincinnati will be worthy of remark when I mention roads that are projected.

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

This road passes through a very fine but undeveloped district of country. The soil is not rich except along the borders of the numerous small streams. The uplands are well adapted to fruit growing, grain growing and cattle raising. This Northwestern will some day be the great railroad avenue between St. Louis and Nashville. Passing through a country but sparsely settled and not yet having a railroad connection through to St. Louis, the company has been under great embarrassments, and is controlled by a receiver appointed by the State, upon failure of the road to pay the interest upon the bonds loaned for its construction. This road is now managed by Major A. L. LANDIS, who is a very competent gentleman, and is devoting his energies to reducing the running expenses of the road to the standard of its receipts. Major LANDIS is the successor of the courteous and thorough railroad man, Hon. FRANK S. RICHARDS. The Northwestern Road passes through one of the best iron regions in the United States, which is now almost wholly unworked. Dickson and Hickman Counties have a capacity to produce $3,000,000 worth of iron per year for the next fifty years, but there is only one furnace now worked, and it only employs 150 hands.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR ROAD.

This very well managed road has a share of the trade and travel between Memphis and Nashville, as well as a considerable amount of local business. It passes through the most fertile and highly cultivated portion of the State. Lands in Maury and Giles Counties have been sold for more than $100 an acre. Ultimately the Decatur Road will be extended southward through the heart of Alabama, and will be one of the main lines of travel and transportation between Louisville or Cincinnati and Mobile. This extension will intersect the Memphis and Charleston, the Wills Valley and other east and west lines of railroads.

NASHVILLE AND EVANSVILLE ROAD.

This is an extension of the Edgefield and State Line Road, and when it is finished will connect with the whole system of Indiana railroads. The State gave to the Edgefield Road $117,894 more than it cost to build it, and has since given $300,000 to aid the extension beyond the State line. This road will pass through one of the most extensive coal fields in the United States, but there is a pretty long link not yet constructed.

THE EXTRA STATE ROADS.

Tennessee has a deep interest in railroads which are partially or wholly in other States. Among these is the great Mobile and Ohio Road, the Mississippi and Tennessee Road, the Mississippi Central Road, and the Little Rock Road. The Mobile Road is one of the most important in the country. It brings to the market of the world a vast amount of cotton, and when the country through which it passes is fully developed, this road will have an immense amount of business. It taps the black soil prairie country of Central Mississippi and Alabama. The Mississippi and Tennessee Road only extends from Memphis to Grenada, and is subordinate to the Central Mississippi. It would be greatly benefited by an extension southward, so as to connect with a New-Orleans road. The Central Mississippi only extends northward to Jackson, Tenn., but it is proposed to carry it farther. At present it is a feeder of the Mobile and Ohio Road, which takes its freight and passengers on from Jackson to Columbus, Ky., or at least to Humbolt, where they may take the Memphis and Ohio route. It is proposed to extend the Central Mississippi Road to Hungtingdon, on the Northwestern Road, which would give a quick route to Louisville, by way of Nashville, and avoid the Clarksville section of the Memphis and Louisville route. Some of the stockholders in the Mississippi Central desire the extension to terminate at Camden, where the Northwestern Road crosses the Tennessee River; others of them favor the extension from Jackson to Milan. The little Rock Railroad will benefit Memphis, and be, perhaps, some time a link in the Atlantic and Pacific line, but it has little relation at present to the railroad system of Tennessee.

THE ROADS PROJECTED.

There are many roads chartered, projected and surveyed, but not yet built in Tennessee. Among these is the great road from Knoxville to Nashville direct, which will be sometime, it is supposed, a link in the Atlantic and Pacific line that is to have a terminus on the Atlantic, at Norfolk. This road will pass through a beautiful and productive district of country. Another great projected road is that from Chattanooga directly northward on the west side of the Tennessee River, which will connect at Dearmand's Gap with roads leading to Cincinnati and Louisville, and at Chattanooga with that Great Wills Valley Road, which is to be the most direct route from the North to Mobile and New-Orleans. Cars are now running on the Wills Valley Road to Trenton, and the extension of this thoroughfare southwestwardly will be continued as soon as the charter of the road has been amended, as promised by the Legislature of Alabama. Among the other roads begun in Tennessee are the Mississippi River line which is to open up the fertile counties of West Tennessee, bordering the Mississippi, the Corinth and Nashville Road, which will be in a direct northeasterly line through a fine country; the Ducktown Road, connecting Cleaveland with the copper mines of Polk County, which now produce six thousand pounds a day of precipitated and smelted copper; the Memphis and Selma Road, which is being surveyed by Major MERRIWEATHER; the road from Smeedsville to Etna Furnace, which is to develop the iron wealth of Hickman and Dickson counties, and several other roads of minor importance.

CONCLUSION.

My object in glancing in this cursory manner at the railroad system of Tennessee has been to show the glorious future that awaits her if her people are true to themselves and to Republican principles. The facts to which I have referred indicate also the railroad rivalry that will in the future compete for the carrying trade of the mighty South. PHILO.

TELEGRAMS.

Recognition of the New Spanish Government by Minister Hale.

Gen. Prim Favors a Kingdom and Aspires to be King.

Gen. Dulce Appointed Captain-General of Cuba.

A Liberal Procession in England Attacked by Tories.

Order from the President Regarding Elections in the South.

SPAIN.

Formal Recognition of the New Government by the American Minister—New Reforms Proposed by the Junta at Madrid.

MADRID, Monday, Oct. 12.

The United States is the first nation to recognize the new Provisional Government of Spain. The Madrid *Gazette* to-day publishes such official recognition made through Mr. HALE, the American Minister. The Junta has declared in favor of additional reforms, among which are the abolition of the death penalty and the sanctity of private letters and domiciles. The Junta has ordered the restoration of the bark *Tornado* to England, payment of damages for her wrongful detention, and the imprisonment of the Spanish officer who ordered her seizure.

The following is the substance of what was said on both sides at the interview between the American Minister and the Duke DE LA TORRE: Mr. HALE, addressing the Duke in the name of the United States, congratulated the Provisional Junta and the people of Spain on a success so marked in a revolution of such grand proportions. He was happy to return the greeting which Spain gave the United States on their entrance into the family of free and sovereign people. The relations between Spain and the United States had always been friendly. Under the present circumstances, all his efforts would be exerted to augment the friendship between both peoples. The Duke DE LA TORRE, in the course of his reply, said that amid the ruins of the old rule a structure would be formed which he believed would merit the approval and sympathy of the United States. Spain now deserved and needed the support of all free nations, and that of the American Government was highly esteemed. The Duke concluded by declaring that this interview would serve to maintain unbroken the relations between two nations, both claiming and exercising successively the principle of national sovereignty.

Cuba for the Revolution—Olozaga to be President of the Cortes.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 12.

The *Journal des Débats* says that LERSUNDI, the Captain-General of Cuba, has given in his adhesion to the revolution. The Cubans in Spain will be permitted to choose two members of the Junta. Gen. DULCE has been appointed Captain-General of the Island of Cuba. OLOZAGA has declined the offer of a place in the Cabinet, but will probably be appointed President of the new Cortes.

The Immediate Formation of a Kingdom Desired by Gen. Prim.

PARIS, Monday, Oct 12.

The *Gaulois* (newspaper) publishes a letter from Gen. PRIM, which earnestly favors the calling together of the Cortes, and the formation of a Kingdom at once. It is said that PRIM himself aspires to be King.

A Loan of Ten Million Reals to the Junta.

MADRID, Monday, Oct. 12.

A loan of 10,000,000 reals, which was offered to the Provisional Junta, was immediately accepted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attack on a Liberal Procession by Tories.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.

At Blackburn, a market town in the County of Lancaster, and twenty-two miles from Manchester, a Liberal procession was attacked on Saturday by a mob of Tories. Several fights occurred, in which one man was killed and several severely injured.

The Broken Cable Repaired.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Direction announces that the cable known as the 1866 cable, between Ireland and Newfoundland, was repaired at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and is now in perfect working order.

Release of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Fenian prisoners at Dartmoor are to be released.

INDIA.

The Expedition Against the Tribes in the Northwestern District.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12.

A dispatch from Bombay says favorable reports have been received of the progress of the expedition against the tribes in the Northwestern District of India. The troops have, so far, met with slight opposition.

BOHEMIA.

Suppression of Political Tumults in Prague.

PRAGUE, Monday, Oct. 12.

Political tumults, which had broken out in this city, have been suppressed by the Austrian troops, who dispersed the various assemblages of the people.

MEXICO.

Canto Accused of the Assassination of Gen. Patoni—The Revolt in Vera Cruz—New Gold Mines.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 12.

Advices from Mexico state that the widow of Gen. PATONI accuses CANTO of the assassination of her husband. The trial of persons arrested for the revolt in Vera Cruz was going on. ORONZO, a Colonel in the Imperial army has been arrested. HONORATO DOMINGUEZ has been captured. Rich gold mines have been discovered in Gaudalajara.

CUBA.

Proclamation by the Captain-General—The Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 12.

Captain-General LERSUNDI to-day issued an eloquent proclamation to the citizens and soldiers, enjoining tranquillity and order.

The steamer *Star of the Union* sailed yesterday morning. The steamer *Juniata* arrived here to-day.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 12.

The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is finished to Reese River Valley, five hundred miles east of this port, and about sixty-five miles north of Austin. The grading is ready for the iron a hundred miles beyond, and it is said the requisite grading to Salt Lake will be done by the 15th of December. The earnings of the railroad for September were $263,000 in gold. In a few days WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s stages will connect with the railroad at Gravelly Ford, on the Humboldt River, instead of Wadsworth. This will shorten the stage route nearly two hundred miles.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

OHIO.

A Republican Majority of 23,000 Expected—Democrats Claim Eight Congressional Districts but Bet on Only Three—A Heavy Vote Expected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Oct. 12.

The latest advices from all parts of the State, received at the Republican headquarters, indicate that the State will go Republican by at least 23,000 majority to-morrow. Three districts are conceded to the Democrats—the Fifth, Twelfth and Thirteenth. The last named will be by a small majority. The First District, EGGLESTON'S, is closely contested, with chances in favor of the Republicans. CAREY'S defeat is conceded by both parties. The Third District, SCHENCK'S, will be close, but SCHENCK will be returned. In the Ninth District the contest will be very close, and it is feared that GIBSON, Republican, will be defeated. ASHLEY will run behind the State ticket, perhaps one thousand votes, but not enough to defeat him. The Republican majority in the Sixth District will be very small, but no fears are entertained of a defeat there. The greatest Republican gains over last year will be in the river counties, where the suffrage question produced the greatest disaffection. Both parties are active to-day. With the Democrats the work of naturalization is being vigorously pushed. The Republicans look for two hundred fraudulent votes in this city alone, with no power to prevent. At the Democratic headquarters to-day eight Congressional Districts are claimed, but they are not betting on more than three. The indications are that a very heavy vote will be polled.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Quiet—Republicans and Democrats alike Confident.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 12.

The city is very quiet this evening. No meetings are being held, and all the politicians are engaged in preparing tickets for to-morrow. There are fears that some collision may occur between the officers appointed by the Sheriff and those legally charged with keeping the peace of the city, appointed by the Mayor.

In the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, a decision was rendered in relation to the power of the Sheriff, in which Judges ALLISON, LUDLOW, PIERCE and BREWSTER, concurred. The following letter to Mayor MCMICHAEL, from Judge ALLISON, gives the substance of the opinion:

"We have just expressed a unanimous opinion adverse to the claim of the Sheriff to exercise paramount and exclusive authority in the preservation of the peace of the city. The most he can claim is concurrent power with the Mayor. I also give notice that I would, if applied to to-morrow, issue my warrant, on proper complaint, for the arrest of the Sheriff, his deputies or Police officers, charged with the exercise of the authority claimed by the Sheriff in his proclamation, and that I would notify the Mayor to be prepared with a sufficient force to execute my warrant if required."

The Democrats, encouraged by the success of their efforts at naturalization, accomplished through the Supreme Court, now calculate on a majority in the city of from 5,000 to 8,000, while the Republicans are equally confident of a majority of over 5,000, based on the belief that there will be a full Republican vote cast, which was not the case last year when their ticket was defeated.

POLITICAL.

Republican Torchlight Procession in Allegheny City, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Oct. 12.

The Republican torchlight procession in Allegheny City to-night was a most imposing demonstration, and fitly closed up the brilliant displays made by both parties during the present campaign. The procession, which was one of the largest ever seen in this section of the country, was everywhere greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. The streets were densely thronged with people, and the business houses and dwellings were brilliantly illuminated and decorated.

Great Republican Meeting in Corning, N. Y.

CORNING, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 12.

The Republicans held this afternoon and evening the largest meeting ever held in Steuben County. Twenty thousand people were present. The "Grant Invincibles," numbering two thousand, paraded this evening with torches. The village was handsomely illuminated, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Speeches were made by Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Gen. MCKEE, Hon. H. BEMIS, Major L. CALDWELL and T. C. COWEN.

Proclamation for an Election in Alabama of Presidential Electors.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Oct. 12.

Gov. SMITH has issued a proclamation for an election in this State for Presidential electors on the 3d of November. The proclamation is issued in accordance with the Election law passed by the Legislature. Under that law there is to be no other election in this State before November, 1870. At that time members of Congress, Governor, State officers, legislators and other officials are to be elected. The present incumbents are to hold over until that time. Registration commenced in this city this morning. The negroes largely outnumbered the whites.

The Forthcoming Republican Demonstration in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 12.

Great preparations are being made for a Republican demonstration in this city on the 15th inst. Hon. ROSCOE G. CONKLING is to be the principal speaker.

Republican Triumph in Colorado.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 12.

The Denver *News* has returns from all the counties in Colorado, and figures up BRADFORD'S (Republican) majority at seventeen.

The International Base Ball Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 12.

The International base ball match between the English cricketers and the Athletic Club took place this afternoon in the presence of nearly five thousand spectators, this large assemblage being one of the most respectable that has ever met at a base ball match in its palmiest days. Mr. HARROP, of the Olympics, was pitcher for the eight cricketers, who, in addition to being allowed four outs in each inning, had also the valuable services of Mr. HAYHURST, of the Athletic Club, as Captain, to direct them. The play was very variable, considerable sharp as well as muffy play occurring on both sides. Clear home runs were made by BEACHAND SMITH, and some fine double plays also took place. A very favorable opinion was formed of the fine fielding and good batting of the cricketers, and prominent ball-players asserted that a month's practice would enable them to beat the Athletics. The cricketers made 11 runs and the Athletics 28. Mr. BOMEISTER acted as umpire in the most satisfactory manner, his decisions being loud and prompt.

The cricketers left this evening for New-York, to play the last of their series of cricket matches, against a selected United States eleven, to commence on the St. George's cricket grounds, back of Hoboken, on Tuesday.

The New Commission to Re-examine the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Monday, Oct. 12.

The following dispatch is furnished for publication:

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 11.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have been informed of the appointment of a Special Commission to reëxamine their road. If the Commission includes all roads receiving similar Government subsidies and bonds, this Company will regard the appointment with satisfaction; but if no other is included, it becomes evident that the Government has listened to representations of an unfavorable character regarding our work, and which justice requires I should contradict. I think it my duty, therefore, to assure your Excellency that the Union Pacific Railroad is at least equal to any of the other lines in construction, appointments and permanent improvements, and that you can easily ascertain the thoroughness and excellence of the work by reference to Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, who lately passed over the line. I can also furnish the names of many of the most eminent, practical railroad men in the country to corroborate these statements from personal knowledge. I respectfully request that the Commissioners be instructed to include all the roads in the examination and report in detail on the comparative qualities of each. To any test this road shall cheerfully submit, only asking to be protected from unnecessary delays, which are as hostile to the interests of the country and the safety of the settlements along our route as they would be unjustly expensive to ourselves.

(Signed,) THOMAS C. DURANT,
Vice-President, U. P. R. R.

ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The President's Order to Military Commanders—He Submits Quotations from the Constitution and Some of the Laws.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.—The following order has been received from the President, and by his direction is published to the army:

The following provisions from the Constitution and laws of the United States in relation to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, together with an act of Congress prohibiting all persons engaged in the military and naval service, from interfering in any general or special election in any State, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

ARTICLE 2, SECTION 1—Constitution of the United States—1. The electors shall meet in the respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the numbers of votes for each, which lists they shall sign, and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President. The House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President, but in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice, and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of death or other constitutional disability of the President.

ARTICLE 12.—Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That * * * * electors shall be appointed in each State for the election of a President and a Vice-President of the United States * * * * in every fourth year preceding the last election, which electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may by law be entitled at the time when the President and Vice-President thus to be chosen should come into office, provided always that where no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration at the time of choosing electors, then the number of electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

An Act relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices of both President and Vice-President. Approved March 1, 1792:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the electors of President and Vice-President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of December of the year in which they are to be appointed, provided that each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote; and provided also that when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

An act to establish uniform time for holding elections for Electors of President and Vice-President in all the States of the Union. Approved Jan. 23, 1845:

SEC. 2. *And be it further provided*, That the electors shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in December, at such place in each State as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof, and the electors in each State shall make and sign the certificates of all the votes by them given, and shall seal up the same, certifying on each that a list of the votes of such State for President and Vice-President is contained therein, and shall by writing under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government, before the first Wednesday in January then next ensuing, one of said certificates, and the said electors shall forthwith forward by the Post Office to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government one other of the said certificates, and shall forthwith cause the other of the said certificates to be delivered to the Judge of the District in which the said electors shall assemble.

An act relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President. Approved March 1, 1792:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of the electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the first Wednesday in December, and the said electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the lists of their votes.—*Ibid.*

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if a list of votes from any State shall not have been received at the seat of Government on said first Wednesday in January, that then the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the District Judge in whose custody such list shall have been lodged, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the seat of Government.—*Ibid.*

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February, 1793, and on the second Wednesday in February, succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the said certificates, or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice-President ascertained and declared, agreeable to the Constitution.—*Ibid.*

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of Government on the arrival of the persons intrusted with the lists of the votes of the electors, then such persons shall deliver the lists of votes in their custody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be safely kept and delivered over as soon as may be, to the President of the Senate.—*Ibid.*

SEC. 8 *And be it enacted*, That if any person appointed to deliver the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, shall, after accepting this appointment, neglect to perform the services required of him by this act, he shall forfeit the sum of $1,000.—*Ibid.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the person appointed by the electors to deliver to the President of the Senate a list of the votes for President and Vice-President, shall be allowed on the delivery of said list, twenty-five cents for every mile of the estimated distance by the most usual route from the place of the meeting of the electors to the seat of Government of the United States—going and returning.

An act making compensation to the persons appointed by the electors to deliver the vote for President and Vice-President. Approved Feb. 11, 1825:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the term of four years, for which the President and Vice-President shall be elected, shall in all cases commence on the 4th day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors shall be given.

An act to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, to order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States of America, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or keep peace at the polls; and that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army or navy of the United States to prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order or otherwise, the qualification of voters in any State of the United States of America, or in any manner to interfere with the freedom of any election in any States, or with the exercise of free right of suffrage in any State of the United States. Any officer of the army or navy of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who violates this section of this act, shall for every such offence be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding $5,000 and suffer imprisonment in the Penitentiary not less than three months nor more than five years, at the discretion of the Court; the same and any person convicted as aforesaid shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor or marines from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if not otherwise disqualified according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer to vote.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer or person in the military service of the United States who shall order or advise, or who shall directly or indirectly, by force, threat, menace, intimidation or otherwise, prevent or attempt to prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election, in any State of the United States, or who shall in like manner compel or attempt to compel any officer of an election in any such State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who shall impose any rules or regulations for conducting such election different from those prescribed by law, or interfere in any manner with any officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, shall for any such offence be liable to indictment in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding $5,000, and suffer imprisonment in a penitentiary not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the Court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

Approved Feb. 25, 1865.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Robbery of a Bank Messenger in St. Louis—Gen. Hancock.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Oct. 12.

A messenger of the Accommodation Bank, while standing on Third-street, near the Custom-house, this afternoon, was robbed of $3 000 in money and $700 in drafts. No clue has been obtained to the thief.

Gen. HANCOCK left for Washington this afternoon.

The excursion party of general ticket agents reached Fort Hayes to-day. They leave for Leavenworth in the morning.

The Australian and New-Zealand Steamship Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 12.

The agent of the Australian and New-Zealand Steamship Company is at present in this city, making inquiries and arrangements looking to a probable change in the route. If sufficient inducements are found to justify it, San Francisco will next Spring be made the terminus of the line on this coast, instead of Panama.

Depredations by Armed Men in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Oct. 12.

A body of armed men, mounted, are committing depredations in Bullitt County. They have burned a colored school-house and are said to have destroyed a negro church. A volley was fired into the train on the Nashville Railroad lately, which is supposed to have been done by the same party.

Accident on the Alleghany Valley Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Oct. 12.

Two night trains on the Alleghany Valley Railroad ran into each other yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, near Scrub Grass Station, resulting in the death of RICHARD SNYDER, a fireman, the wrecking of both engines and the burning of five oil cars. None of the passengers were injured. The damage to the road is about $30,000.

The Weather in the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 12.

Heavy rains have been falling here this evening.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 12.—The Paris crew of St. John, with their new boat, the *J. A. H.*, left by the steamer this morning for Springfield, Mass., to row a match with the WARD Brothers.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The Northwestern Ohio German Saengerfest will be held in this city on the 15th and 16th of October. A large number of musical organizations from abroad will be present. It is reported that it will be one of the finest concerts ever given in the West.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—The Italian Society of Louisville celebrated the discovery of America today. They paraded the streets this morning, and afterward proceeded to Lion Gerden, where they celebrated the day with proper festivities. To-night they had a grand ball at Masonic Temple.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12.—Two men, registered at the hotel as H. B. CONKLIN and HIRAM TUCKER, from Bridgeport, who have been stopping in this city for a few days past, left here this forenoon with a stolen team, and a large amount of money obtained by forgery at the different banks in this city.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO.

By the arrival of the steamship *San Francisco*, from Vera Cruz Oct. 1 and Sisal Oct. 4, we are in possession of later news from the West Indies than that already at hand. The most important intelligence received is given below.

HAYTI.

The Sinking of the Steamers Liberte and Silvain—Anti-American Sentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Friday, Sept 25, 1868.

The most important topic of news is the arrival at Port-au-Prince on the 19th inst. of the Haytian war steamer *Alexandre Petion* (*alias Galatea*) from New-York, where she had been undergoing repairs. The arrival of this craft has filled the revolutionists with terror, and given fresh hopes to SALNAVE.

The day after her arrival SALNAVE embarked on board of her and sailed for Petit Goave, a port occupied by the revolutionists under Gen. NORMIL. The two small revolutionary war steamers *Liberté* and *Silvain* were quietly anchored in the harbor, when unexpectedly the *Alexandre Petion* opened a heavy cannonade upon them. The two steamers at once replied, but the heavy guns of their antagonist carried the day. The *Silvain* was sunk, and the *Liberté* ran ashore, where, it is asserted, she was burnt. The town of Petit Goave was bombarded, but the *Alexandre Petion* having lost a mast in the combat, had to return to Port-au-Prince for repairs.

The loss of the two steamers has been a heavy blow to the revolution, and every revolutionary port is preparing shore batteries to resist the *Alexandre Petion*, which vessel, it is rumored, is to bombard all the seaports occupied by the revolutionists.

The revolutionists give vent to the most violent outbursts of indignation and hatred against the United States and the American nation at large, whom they accuse of open assistance to President SALNAVE, for which assistance they are to receive as a recompense the port of Mole St. Nicholas. It is asserted that the Commander of the *Alexandre Petion* is the second officer of the United States war steamer *De Soto*, and that part of the crew is composed of Americans. The loud cry, however, is to the effect that American intrigue is at the bottom of the whole affair and the cause of the prolonged and unjustifiable resistance of SALNAVE.

Jacmel in a State of Siege—Port-au-Prince no Longer Beleaguered—Gen. Hector's Proclamation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1868.

The news from Hayti continues to be of the most exciting character, and refugees from the unfortunate Island come here in large numbers by every opportunity.

The R. M. C. steamer *Tyne* arrived here on the 18th and reported Jacmel in a state of siege. Permission having been given by President SALNAVE to the country people to attack and pillage any town in the hands of the insurrectionists, the former had taken advantage of this suggestion and had come down in large numbers and surrounded Jacmel. They threatened if the insurrectionists did not immediately surrender the place they would destroy it by fire, and the inhabitants were in great concern, believing that if this were accomplished Jacmel would be sacked and pillaged to an awful extent. The greatest consternation prevailed, and people were trying to leave the place as quickly as possible. Provisions were excessively high, and gold was at 150 per cent. Occasionally the insurrectionists sallied forth and exchanged a few shots with the besieging party, and then retired in great haste. The country people were armed with spikes, and the state of the place is described as most alarming.

We take from *L'Independance D'Haiti* and *Courrier de Jacmel* of the 16th inst. the following order of the day issued by Gen. J. P. HECTOR, giving his reasons for raising the siege of Port-au-Prince, as reported in a previous summary:

LIBERTY! EQUALITY! REPUBLIC OF HAYTI—JEAN PIERRE HECTOR, General of Division of the Armies of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Forces of the district of Jacmel, to the inhabitants of the said district.

CITIZENS: The prolonged resistance of Gonaives, the Cape, and Port-au-Prince against the revolutionary movement, has compelled our brethren of the North and of the Artibonite to undertake three sieges at once. These three sieges were about becoming an additional surety for the triumph of our holy cause, when the hydra of the reactionary Piquets arose in the west to retard the progress of military operations. From that time one of two things became necessary; either to abandon the siege of Port-au-Prince, and resolutely join with the forces besieging that city on Gonaives and the Cape, or to leave Gonaives unmolested and make a dash on Port-au-Prince, with a view to striking a final blow.

Overwhelming circumstances, wisely appreciated, did not allow room for hesitation. The army commanded by Gens. LYNCH and PETION FAUBERT, notwithstanding prodigies of valor, fidelity and boldness, after having twenty times driven back the hordes of SALNAVE, found itself surrounded by enemies, and without any basis of operation, and deprived of supplies for the campaign. It could not face the pickets of the plains on the hills, or effectually strive to enter the capital. It was then decided that the siege of Port-au-Prince should be raised, and that the army should march toward Artibonite to bring to a close the siege of Gonaives.

The evacuation of Petionville was effected during the night of the 31st of August, in the greatest order, and without any fighting. Thirty carts of powder, all the artillery and ammunition were removed. The inhabitants of Petionville were taken on board the *Liberté* and conducted to St. Marc. After concentrating their forces at Pont Bedet the brave divisions of LYNCH and FAUBERT took the road to Mirabalais. SALNAVE has not failed to make known these facts, but has distorted their significance, and published another amnesty proclamation. As usual, it is the liar, the impostor, who speaks—rage and ferocity impelling him. While he published the amnesty he summarily shot many unfortunate inhabitants, and pillaged every house in Petionville, without excepting even the dwellings of the English and Spanish Consuls. But the reign of violence, of pillage, of death, cannot last forever. The era of justice will soon commence. The revolution is invincible. If it has its bad days in one part of the West, its triumph is henceforth assured in the North, the Artibonite and the South. Let us, then, firmly maintain the situation we occupy. Let us think nothing of the enemies who surround us. On the day of combat we shall find them such as they have proved themselves to be for the past two months, fleeing before our bayonets. Let us rely, on the contrary, on our friends. They are numberless, persevering and convinced that victory will reward constancy and firm convictions of right.

Long live the revolution!

ST. THOMAS.

A Dull Season—Refugees from Hayti—Baez and his Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. THOMAS, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1868.

Dullness is the prevailing feature of this season. The harbor empty of tonnage, the weather very warm, and great scarcity of specie.

Mr. ADOLPH ROSENSTAND, Judge of the Island, has absconded, leaving a deficit of $12,000 in the Treasury, and debts to the amount of $30,000 besides.

Refugees from Hayti arrive here by every steamer. They report that the war is becoming bloodier daily; that SALNAVE is too weak to quell the revolution, and that the revolutionists are unable to triumph over SALNAVE owing to the want of unity among the different commanders.

A good deal of talk is current about the Two Million Dollar Loan which is said to have been contracted for by President BAEZ, of St. Domingo, in England. By every Southampton steamer the money is expected, but no signs of sovereigns have been had as yet. The mercantile community of St. Domingo is heavily indebted to the commerce of this island, and therefore the merchants here are much interested in the success of the loan.

PORTO RICO.

Riotous Proceedings—A Village Sacked by an Armed Band.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. THOMAS, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1868.

The Spanish steamer *Pelayo* has brought us dates to the 27th ult. from Porto Rico. We read in the *Boletin* that on the night of the 23d instant, some 200 men attacked the village of Lares, directed their course toward the houses of the merchants, and, breaking in the doors, plundered and destroyed everything they discovered.

Subsequently a body of 100 men went to the neighboring village of Pepino. The Alcalde, however, having heard of the advance of the rioters, armed fourteen of his men. The Mayor of the town of Aguadilla had just arrived at Pepino when the rioters arrived. They were attacked and finally repulsed. Some regular troops have started in their pursuit.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Situation—Cabral Not Dead—Movements of Baez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PUERTO PLATA, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1868.

Political affairs are at a stand-still. In the southwestern provinces the insurrectionary bands continue their guerrilla warfare against the Government troops, but no battle has yet taken place.

Gens. LUPERON and CABRAL, who, it is rumored, have been expected here to head the revolution, which is undermining the Republic, have not shown themselves as yet. It would seem that affairs in Hayti are so complicated that they have not been able to cross the frontiers.

Meanwhile President BAEZ is consoling the people with promises of a prospective loan. The news of the death of Gen. CABRAL, published in the *Official Gazette*, has proved false. Gen. CABRAL is now at Jamaica, combining a new plan of attack, as the facilities the Haytian revolution offered him have been annulled by the prolonged resistance of SALNAVE. Whether BAEZ will be able to quell the coming rebellion depends on money, and money only.

The tobacco crop of the Northern Provinces has been abundant. Tonnage is in great demand.

VENEZUELA.

The Country in Peace—Probable Invasion of the State of Zulia—The Elections in Bolivar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1868.

The departure of the British mail steamer *Estrella*, for St. Thomas, affords me an opportunity of communicating most satisfactory tidings from this Republic.

The whole country is now enjoying the blessings of peace. The States of Cumana, Barquisimeto and Barinas, that were in armed opposition to the newly installed Government, have agreed to enter into negotiations, and seem disposed to join the general movement.

All eyes are at present directed toward Maracaibo, capital of the State of Zulia, where Gen. SUTHERLAND is still wavering as to the decision he is to take. It is asserted that he is willing to submit to the new state of things, provided Gen. PULGAR is prevented from invading his State. This promise, however, the Government cannot give, as the Constitution clearly states that the General Government has no right to meddle into the private affairs of each State. Meanwhile Gen. PULGAR, who is a private enemy of SUTHERLAND, is making ready for the invasion, and has in consequence purchased in Trinidad a small steamer which he has fitted out as a man-of-war, called the *Monagas*.

Gen. SUTHERLAND on his part is well prepared to receive him. He has over 1,500 men, much money, and a small flotilla, which has lately been augmented by the three national war steamers *Purureche*, *Maparan* and *Bolivar*. These three steamers, after the surrender of Puerto Cabello, sailed for Maracaibo and surrendered to SUTHERLAND.

Three Commissioners have been sent from this city, (Curacoa,) to Maracaibo, carrying the ultimatum of the Government to SUTHERLAND. He is to acknowledge the new Government and give up the three national war steamers. SUTHERLAND is well aware that the people in general know that he was a staunch friend of Ex-President FALCON, and therefore fears that in spite of everything the new Government will secretly give its assistance to PULGAR. It is a decided dilemma in a desperate case.

Fears were entertained that the riot which broke out lately in this State, (Bolivar,) against President MENDOZA, would assume large proportions. The rioters demanded that Dr. FELICIANO ACEVEDO should be President. Thanks to the disinterestedness of Gen. MENDOZA, the storm has subsided. Gen. MENDOZA has announced to the people that the elections will take place next month, and has emphatically declined to be a candidate.

The French Canadian National Convention.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A telegram relating to the French Canadian National Convention at Springfield, Mass., and published in some of the morning papers, contains an error which I hope you will permit me to rectify. The telegram states that the Convention adopted resolutions, first, in condemnation of the British American Confederation; second, in approval of the conduct of Nova Scotia in her resistance to the wishes of the Crown; third, recommending Canada to adopt a republican form of government, and other propositions of the same nature.

The truth is simply this: Resolutions similar to those above mentioned were presented in the Convention, but they were unanimously voted down. Let me add, in explanation, that the Convention was in no respect of a political character. Its only object was to promote the interests of the St. Jean Baptiste societies in this country, and especially to effect a union among them all. This object was steadily kept in view, the delegates considering this as the most efficacious, if not the most direct, means of serving their national cause. They have succeeded. A movement so extensive as the one now progressing among the French Canadians of this country, should not be placed under a false light before the public. This consideration, as well as a due regard for truth, has prompted me to address to you this rectification.

Very respectfully,
J. B. PARADIS,
Secretary of the Executive Committee.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Progress of the Spanish Revolution.

The Manifestoes of the Several Leaders.

Proposed Offer of the Spanish Crown to Prince Napoleon.

Visit of the Russian Emperor to Berlin.

Interesting Summary of European News.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool Sept. 30 and Queenstown Oct. 1, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Deutschland*.

Alderman J. C. LAWRENCE was elected Lord-Mayor of London on Sept. 29.

An Edinburgh dispatch says that at a meeting of the Committee formed for promoting the election of Lord STANLEY for Edinburgh, a letter was read from his Lordship, declining the proposal to put him in nomination as a candidate for the city. Lord STANLEY in his letter says: "You will, I am sure, understand the unwillingness which any man in political life must feel to abandon a seat which he has every reason to regard as comparatively secure for one which, as far as he is concerned, presents a less favorable prospect."

Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE, the new French Minister to Belgium, has been received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and by the King. On presenting his credentials to the King his Excellency spoke emphatically in favor of a pacific policy, and described a complete understanding between Belgium and France as being a guarantee for the preservation of peace.

A Florence dispatch says that on the 1st of October, by order of the Minister of War, ten men from every company, squadron and battery will be dismissed on furlough. The men will be chosen from the most experienced, best conducted, and those most requiring leave. This measure will effect a reduction in the army of about 17,000 men.

According to an official statement the present strength of the Pontifical army is 16,405 men, including 673 cavalry and 933 artillery. The latter consists of one mountain, three field and two mounted batteries. Rome is defended by 157 guns. There are 1,800 sick men in the military hospitals, and many captured deserters in prison.

Nine of the prisoners convicted of complicity in the blowing up of the Serristori barracks at Rome in the Autumn of 1867 have been condemned to death.

The *Giornale di Roma* brings the text of the apostolical letter addressed by the Pope to all the Bishops of the East who are not in communion with the Holy See: His Holiness, turning his eyes toward those Churches which formerly depended on the Apostolic See by ties of unity, deplores the schism which has so long separated them, and recalls to their memory that at the commencement of his pontificate he addressed to those Churches words of peace and charity. Although the laws have as yet produced no result, he does not despair of one day finding Heaven listening to his humble and fervent prayer in this regard. He seizes the occasion of the approaching council again to conjure the Bishops willingly to repair to that assembly, as their predecessors in past times did to the Council of Lyons, under GREGORY X., and to that of Florence during the pontificate of EUGENIUS IV., in order, says his Holiness, that the rules of ancient charity may be revived. The same journal publishes a second apostolic missive, by which the sovereign Pontiff excommunicates by name and with all solemnity the priest CICINO RINALDI, for having retained, notwithstanding warnings from his Holiness, the functions of judge in the self-styled Italian monarchy.

A Constantinople correspondent writes on the 15th: "On the 13th a meeting of British merchants and others was held at the British Consulate to take into consideration whether it is advisable to revise the commercial treaty between England and Turkey, the term for revising which will shortly expire. Unless notice be given otherwise, the present arrangement will remain in force for a further period of seven years. Mr. Consul-General FRANCIS presided. After a lengthened statement from Mr. G. TAMVACO, pointing out various anomalies and difficulties in the working of the present tariff prejudicial to the interests of British commerce, and further statements to the same effect from Messrs. HANSON, J. SEAGER, NEWBOLT and ARNOLD, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of a revision of the treaty. The Russian Government has already given notice to the Porte that it will require a revision also."

During the war in the Crimea ALESSANDRO LA MARMORA, brother of the present General, died, as may be remembered, of cholera, and was buried at Balaklava. Some Tartars, it appears, have violated the tomb, stripped the body of the jewelery on it, and carried off the sword of the deceased, the hilt of which was ornamented with precious stones. The representative of Italy at Constantinople, Commander BERTINATTI, immediately claimed from Gen. IGNATIEFF satisfaction for this outrage, and the Cabinet of Florence has, on its part, demanded at St. Petersburg the exemplary punishment of the perpetrators of this offence.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The Royal Cause Hopeless from the Beginning—Dangers in Store for the Revolutionists—The Question of French Neutrality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1868.

The steamer which takes this letter will bring you the proclamations of Gen. PRIM and of the Revolutionary Junta at Cadiz. They completely refute the impression sought to be created by the Spanish official journals that there was a discordancy of views among the revolutionary leaders, and that PRIM had been coldly received by the other Generals at the head of the movement. In the proclamation issued by the Comte DE REUS immediately after his arrival at Cadiz, he speaks in the most cordial terms of Gens. SERRANO and DULCE, and regrets the unfortunate accident which had retarded their appearance. The *bando* subsequently published by the Revolutionary Junta, under date of the 19th, bears PRIM'S signature in conjunction with those of SERRANO, DULCE, the DUC DE LA TORRE, Admiral TOPETE and other leading Liberals. PRIM'S departure for Carthagena was a measure agreed upon with his associates, and not the result of a feeling of discontent, as reported. He is to operate the reduction of that place, and then to exercise his influence to effect a general rising in Catalonia. The very terms, however, of the proclamation of the Cadiz Junta exclude the notion that there is any divergency of views among the leaders of the revolution as to the first objects to be accomplished by it. "We desire," it says, "that a legality common to and created for all shall preserve the respect of all; we desire that he who is charged to obey and to cause to be obeyed the Constitution shall not be its irreconcilable enemy. It is our purpose that a Provisional Government, which represents the whole strength of the country, shall assure order, and that universal suffrage shall raise the foundations of our social and political regeneration."

On a programme like this all parties can agree, and therefore there is no danger that the revolution will fail from the dissensions or personal ambition of its leaders. So far as the present dynasty is concerned the cause is judged, and no hope remains to it from the influences which it would persuade the world are likely to operate in its favor. This unanimity of sentiment will, however, only continue until the main object of the revolution—the expulsion of ISABELLA and her family—is secured. In the Constituent Cortes, which will have the regulation of the manner in which the people are to be consulted, we shall see the first evidences of the conflict of interests which will arise as to the choice of a fresh form of Government. Already the maneuvres in this direction are beginning to manifest themselves. In my two last letters I pointed out to you the obstacles which either a republic or the elevation of the DUC DE MONTPENSIER and his wife to the throne were likely to encounter from France. In writing thus, and dwelling on the embarrassment which the revolution was likely to cause to the Emperor, I did not take into calculation all the resources of diplomacy. To-day there has arrived from the agents of the revolutionary leaders in London a statement—whether true or false I shall not stop to inquire—that they have an idea of reconciling the difficulties which are likely to beset them, by offering the Spanish Crown to Prince NAPOLEON. I am not sure but that this choice would be the best that they could make, for the Prince is liberal almost to the verge of radicalism, and it certainly would be a subtle stroke of policy on the part of the Emperor if he could bring it about. It would be curious, if, while we have been speculating on the embarrassments caused to him by the revolution, it should turn out that it has been fomented and aided by him with a view to place a member of his own family on the throne. It is just such a card as a bold political gamester would play, for it tends to avert the dangers which threaten his own security, and is, besides, perfectly in accordance with the traditional policy of France.

In regard to the progress of the insurrection itself, it is scarcely necessary for me to add anything beyond the fact that its success is a foregone conclusion, even in the minds of the partisans of ISABELLA. The course pursued by the Marquis DE NOVALICHES, as, indeed, by the present head of the Government, the Marquis DE LA HAVANE, would go to show that they are merely temporizing to make the best terms they can with the revolutionary leaders. The former has stuck fast in the defiles of Despenaperras, and pretends that he can neither advance nor retreat with the force under his command; and it is stated this morning that the latter, with his brother, the Marquis DEL DUERO, has written to the Queen to say that in consequence of her refusal to repair to Madrid "alone"—that is to say without her Intendant, M. MARFORI—they could no longer answer for the security of the throne. It is added that ISABELLA, acting under the sentiment of indignation caused by this communication, immediately sent for PEZUELA, Comte de Cheste, to charge him with the formation of a ministry, which is to remain near the person of Her Majesty at San Sebastian. She has also summoned to that city the members of her Council of State. If this news should turn out to be correct, the work of the revolution will be short. The destitution of the two CONCHAS will at once complete the disaffection of the army, which will pass over in a body to the insurgents, and thus quietly end the struggle.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

Pour faire frime, as the French would say, orders have been given by the Government to stop and turn back at the frontier all Spaniards who may attempt to cross into Spain to join the insurgents. It is stated to-day that, in consequence of this order, ten Generals, several superior officers who have been long in exile here, and a deputy, M. MONCUPI, who had been *interne* at Bourges have just been arrested in trying to elude the vigilance of the troops. All this is very well if it is intended in good faith. It comports with the assertion made by the Toulouse journals that they have evidence that it is the intention of NAPOLEON to lend all the aid he can to the cause of the Bourbons. I myself attach no value to the statement. No one is more convinced than the Emperor of the hopelessness of again reconciling the present dynasty with the Spanish nation. If he has the designs attributed to him in regard to his cousin, it is, of course, necessary that he should make a show of strict neutrality in order to render his elevation acceptable to the other European powers.

The Duke of Montpensier's Intentions.

From the Paris Gaulois.

A personage who has been mixed up with LOUIS PHILIPPE'S politics, and remained on intimate terms with the Princes of the Orleans family, went to Biarritz and sought an interview, which was immediately granted. "Sire," said the personage in question, "I am intrusted with no mission from any one to your Majesty. I come here of my own accord, to say that, whatever may be the resulted of forthcoming events, I am perfectly certain that the Duke of MONTPENSIER will never authorize the Duchess to accept Queen ISABELLA'S succession. The Duke knows that Spain needs to be on good terms with France, and he is perfectly aware that his personal position would place the Kingdom in great difficulty. Nothing in the world would induce him to accept the responsibility of the events which might follow the Duchess of Montpensier's accession to the throne. His resolution on this score is so far determined, that your Majesty may consider my statement as a formal renunciation of the Spanish Crown on the part of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier." The Emperor, in reply, said that he had the greatest esteem for the character of the Duke and the virtues of the Duchess, but that politics had exigencies above all considerations of feeling, and that he was happy to hear that the Duchess of Montpensier, in accordance with her husband's good advice, dismissed any idea of ascending the throne of Spain.

A Curious Prediction of the Rising.

A letter written and published some months ago, by KARL BLIND, is now reprinted in the German Press, from which it appears that both the previous rising, which ended with the expulsion of the Duke Montpensier, and the present revolution, were confidently expected and predicted so early as the beginning of this year. The following were the words a Spanish leader, who was in London at that time, literally made use of: "In a few months you will see a number of our Generals arrested; among them even the former favorite of the Queen, Marshal SERRANO, Count DE LA TORRE. A new military movement is on foot; we have nothing to do with it; we shall simply step aside; and that conspiracy will fail. But a few months afterward you will see another rising, of a more extensive and decided nature. Our great towns are ready for that; and, be sure, the *pronunciamento* will be made." The prediction thus communicated several months ago has certainly come to be fulfilled.

Revolutionary Proclamations.

GEN. PRIM'S MANIFESTO.

Soon after arriving at Cadiz, Gen. PRIM put forth the following proclamation:

Spaniards, to arms; citizens, to arms! We have suffered long enough! The patience of peoples has its limits in degredation, and the Spanish nation, if it has sometimes been unfortunate, has never ceased to be great, and cannot continue, in tearful resignation, to support endless evils without falling into abject baseness. It has, therefore, sounded the tocsin of revolution—a heroic remedy, it is true, but inevitable and urgent when the salvation of the country demands it.

Principles, liberal enough to satisfy present necessities, and men sensible enough to foresee and respect the aspirations of the future might have obtained without violent changes the transformation of our country. But the persistence of an arbitrary policy, the obstinacy of doing wrong, and the blindness of immorality which, descending from a high quarter, has commenced already to infiltrate itself into the organization of society, after having bepoisoned the Government of the State, in making the administration a policy of bargaining, and justice a pedestal for all iniquities, have unfortunately retarded all salutary concessions, and isolated Spain in the general movement of the civilized nations of the globe.

To arms, citizens, to arms! Let the cry of war be to-day the only cry of all good Spaniards. Let all Liberals, during the battle, forget their former differences, and patriotically sacrifice their personal rancors for the salvation of the country. Finally, let there be only one project in the great Liberal communion, namely, battle! but one end, victory! and but one flag, "The regeneration of the country."

To destroy, in the midst of confusion, the obstacles which are systematically opposed to the prosperity of peoples—that is the end of armed revolutions. But to instruct one's self in the midst of calm and reflection—that is the end which ought to be sought by nations which desire to conquer by their valor their sovereignty, and which know how to show themselves worthy of it by conserving it by their prudence.

Let us therefore to-day destroy what time and progress ought to have transformed by degrees, but without stopping for the solution of questions which future circumstances may render unreliable, and without prejudging questions which, by weakening the ardor of the combat, lessens also the sovereignty of the nation.

And when calm returns, when reflection, replaces action, all parties may then without danger unfurl their colors, and the people, making use of sovereign peace, may constitute itself as it judges best, and for that object seeking in universal suffrage all the guarantees which it thinks necessary for the conquest of its liberties and the exercise of its rights.

Gens. SERRANO and DULCE, like me, are among the illustrious seamen who, impelled by the love of their country, have put themselves at the head of the movement with the national squadron. But a naval accident has, in spite of themselves and with regret on my part, retarded their arrival. I speak, therefore, not only in my name, but in the names of those illustrious Generals.

Spaniards, military and civil, the country is in want of our efforts! Do not be deaf to the cry of the country—a cry full of the suffering of our fathers, of our wives, of our sons and of our brothers! Fly to the combat, without heed of the insufficiency of our armies! All are good when the defence of the honor of the country is in question, and conquer once more our liberties, which have been trampled under foot! Call up the energy of our ancestors; let us endeavor to reconquer the esteem and admiration of foreign nations, and, finally, show ourselves worthy sons of noble Spain! PRIM.

PROCLAMATION OF THE LEADERS.

The following proclamation, signed by the leaders of the insurrection collectively, has also been issued:

Spaniards! The town of Cadiz, under arms with the whole province, with the navy anchored in this port and the entire maritime department of the Ca race, solemnly declares that it refuses obedience to the Government established at Madrid. Assured that it is the faithful interpreter of all citizens who have not lost every sentiment of dignity, it is resolved not to lay down its arms until the nation, having recovered its sovereignty, has manifested its will and carried it into effect. Is there any Spaniard so indifferent to the misery of his country as to demand the causes for this great event? If we were to make a thorough examination of our sufferings, it would be more difficult to justify, to the eyes of the world and of history, the calmness with which we have endured them than our firm determination at last to escape from them. Let each reflect and you will all take up arms. The fundamental law trodden under foot, used rather for espionage than the defence of the country; the suffrage corrupted by menace and subornation; individual right depending no longer no common law, but on the irresponsible will of any authority; the municipalities dissolved; the administration and the finances gorged with immorality and jobbery; public education marked by tyranny; the press dumb, and the universal silence interrupted only by frequent intelligence of new fortunes acquired, of new scandals, of new jobs, of new royal orders which defraud the public treasury; the titles of Castile so foolishly lavished, and the high prices, morover, at which they are obtained the rule of disorder and of vice, such is Spain at the present time. Spaniards! who shall dare to say that that must always be the case! No; it shall not be: there are enough scandals! From these walls, always faithful to our liberty and our independence, setting aside every party interest and devoting ourselves solely to the public welfare, we call upon all of you to share in the glory of realization. Our heroic navy, which has always remained a stranger to our internal dicsensions, by raising the cry of alarm, proves very clearly that it is not a party that complains, but that these murmurs proceed from the very heart of the country. We do not wish merely to confine ourselves to the political field; our enterprise is grander and more simple; we fight for existence and honor. We wish that a common legality created for all may secure the respect of all; we wish that he who is charged to maintain and to defend the Constitution, may not be its irreconcilable enemy. We wish the causes which operate in the most important revolutions to be such as may be repeated aloud before our mothers, our wives and our daughters. We wish to live a life of honor and liberty. We desire that a provisional government, which will represent all portions of the country, may secure order, and that universal suffrage may lay the foundations of our social and political regeneration. We reckon, for the realization of our immovable resolution, on the concurrence of all the liberals, unanimous and compact in the presence of danger, and on the support of the middle-classes, who do not wish the fruit of their labors to enrich the interminable series of jobbers and of favorites; on the friends of order, if they wish to see it established on the basis of morality and right; on the ardent partisans of individual liberties, which we shall place under the protection of the law; on the support of the ministers of the altar, interested above all in drying up at their fountain the sources of voice and of bad example; on the people as a whole, and on the approbation of entire Europe; for it is impossible that in the council of nations it can be decreed that Spain must live degraded. We cast back the names that our enemies already give us. Rebels are they who, in whatever position they are placed, violate all the laws; and faithful servants of the country are they who, in spite of all possible inconvenience, render to her the respect which has been lost. Spaniards! all rush to arms—the only means of avoiding the shedding of blood, and do not forget that in the circumstances in which populations can govern themselves they leave all their instincts and all their qualities written in indelible characters in history. Be, as you always have been, brave and generous. The only hope of our enemies lies in the excesses in which they would desire to see us plunged. Let us disappoint them from the first by manifesting in our conduct that we shall always be worthy of the liberty of which we have been so iniquitously deprived. Rush to arms, not under the impulse of hatred—always wicked: not with passion—always feeble, but, indeed, with the solemn serenity with which justice relies on its sword.

Long live Spain!

Duc de la Torre, Juan Prim, Domingo Dulce, Francisco Serrano Bedoya, Ramon Nouvilas, Rafael Primo Rivera, Antonio Caballero de Rodas, Juan Topete.

CADIZ, Sept. 19, 1868.

BRIGADIER TOPETE'S ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of the proclamation of Brigadier TOPETE to the inhabitants of Cadiz:

ON BOARD THE ZARAGOZA, BAY OF CADIZ,
Sept. 17, 1868.

A sailor, beholden to you for many distinctions, and notably for that of having represented you in Parliament, now addresses these words to you, to explain a very serious fact, namely, the hostile attitude of the navy toward the unfortunate government (malfadado) which rules the destinies of the nation. You must no longer expect elegant phrases from me; you must be prepared to hear the truth.

Our unhappy country has for a number of years been subjected to the most horrible dictatorship; our fundamental laws have been violated; the rights of the citizens have been disregarded. The national representation is a fictitious one; the bond which ought to attach the people to the throne and strengthen a constitutional monarchy are completely torn asunder. It is needless for me to proclaim these truths; they are written on the consciences of us all.

Evils so grave, not to mention those which weigh so heavily on the navy, demand remedies commensurate. These are our aspirations. We desire that our legitimate powers—the people and the throne—should revolve in the orbit which has been traced out for them by the Constitution, and reëstablish the harmony and the good feeling which have been disturbed. We desire that the constituent Cortes should understand their mission, and, faithful to their mandate, should open to the nation a true era of constitutional monarchy. We desire the rights of the citizens to be entirely respected by the Government, acknowledging the force of sacred rights; and, lastly, we desire a moral and enlightened financial administration. The happiness of the country can only be obtained at this price.

Inhabitants of Cadiz, I respond to your affection in placing myself in the van of the struggle which commences to-day, and which you will support with your known courage.

(Signed) JOAO B. TOPETE.

Gen. Prim Enters Cadiz.

Paris (Sept. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

At length we have direct and trustworthy intelligence and interesting details from the insurgent camp in Andalusia. PRIM arrived at Gibraltar on the morning of the 17th inst. before the Generals from the Canary Islands, and soon afterward came a steamer sent by ADMIRAL TOPETE, requesting that the first General who might arrive there, whether PRIM or SERRANO and his companions, would go at once to Cadiz. PRIM, however, waited some hours for the others before proceeding to join the fleet; he arrived in the Bay of Cadiz at 11 P. M., and went on board the iron-clad *Saragosa*, where the commanders of the vessels composing the squadron presently assembled, and a council of war was held. At dawn of the 18th, when Cadiz opened its eyes to the morning sun, it beheld the ships drawn up in line before the city, with the men at quarters, and every preparation made for action. It was evident that the fleet had "pronounced." A communication was made to the authorities of the city to the effect that the nation was resolved to reassert its liberties against those who had outraged it, and inviting Cadiz and its garrison to join the movement. Presently, from the arsenal and fortress of La Caraca and San Fernando, came marching down two battalions of marine infantry, with drums beating and bands playing the old familiar air of Riego's Hymn, so long prohibited in Spain. They had "pronounced," and it was soon evident that city and garrison were alike prepared to do the same, with the exception of the artillery, which held out. There was some parleying with the Colonel in command of that corps; it was pointed out to him that he was in presence of overwhelming forces, and that the insurgents earnestly desired to avoid bloodshed; in short, the arguments were sufficiently cogent, and the position of the artillery abundantly hopeless, to induce its commander to capitulate, and he and his men remained prisoners of war, which they still were when the messenger who brought all this intelligence left Cadiz. When PRIM heard that the Colonel had surrendered, he had a characteristic burst of indignation. "If he had but fired a few shots," he exclaimed, "I might have respected him, but he has lacked courage either to fight for his flag or frankly to join our cause. He has richly earned *cuatro tiros*—literally "four shots," the Spanish phrase for shooting a man. Admiral TOPTEE, however, had not much difficulty in calming the General's irritation. There was talk of sending a steamer to Ceuta to fetch a battalion there which was all in readiness to join the insurgents, but—and this is a great proof of the confidence felt by the chiefs of the rising—the Admiral declared they had plenty of troops, and might leave the battalion where it was for the present.

PRIM's entrance into Cadiz was a scene of almost delirious enthusiasm. We have had an account of it from an eye-witness, who arrived here this morning, and I have also seen a short letter from PRIM to a friend, in which he describes it in few but energetic words. The whole city was out, mad with delight, men and women crowding around the successful General, embracing and thanking him. The Gaditanos are a demonstrative people, and on this occasion they seem to have almost gone out of their senses with joy.

Accounts of the Situation from Madrid.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1868—Evening.

If I were to say that I, a perfect stranger to this country, and no less inclined by nature than bound by the duties of my office to the strictest impartiality, am apparently the man in Madrid most deeply concerned in the issue of the present political movement, my assertion would be taken as a paradox; yet it would only convey the impression produced upon my mind by the aspect of this city. If you trust the evidence of your eyes and ears, you will never imagine that such a change as the substitution of one dynasty for another, of one Government, good, bad or indifferent, for another having at least the charm of novelty, is impending over the Peninsula. The Spaniards, you would say, are convinced that no ass-driver can make one and the same beast of burden carry two loads. Not that the talk about PRIM and SERRANO, about CHESTE and CALONGE, is not general, loud, and vehement. The drama has an interest for the pit and the galleries; but it never seems to strike the spectators that they ought to count for something in the action. "Open your mouth and shut your eyes," is the motto "and see what good the Queen or her enemies will bring you." And yet the Spaniards are a noble race, gifted with as much physical and moral courage as any of their neighbors. But faith in themselves and in their leaders has been shaken by nearly half a century of hope deferred. Bad government, they seem to think, is for them to be the rule; a pronunciamiento a passing and deceitful, but pleasurable, excitement. A struggle for mastery between the Blacks and the Reds is only a tamer kind of bull-fight, not by any means as exciting as the real thing; certainly not an exhibition for which the true national sport should be given up. There were to be *Toros* to-morrow, (Sunday,) no matter how dear the *pan* might be or threaten to become. The ring was to be opened, the police nothing loth, and it is only by the unsettled state of the weather that we are spared the disgusting spectacle of a populace, in rags and in finery, gloating over the blood of four-footed animals, while the blood of those who would wish to rescue them from the most degrading tyranny is being spilt at a few leagues' distance from them.

By way of amends for real inaction, however, the Madrid people indulge, as I said, in a prodigious amount of talk. As if they alone were unworthy of the name of Spaniards, they fancy that the people in all other parts of the Peninsula are up and doing. They feed on the garbage of stale, absurd, impossible rumors. They describe their native soil as everywhere breeding swarms of patriotic combatants, but it never occurs to them that they should go forth and join any of the bands said to be scouring the land in every direction. They tell you the names of battalions and regiments falling off from the royal standards and making common cause with the insurgent ranks, but they never feel disposed to try the temper of the soldiers of their own garrison; they never assume an attitude which, by compelling the Government to concentrate their forces about the capital, might operate a diversion in favor of the insurrection, pressed by superior numbers in the provinces. Throughout this day trains full of men and arms have been forwarded by the Southern Railway line, with a view to disengage NOVALICHES from the awkward position in which he had rashly entangled himself to the south of the Sierra Morena, and to force open that Pass of Despeñaperros which the brave mountaineers of that inhospitable region were stoutly disputing in his rear. No less than thirty-one special trains have gone down to Andalusia within the week. As they convey on an average a force of 560 men each, it is computed that no less than 17,360 men have marched from Madrid alone, either with NOVALICHES or after him. It is difficult to conceive how PRIM and SERRANO can muster up sufficient troops to withstand the onset of so overwhelming an army. Yet the issue of the contest depends on such resistance as Cordova or Seville may offer. If the insurgents are driven to the seaports of Cadiz and Malaga, their total dispersion and escape on board the friendly men-of-war is only a question of time. Circumscribed within the limits of Andalusia, the struggle seems to me to present but little chance of success for the insurgents, and it is disheartening to see that the apparent impotence and certain inaction of the patriots in Catalonia, Valencia, and other Provinces allow CONCHA to turn with all his combined efforts against devoted Andalusia.

Among the thousand wild and idle reports that are circulating this evening, there is one that has created the greatest stir in men's minds. It is the alleged assassination of GONZALEZ BRAVO by a bull-fighter named SUAREZ at Bayonne. Long before this letter can reach you, the news, if at all true, will have reached England from other resources. The death of the late Prime Minister would, of course, in no way affect the upshot of the present struggle; for, happen what may, GONZALEZ BRAVO can never hope, I will not say again to attain power, but even again to set his foot in his country, and he seems to have been so well aware of it from the beginning that the bills "To be let" were stuck up in the windows of his apartments in Calle Lope de Vega the very day after he ran away; but the exultation at the report of the deed, if true, or even the fabrication of the rumor, if false, must be taken as an evidence of the deep execration in which the man was held throughout Spain, and of the sense of "poetical justice" with which his memory is pursued even in the land of refuge from which he fancied he could laugh his enemies to scorn. Anything like the unpopularity of that Minister ever since the atrocities committed by his orders on St. Daniel's day, the 10th of April, 1865, is not to be conceived, and nothing but the sheerest infatuation could have prompted the Queen to trust such a man with the reins of government the moment he ceased to be screened by the ascendancy of the redoubted NARVAEZ.

Queen Isabella at St. Sebastian.

St. Sebastian (Sept. 25) Correspondence of the Daily News.

As I was walking along the beautiful promenade which forms a crescent along the bay, I perceived a large body of sentries before a house of no great pretensions, which formed the corner of an uncompleted terrace. I soon discovered that this was the present residence of Her Most Catholic Majesty ISABELLA II.—a great change from the vast Escurial, or the magnificent palace which she occupied at Madrid. It is a mean, three-storied house, with a row of windows in each story, and somewhat resembling a lodging-house or second-rate hotel. There is a court, or garden, in front of it; the road alone separates it from the sea. A number of the royal servants, in their handsome liveries, were standing on the steps, and a crowd was gradually collecting in front. Soon five carriages, four of which were each drawn by six magnificent mules, the other by two, and accompanied by several outriders, drove slowly up to the door, so I had little doubt that the royal family were going out for a drive this fine afternoon, and that I should have a good opportunity of seeing them. Meanwhile several very shabby hack carriages drove up to the door, from which gentlemen in cocked-hats and unexceptionable black coats and white cravats descended, and were ushered into the palace—if it may so be called—to have interviews with the Sovereign. Officers, too, were constantly passing to and fro. The royal flunkeys, in long dark-blue coats, crimson facings and scarlet stockings, whiled away the time as all Spaniards do, smoking their cigarettes, almost in the presence of royalty. At last the drums began to beat, and the standard-bearers raised their colors, the footmen were all on the alert, and the Prince of the Asturias—a plain, sickly-looking boy of 11, though he did not look more than eight or nine—appeared on the steps, accompanied by his tutor, I suppose, and entered one of the carriages. He was shortly after followed by three Infantas, rather plain-looking children, of from nine to four years of age, simply dressed in white, who, with two governesses, occupied the next carriage. Two unattractive-looking ladies, one of whom was by many mistaken for the Queen, next followed. Meanwhile quite a crowd had assembled of all classes and nations,—French, English, German, Basque and Spanish; they were allowed to keep up quite close to the carriages, the soldiers not interfering to push them back. Her Most Catholic Majesty is notoriously unpunctual; she kept her carriage waiting at least an hour and a-half, and till long after the rest of the royal party had driven away. At last she appeared, accompanied by her husband and her uncle, DON SEBASTIAN. The drums beat of course, and the soldiers presented arms. The foreign portion of the crowd respectfully raised their hats, but not a cheer was raised, or any mark of sympathy shown for Her Majesty—indeed, a few hisses were distinctly heard. The Queen is a stout, portly-looking woman of about 40. She has a pleasant, good-natured face, and was conversing affably with those around her; her countenance and manner certainly betrayed no anxiety as to her own future or that of her country. She has a remarkably awkward, rolling walk. The King, her husband, who repeatedly bowed to the crowd, is a quiet, gentlemanly-looking man, of not very intellectual appearance. However, he does not, in his countenance betray that imbecility of which he is accused. The Queen gave more a sort of familiar nod to the crowd than a bow. DON SEBASTIAN, her uncle, in whose house she is staying, sat in the carriage opposite to their Majesties. He is a venerable and particularly pleasant-looking gentleman.

French Sentiment Described.

Paris (Sept. 25) Correspondence of the London Star.

The existence of a secret treaty between Prussia, Italy and the revolutionary party in Spain, the object of which is to place MARIE LOUISE, Duchess of Montpensier, on her sister's throne, and thus realize LOUIS PHILIPPE's and GUIZOT's programme in contracting the Spanish marriages, has now become *"le secret de Polichinelle."* The Emperor has known of it for some time. The general feeling in Paris is one of utter disgust at the ingratitude thus displayed by Italy to the only Power which took up arms in defence of her liberties, and without whose powerful and efficient aid the double eagle of Austria would still lay its claw on Lombardy and Venice, and the white lilies of the Bourbons still flourish in Naples and Sicily. It is vain to tell the French politician that in return for the blood spilt at Magenta and Solferino, and the treasure lavished on the campaign which chased the Austrian from Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, France obtained Savoy, with its sunny and health-restoring Nice. He will tell you that the Savoyards voted themselves French, and chose the Emperor for their ruler. *Du reste*, their language has even in it *patois* more French than Italian. On the boulevards yesterday evening you might have fancied yourself in the heart of Madrid. One saw nothing but Spanish faces, and heard no language but that of the Castilian. Whence this crowd of exiles and refugees has sprung we all inquire. French news and French politics are no longer discussed. Instead of ROUHER and JULES FAVRE, the names that recur in every conversation are GONZALEZ BRAVO and PRIM. The *Gaulois* is the paper of the day. We have forgotten the *Figaro*, and even *La Lanterne*, with its red-brick cover, might reappear in the kiosques and excite but a secondary degree of interest. We are absorbed by Spain and Spanish affairs, and the general feeling expressed is that of sympathy with the revolutionary party, and contempt for the Bourbon dynasty as represented by ISABELLA II. The graceful, *gracieuse* Duchess of Montpensier is still remembered in Paris, where as the Spanish bride she excited so much admiration, her Southern beauty contrasting so strongly with the pale loveliness of her Coburg sister-in-law, the fair Duchess of Nemours. Her "candidature" for the Spanish Throne would not be unpopular in France, although peculiarly offensive to the Court, inasmuch as her husband is an Orleanist Prince. That the Empress sympathizes in the strongest manner with the Queen, there can be no doubt, but the Emperor will not be influenced. Spanish affairs will not be swayed by French counsels. Meanwhile, the most contradictory reports reach us. Of one fact we are certain, and that is, that all news emanating from the Quai d'Orsay is fabricated, and that *dépêches Havas* are inspected at the *Ministère de l'Intérieur* before being sent to the evening papers, arranged more or less for the public. The Marquis DE MOUSTIER daily receives dispatches from the Spanish Embassy, and is reported to complain that those received at Biarritz, direct from M. MERCIER, French Ambassador, are not forwarded to the Foreign Office, therefore M. DE MOUSTIER no longer transmits the order of Government to his own Ambassador.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Czar's Visit to Berlin—Rochefort Fights Another Duel—Telegraphic Facilities—Banquet to Admiral Farragut.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1868.

The visit of the Emperor of Russia to Potsdam, and the Royal huggings which followed, are giving great concern to the official journals here. Events of this kind are always subject for suspicion and jealousy, and it is natural that in the present instance they should give rise to speculations, more or less unfavorable to the sincerity of the King of Prussia's recent declarations at Kiel and Hombourg. The public mind here is again in a state of great feverishness. People regard the revolution in Spain as an event pregnant with political dangers, although for my own part I look upon it as an additional guarantee for the preservation of peace between France and Germany. This view, which I took in a former letter, is confirmed in an article which has just appeared in the *Journal de Paris*. Speaking of the impressions formed at Biarritz, of the prospects of the revolution, it says: "The Emperor, we are assured, would experience a certain feeling of satisfaction at seeing public attention diverted from German affairs to the events in the Peninsula. He never has been, moreover, a very fervent partisan of the idea of a Spanish alliance, and he feels that as regards the affairs of Rome, a Spanish Republic, if such a thing were possible, would not be less Catholic than Imperial France."

ANOTHER DUEL OF M. HENRY ROCHEFORT.

A hostile meeting took place on Sunday last on the frontier of Holland, between M. BAROCHE, Jr., and the editor of the *Lanterne*, in which speaking of the reported request of a schoolmaster of the name of ROCHEFORT, to change his paternal appellation, the editor indulged in violent reflections on the son of the French Minister of Justice. The following account is given of the duel by the correspondent of one of the journals here:

"M. ROCHEFORT had as witnesses Messrs. CHARLES and FRANÇOIS VICTOR HUGO. M. BAROCHE was assisted by Messrs. ADOLPHE BELOT and LOYNES. The arrangements, which were commenced on Saturday evening between the four witnesses, were not terminated until 2 o'clock in the morning; the arm chosen was the fighting sword. Yesterday morning at 6, the two adversaries, accompanied by their seconds and the two surgeons, Messrs. LAUSSEDAT for M. ROCHEFORT, and CHANU for M. BAROCHE, took the railroad for Zelzaete, at the other side of Gand near the Dutch frontier. On arriving in that small *commune* it was difficult, at first impossible, for them to obtain carriages, and they were obliged to content themselves with three waggons which conveyed them to the frontier. They alighted between Zelzaete and the Sas de Gand, close to the posts marking the frontier line between Belgium and Holland. A spot suitable for the combat presented itself here; it was a by-road issuing from the main one, and which was lined with small trees. The two adversaries took off their coats without uttering a word. When they were in their shirt sleeves M. BAROCHE observed that he wore a flannel waistcoat and asked leave to retain it. The permission was accorded without difficulty.

"The swords were brought by the witnesses of M. BAROCHE. The duel lasted about fifteen minutes. It was resumed at four different intervals. The combat was a fierce one on both sides. On several occasions the swords got locked together as far as the hilts. In the first assault M. ROCHEFORT pierced his adversary full in the breast. The wound was, however, declared to be slight by M. BAROCHE himself, and the fact having been confirmed by the surgeons, the duel was recommenced more fiercely than ever. At the second pass, M. BAROCHE received a wound in the right thigh, the weapon entering rather deeply into the flesh. The combat was again renewed, and two fresh successive struggles brought about the disarming of M. ROCHEFORT and then of M. BAROCHE. It was only at the fifth renewal, after a pass, in which M. BAROCHE received a stab in the side and M. ROCHEFORT a wound in the arm, that the combat was put an end to.

"M. LAUSSEDAT having, at this point, stated that M. BAROCHE had had a muscle injured by the sword, and could not therefore struggle without disadvantage against his adversary, the seconds declared the duel terminated. During the whole fight the combatants did not exchange a single word. There was to be heard, from time to time, only the exclamation, "touched," and the swords were then lowered, to be crossed again. M. BAROCHE was taken back to Gand in the vehicle in which he came. M. ROCHEFORT returned to the Hotel de la Poste, at Gand, where he breakfasted with his witnesses and M. LAUSSEDAT.

"When he was about to regain the station, an enormous crowd gathered on the road shouting, *"Vive Rochefort, vive la liberté."* The enthusiasm was such that, in overwhelming him with their ovations, the multitude caused him to miss the 12:55 train. He did not return to Brussels until 5 o'clock. His wound is slight; neither does that of M. BAROCHE offer any appearance of danger."

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

Whatever may be the fate of the project for the establishment of a cable direct from Brest to America *via* St. Pierre, it has effected, at all events, our present good in arousing the Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to the necessity of opening a bureau in Paris for the purpose of giving information to the public as to the transmission of messages from the French capital to America. The Secretary, Mr. JOHN C. DEANE, acting for the Company, is at present in this city and has been fortunate enough to secure excellent premises for the purpose. They are situated immediately under the Jockey Club, at the corner of the Rue Scribe and the Boulevard des Italiens. All the American bankers have their offices in this immediate vicinity, and the Grand Hotel is opposite the office. Books of the cable tariff are now to be found at all the leading hotels in Paris, so that our countrymen visiting here will in future find no difficulty in telegraphing, by either going direct to the office or sending messages from their bankers or from the hotels, where every information and facility will in future be given them. Those who have had to transact business with the French officials will comprehend the benefit which will result from these arrangements. I am informed, moreover, that in every Transatlantic steamer, and also in the Mediterranean steamers, bound copies of the tariff will always be found on the cabin tables. All these improvements on the existing system indicate a sound policy on the part of the Company, and if even the French line be laid through the energy of Baron ERLANGER, he and his associates will have to look sharp in bidding for public support.

Apropos of ERLANGER, I see it stated that he has been able, contrary to expectation, to fill the terms of the concession. As the announcement appears in the official journals, the people who have subscribed to the stock, which is at a heavy discount, feel considerably elated. The truth I believe to be that the *concessionaires* have obtained an extension of time, for I know that on the morning of the day which was to close the arrangement, ERLANGER and his associates were not ready with the money. Be this as it may, it is certain that Messieurs EUGENE DELESSERT and BLACKMORE are steadily proceeding to enforce their claims against the Government for not having fulfilled its agreement to give them the concession. The *Union d'Actionnaires* has a scathing article on the Erlanger Cable, the shares of which do not seem to find favor in either the Paris or London markets.

BANQUET TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT TRIESTE.

The Trieste papers give an account of an elegant entertainment given by the Baron DE REVOLTELLA at his Villa of Cacciatore, in honor of Admiral and Mrs. FARRAGUT. Among the guests were the Lieutenant-Marechal MOERING, Baron DE WETZLER, Chevalier FIDLER, Councillor of State, W. SARTORIO, the American Consul and his lady, Major MOSTRA, from Greece, and a number of other distinguished persons. M. MOERING, on the part of Baron REVOLTELLA, proposed Admiral FARRAGUT's health in French. He said he wanted them to drink to the health of the distinguished officer in whose honor the dinner was given, not as a hero or a naval Captain, not as the conqueror of Mobile and New-Orleans but as a great citizen of the United States, who, although born in the South, and bound to the South by his interests, had faithfully served, not the North, but the grand principle of the unity and integrity of the Federal compact. Admiral FARRAGUT replied in a brief but characteristically happy manner to the compliments paid him. He said that he had only done his duty in obeying the voice of conscience, honor and gratitude toward the common country and toward the Government to which he had devoted his services. M. MOERING took up this idea, adding very appropriately, and from a felicitous inspiration, that the most difficult thing to have executed was that men should do their duty. He, therefore, proposed to them from the very bottom of his heart, a toast in honor of all who, whatever might be their origin, to whatever nation they might belong, be they Americans, Austrians, Italians or members of any other nationality, did their duty toward their country. This sentiment made a deep impression, and the toast was drank amid the most enthusiastic acclamations. It was followed by another in honor of Mrs. FARRAGUT, which was most warmly received. "The cordiality and familiarity which reigned during this sumptuous entertainment," says the narrator of this scene, "prevailed to the close of the evening." In taking leave of the company the Admiral invited them to visit his frigate, and in particular he begged the Baron DE REVOLTELLA to do him the honor of dining with him on the following day, adding that both he and Mrs. FARRAGUT would always preserve a grateful recollection of the happy hours which they had spent at his house.

ITALY.

Possible Restoration of Order—Production of the Kingdom—The Vintage—The Question of Alliances—American Topics—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1868.

The appointment of Gen. ESCOFFIER as military Governor of Ravenna gives hope that order may once more be established in that province. Civil discord has become chronic, and life and property are as insecure there as under a Middle Age organization of society. In small towns, where it might be expected that every man would be on good terms with his neighbors, the most intense jealousies are nourished, and the knife is resorted to as a means of making an end of the most envenomed quarrels. The new Governor goes with large powers, and, if necessary, martial law will take the place of the civil process. The present step is exclaimed against as a high-handed measure of the Government; but the case seems to demand a somewhat severe lesson, and the friends of order will be the last to put obstacles in the way of a straightforward administration.

PRODUCTS OF THE KINGDOM.

There are now open, in various cities of Northern and Middle Italy, expositions of agricultural and manufactured products which are attracting much attention. One who has visited a show of this kind is surprised to see what a variety of articles the skill of this people is capable of producing. Different cities and towns have manufactures peculiar to their localities, and these may be rich and costly, like the silk fabrics of Milan and Turin; the carved woods, majolica and mosaics of Florence, or the filigree-work and similar trifles of Genoa and other cities. Of works in purely fine art, the variety is great, and if not in quality, certainly in price, Italy is able to compete with the rest of the world.

MULTIPLICATION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

One of the good signs we are witnessing in this new Italy is the multiplication of savings banks. It may be supposed that they have existed here always, but they are in fact a modern institution. The first was established in 1822. It is, however, within a few years that their increase has become more rapid, and the whole number is now about two hundred. The gross amount of deposits somewhat exceeds two hundred millions of francs, or not far from forty millions of dollars. This sum is not large, when we remember that it is not half what is laid up in savings banks in our New-England States alone, with a population about one-eighth that of Italy. But every good work must have a beginning. Next to *Scuola elementaria pubblica*, it is pleasant to see *Cassa di risparmio* over the doors of buildings formerly put to less profitable use.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In the country as well as in the city a good deal of building and repairing is going on. As all visitors know, the region for miles around Florence is thickly sown with villas of every class. Some are of patrician proportions and have a history of several centuries; others, of more modest pretensions, are as cheerful as any English cottage. They hide in the shadows of evergreen trees, or are bright with the beauty of flowers and vines, blooming all the year. Florence is launched at the head of a great bay-like valley, and the waves of hills in the rear go receding higher and higher, until they are broken and lost among the solemn mountains of the Appenine chain. Every near summit or sunny slope or green shelf is crowned with its human habitation. Some of the ancient families of Florence have several country-houses somewhere in the valley of the Arno, built at different periods in the past, to satisfy the whim of ancestors of luxurious tastes. If the proprietor be sufficiently opulent, after a few weeks passed in this or that house, it is shut for the rest of the year. The *contadini* who harvest the oil and wine of the place see that everything is made secure.

Of late years many fine places in decay have fallen into the hands of foreigners. They have been restored with judgment, and become among the most attractive in the whole region. Many others are rented to foreigners, with the furniture and whatever else they contain, by the month or for more extended periods. A villa, in an agreeable situation, within a mile or two of the city, is quite as pleasant in the Winter as in the Summer as a place of residence.

THE VINTAGE.

The vintage has begun, and Bacchus is in high glee. The dying glory of these Autumn days gilds with fine gold the vine-leaves, and gives new beauty to the purple and amber-colored clusters. Plain and hill side wear soberer tints, touched with the first sereness of the harvest season. The Summer sun has done his work, and everywhere is seen bursting maturity. The smile of the landscape is reflected in the peasant's face, and he sings more gaily as he goes about his harvest work. Down in the valley the handsome rustic bares his manly chest without shame as he works side by side with the girls with whom his childhood has been passed. It is a simple life and full of rude beauty. The corruptions of cities have not reached those peaceful retreats, and there, at least, the wife is constant.

THE ALLIANCE QUESTION.

While Italy has so much to do to complete her own internal organization, nothing seems more useless than the debate as to the advantages of alliances in new European wars. And yet the discussion continues to go on. In a general convulsion, Italy would probably be tossed like a bark upon a tempestuous sea. There was a sensible article in a late number of the *Perseveranza* upon this subject. It tells those who wish to break with France, with the hope of getting Rome by German aid, that the project is impossible. There would be more danger of a disruption of the Italian Kingdom than probability of success of such a design. In a week or two the country would be overrun by French soldiers. The true policy for Italy is neutrality, and it is even doubtful whether the country is strong enough to make that respected, if it should suit the interest of France to violate it.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The progress of the electoral canvass in the United States is watched with some interest, notwithstanding the preoccupation of Europe with its own complicated affairs. The newspapers make their observations, and it is a fact worth taking note of that the organs of despotic opinion, those which favored the slaveholders' rebellion, are now generally friendly to the success of the so-called Democratic Party. It is what might be expected. Those ready to violate, without scruple, natural justice, are friends in common iniquity. In their selfish eagerness to rule, the despot of monarchy and the despot of democracy care little for the man, who becomes to them both an instrument and a victim. Alas! if the people have not intelligence enough to discern that, with the cry of democracy, democracy itself may be destroyed.

A NEW PLAY.

A new drama was brought out at one of the places of amusement here last week, called the "Messiah." It will hardly be credited that the Saviour of men was made to figure upon the stage. But the public, without any intervention of the authority, put a stop to the play before the plot was unfolded. In the first act the audience had seen enough, and the curtain dropped.

PERSONAL.

Many families, absent from Florence during the Summer, have already come back, and the movement of travelers has begun. Hotels and boarding-houses, of which this city has so many, have been renovated, and the accommodations for foreign visitors are comfortable and ample. Mr. LONGFELLOW, now in the north of Italy, it is expected will divide the Autumn and Winter between Florence and Rome.

ANGELICO.

Ultra Liberal Manœuvres to be Checked.

A Florence dispach, under date of Sept. 22, says that the following secret circular has been issued by the law officers of the Crown to the magistracy:

The law officers of the Crown have informed the undersigned that rumors are afloat of secret enlistments having taken place in various parts of the Kingdom for the furtherance of certain military schemes, concocted by the ultra Liberal Party to disturb public tranquillity, and provoke, if it be possible, fresh disturbances.

Although the Government of the King is confident that the good sense of the people will render their attempts futile, it is nevertheless necessary for the authorities to take the most opportune steps, and employ all their energies to maintain public peace, now more than ever requisite for the State.

Among the methods for attaining this object, the first is to use all possible vigilance and coöperation in discovering everything connected with the above-named enlistments, in order to place the Minister of the Crown in a position to act promptly against these agitators.

The undersigned requests you especially to draw his attention with the utmost solicitude to any act of a nature calculated to endanger the safety of the State, either from within or without.

In making preliminary inquiries, you will do so with all possible speed, and inform this office with due care of every misdemeanor of that nature which may come under your cognizance in the district of your jurisdiction. You will place yourself in communication with the military and civil authorities of the kingdom, in order to obtain any proofs of the above-mentioned misdemeanor.

(Signed,) THE PROCURATOR-GENERAL.

PERSONAL.

It is understood that Mr. GEORGE BUTLER, a nephew of Gen. BUTLER, is about to be associated with Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER, the present managers of Niblo's Theatre.

Mr. THURLOW WEED is at present in Paris, and is said to be much improved in health.

Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON is to give a series of readings in Nashville.

The *London Review* gives currency to the rumor that Mr. CARLYLE is engaged upon a life of George III., of whom he proposes to make a hero. The *Review* adds: "We hope Mr. CARLYLE will let the poor, dull old king alone, if there is anything in the rumor beyond the suggestion of a feeble satirist.

Dr. LEMERCIER, a celebrated French *savant*, will deliver a course of lectures on "Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology," at Cooper Union, some time during the month of November. The lectures will be illustrated by "clastiques" prepared by Prof. AZOUX, of Paris, and said to surpass any collection of the kind heretofore exhibited in this country. Dr. LEMERCIER visits this country under the auspices of the "Society for the Advancement of Science and Art."

A French musical writer claims to have discovered an original portrait of HANDEL, painted in 1743 by the great HOGARTH; the painting was in a very bad state, but is in course of restoration.

CHARLOTTE BIRCH PFEIFFER, who recently died at Berlin in her 68th year, was one of the most prolific of German dramatists and adapters, and was also an actress of great merit. She was born at Stuttgart, and made her first appearance at Munich when only thirteen. She was for a long time a director of the theatre at Zurich, which, under her management, turned out some of the best actors Germany now possesses. In addition to her plays, she wrote several romances.

The following is a list of Americans registered with DREXEL, HAYES & Co., Paris, for the week ending Sept. 26: E. B. Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Watts and family, George Shomberger, J. Topliff Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Watmough, W. B. Smith and family, Jas. V. Ingham, Miss A. E. Biddle, W. S. Peterkin, Dr. Du Bouchet, D. S. Curtis, J. Henry Powers, Jr., Mrs. Robertson, Miss Mary W. Cash, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goodwin, Capt. Stokes Boyd, Philadelphia; Mrs. Rockhill, Mrs. Woodville, Dr. H. Enos, Mrs. A. Porter, Dr. Edward A. Crane, Paris; W. H. Harrison, Georgia; M. Giraud, St. Louis; John J. Baskin, Cincinnati; Henry Tileston, J. Davis Tileston, Birney Fellowes, F. F. Dufais, Cyrus Clark, Mrs. C. H. Garden, Misses S. and C. Garden, New-York; L. S. Strong, Troy, N. Y.; Henry Ruggles, Norwich, Conn.; Mlle. de Bodesco, Russia; John M. Kellar, London; Mr. Schenck; M. Sanford, Erie, Penn.; G. P. Baker, San Francisco; Joseph W. Walker, Indiana; Freeborn Coggershall, Boston.

List of Americans registered at the banking offices of JAMES W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the month ending 24th September, 1868: Washington—Mr. H. D. Cooke, Mr. Henry D. Cooke, Jr. New-York—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Thorn, Miss E. T. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. W. K. Thorn, Jr., Mr. Ed. A. Nicholls, Mr. S. M. Bairiskie, (left for New-York,) Mr. and Mrs Loomis L. White and family, Miss Worth, Mr. Frederick Wood, Mr. John R. Ford and family, (sailed to-day for New-York;) Mr. Martin Bates, Mr. Charles Rubens, Mr. P. Schieffelin, Miss Susan Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Coggill, Miss Isabel Coggill, Miss Louise Cooper, Mrs. C. E. Zalriskie, Boston; Mr. Alex. H. Rice, the Misses Rice, Mr. John H. Rice, Mr. A. E. Bachelder, Mrs. Bachelder, Mr. Edwin Lumson and family. Troy, N. Y.—Mr. George Henry Warren and family, Mr. J. C. Strong. Brooklyn—Mr. Edward W. Fiske. Erie, Penn.—Mr. M. Sanford, Miss L. J. Sanford. Keene, N. H.—Mr. Samuel Dinsmore. Painesville, Ohio—Mr. C. C. Paige. Wheeling, W. Va.—Mr. R. C. Dalzell. Springfield, Ill.—Mr. J. V. Merrian, Miss S. B. Merriam, Miss A. L. Merriam. Baltimore—Mr. T. Poultney and wife, Mrs. T. P. Handy, Dr. B. T. Bing. Ottawa, Ill.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Kickling. Philadelphia—Mr. Jas. V. Trigham. San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Dewey. Paris—Mr. Achard, Baronne Jerbom, di Sposetti, Mme. C. Du Darry and family, Mr. Wm. H. Sprock, of the United States Navy.

OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

The Report of the Military Committee of the Tennessee Legislature—The Testimony Taken Before It—Rebel Atrocities and Cruelties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Oct. 1, 1868.

The report recently made by the Military Committee of the State Legislature of Tennessee in relation to the state of affairs in many parts of that State, and the testimony taken before the Committee, constitute one of the most important and astounding documents ever published. It is now in the hands of the public printer, and I send you an abstract in advance.

It shows the desperate efforts of Southern Democracy to make Congressional reconstruction a failure. It shows the terrible oppression and sufferings of persecuted Unionists in some parts of the South. It illustrates the bitterness and desperate purposes of many ex-rebels.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

During the months of July and August, 1868, perhaps over 560 black and white Unionists fled from their homes in Maury, Giles and other counties, and, to save their lives, repaired to Nashville. Many of them left behind them their growing crops and all their property. Many of them, before leaving their homes, were subjected to the grossest outrages. For weeks they stood in scores and hundreds about the streets of Nashville and around the State Capitol, begging that the State would in some way protect them at their homes. The Legislature at its present called session felt compelled to take some action in the matter, and as a preliminary step appointed a committee to take testimony relative to the cases of these refugee Unionists, and the state of affairs in different localities. This committee is that which is designated the "Committee on Military Affairs," and which has just made its report.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The character of the members of the Committee is a guarantee that they have sought to present the truth without the slightest exaggeration. It is composed of Senator W. H. Wisner, Senator A. M. Cate, Senator W. J. Smith, Senator P. P. C. Nelson, Senator R. P. Eaton, Senator G. W. Keish, Hon. W. F. Prosser, Hon. M. T. Ryder, Hon. D. G. Thornburg, Hon. J. A. Prestwood, Hon. Robert Medlin, Hon. L. M. Blackman and Hon. Robert Galbraith.

A number of the members of the Committee have heretofore favored the taking steps looking to the enfranchisement of the ex-rebels. A more moderate, judicious, sensible committee could scarcely have been selected by the Legislature.

CARE EXERCISED.

The Committee rejected all testimony where there could be any reasonable suspicion that the witnesses had any ulterior or selfish motives. Thus where it seemed that a person might wish to make a strong case so that the State militia might be called out and he might get a commission in it, the Committee rejected the testimony—so also, when the testimony seemed to be inspired by personal grudges.

MANY WITNESSES DECLINED.

Scores of persons were at first ready to testify to cases of outrage, but when they learned that the testimony and the names of the witnesses would be made public, they declined to give evidence, declaring that if they did so they would certainly be killed when they returned to their homes.

ALL THE CASE NOT PRESENTED.

The witnesses were all those who had fled from their homes to Nashville, and those who voluntarily presented themselves before the Committee. Of course most of the witnesses were from Maury, Giles, and some other counties of Middle Tennessee. If witnesses had been brought from Obion, Weakly, Madison, Fayette, and other counties of West Tennessee a still worse array of outrages, whippings, shootings, threatenings and murders would have been presented, but the meagre view presented by the evidence taken so carefully by the Military Committee, though it comes far short of the full truth, will give to the Northern people some idea of the character and purposes of Southern Democracy and of its efforts to hinder reconstruction.

THOMAS HARRELL'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Thomas Harrell testified as follows: Am about 25 years of age; reside in Giles County, Tennessee; have lived there for more than a year; am by occupation a farmer, made a crop this year with Mr. Brice Burgess for a part of the crop; have seen parties in his settlement in disguise; saw sixteen in July last; they were armed; they said that they were going to kill us; they did not come in the house; I refused to let them; they got a rail to break down the door, and I and Mr. Moses Boddy, who was in the house with me, told them that he would kill any man that broke down the door, and they left; I was at home some three weeks ago, and my wife told me that they had been there the night before, four in number, and had taken her and forcibly violated her person; the men who belong to this organization are rebels; I have heard the rebels say often that if they did not vote in the Presidential election that no one else should; the voters there who are in favor of Gen. Grant cannot express themselves without being in danger.

EVIDENCE OF MOSES BODDY.

Moses Boddy testified as follows: Am twenty-eight years of age, am by occupation a farmer, reside within about three miles of Conersville, and have lived there about three years; saw some thirty men masked and armed in April last; they came to my house at night; called for my pistol and gun; I did not let them in; they asked for my certificate of registration, and said that they were agoing to have them; I saw them some time in May again; they came back to my house; I was hid; they called for me and told my wife that I had as well come and give up, for they would have me if I staid in the State; they came to my house again about the first of July, 1868, and rode around the house—about ten in number—cocked their pistols and called for me again; I then left home and hired to Mr. Braiden and Dr. Boyd, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, near Lynville, Giles County, Tenn.; I worked for them for about three weeks, at which time four armed, masked men came to where I was at work; I went to see Mr. John Braiden about it, and he told me that if I had a pistol I had better give it up, and that quick; that if I did not I would not be living two hours from that time; that I had no business with a revolver; I went and got my clothing and left for home; when I got there I was informed by my wife that they had been to my house after me; I kept myself concealed until a few days ago, when I suffered it to be known that I was at home, when the Kuklux came again after me, and I left and came to Nashville to keep from being killed by them; made a crop this year, and am not able to gather it unless I can be protected.

EVIDENCE OF W. A. KELLEY, OF MAURY COUNTY, TENN.

W. A. Kelley testified as follows: Reside about five miles west of Mount Pleasant, Maury County; by occupation a farmer and made a crop there this year; am about 28 years of age; on Tuesday night last a band of men, masked and armed, about fourteen in number, came to my house about ten or eleven o'clock at night, and violently broke down my door and came into my house and called for me; I had left the house, getting out at the window; my wife told them I was out; they fired at me as I left my house, and swore they would kill me; they presented a pistol at my wife's head, and told her if she did not get my money for them that they would kill her; she refused to get it for them, when they broke open my trunk and took one hundred and sixty dollars and took it away, tore up my army discharge and my certificate of registration, and turned the stock into my fields; they staid about the place till a short time before daylight, and left after breaking up my shot-gun; I do not think that any Union man who is free to speak and advocate the cause of the Republican Party, as Whigs and Democrats used to do, would be allowed to live in that county without being molested.

EVIDENCE OF J. B. HOBDY.

J. B. Hobdy testified as follows: I am the Sheriff of Sumner County, and am about forty-four years of age; I do not think that the election can be held in our county for President without the employment of extraordinary force in November next.

EVIDENCE OF SPENCER GRIFFIN.

Spencer Griffin testified that he is fifty-four or fifty-five years of age, and that he is now a resident of Sumner County, Tenn., within three miles of Gallatin; has been living there since March last; is by occupation a farmer; there was a band of armed, masked men came to my house on Sunday night, some four weeks ago, came to the door with a rail, pushed open my door and came into my house, and when I called to know who was there, one man answered to me saying, "Come here, I want you." I asked to know what they wanted with me, when they seized me, tied me, and ordered me to come with them, which I did. After carrying me a short distance they asked me if I had heard of the Kuklux. I told them I had. They then said that they were the men and that they were going round straightening the county, and that we all thought we were free, that we could vote, "but we will straighten all of that;" they then stripped and whipped me with a leather strap some one hundred and fifty lashes, telling me that they first whipped and when they came the second time they came shooting down and hanging up; after they had whipped me they again told me that we all thought we were free, but we had to do just what we were told to do, right or wrong.

EVIDENCE OF R. MOORE.

Richard Moore, of Lincoln County, testified that he is twenty-two years of age; that he lives in the Twelfth District, Lincoln County, Tenn.; has lived in that settlement all of his life; is by occupation a farmer; that there is an organization of masked and armed men in that county, who are passing over the county whipping, shooting and driving from their homes the colored people of the county and Union white men; this Klan began to operate some time last spring, and has been kept up ever since, but with more violence for the last two months; on Saturday night last was two weeks ago sixteen of this Klan came to my house, and knocked me down with sticks and their pistols, beating of me severely, and after that they had cut my head to the skull in several places, taken me from the house and stripped me and whipped me with a strap of leather with a buckle on its end, striking one hundred and seventy-five licks; this Klan asked me if I was a Radical; they called on me for my certificate of registration, which I did not give them; they called upon me for my pistol, and I told them that I had sold it; I was with the Union army during the late war in Government employ; they told me that I nor no other colored man should vote in the Presidential election; I have been told by rebels in the county that negroes should not vote with the Radical party in that county; that they and all the Radicals of the county should be killed first; but that when the colored men would vote for them, all would be right, and the country would then have peace, but not till then; that if I would join them and be a good Conservative, I might do anything I pleased to the Radicals, and should not be hurt for it; I do not believe that any colored or white Union man is safe in that county or will be until there is better protection given; the Klan which whipped me told me to take my shirt and do like old Bill Wyatt did, carry it to Brownlow's Legislature, and if I did this they would kill me certain, and that if old Bill Wyatt came back then they would kill him sure. This is Senator William Wyatt of which they was speaking.

EVIDENCE OF LEWIS POWELL.

Lewis Powell, of Hickman County, testified that he lives in the Fourth District of Hickman County; that there is a band of armed and masked men in that section of the country who have for some time been taking by force from the colored people their arms; that said band of men came to his house last Wednesday night, six in number, and entered his house, first calling for corn, and then something for six men to eat; my wife began preparations to cook for them when they asked her her name, being told they said to her "You are the head of this d—— Union League!" and at once shot two balls through her; she died instantly; they left for some time, went to the house of Re Sleighter and stayed for a short time, and then came back to my house and examined my wife to see if she was dead; I had gone out to get some help to arrest them, but could not get any one to help me; I am sure that no Union man is any longer safe in that county without some further protection is given; the rebels say that on the day of the election they intend to buckle on their revolvers and go to the polls, and when the negro comes to vote they intend to tell him to stand back, if he does not do this they will shoot him at once; Mr. John Ragsdale, of my county, said to me that this is the programme all over the State; that on that day the war will begin throughout the State: I have not had any difficulty since living there, and know no cause, but my loyalty, which could have produced such conduct toward my family.

WALTER SCOTT'S TESTIMONY.

Walter Scott, of South Alabama, testified, Last April, just about the adjournment of the Legislature, or before its adjournment, some thirty or more of them came to my house; fifteen of them came into the house; they took me and said they would hang me; they stepped to the door, asked "Capt. Kuklux shall we hang him?" He replied, "No, spare him this time;" they replied, "all right." They killed, on the night of the 4th of July, a colored man by the name of Mint Burks, and nobody has been taken up for it; they killed him on the farm of Machbanks, and after he was killed they said to me, "we have killed the damned negro, go and have him buried;" I know numbers of persons here from Giles County, who have been compelled to leave for nothing more. so far as I know, than I have been guilty of. I was in the Confederate army as a servant to my then master; they are much worse toward Union soldiers than others; they have told, within the last few months, all the colored preachers in that neighborhood to quit preaching, and they have done so. They have broken up all colored schools, and have forbidden them to attend preaching, and white men from preaching to colored people; they attend and seem to have headquarters at Mrs. Mary Gordon's, about four miles from Columbia, on the pike toward Pulaski.

EVIDENCE OF BARCLAY MARTIN.

Barclay Martin testified: Had been a Confederate soldier; I saw sight of them in Shelbyville on the night of the 4th of July last, say near twelve o'clock; I understand that they had there a good many men, but only saw sight of them; I was in Shelbyville, in the north of the town, and saw them as they went into town; I did not see them go out; I saw Dunlap on the Monday following; he was the worst whipped man I ever saw; I have seen negroes whipped, and badly too, in the days of slavery, but he was the worst whipped man I ever saw.

TESTIMONY OF CHAS. BELLEFONT.

Charles Bellefont, of Maury County, had to leave his crop and fly; the Kuklux Klan gave him about 200 lashes; his old masters, Jo. and Wm. Bellefont, Wm. Richardson, James Hickman and his brother, Jesse Tomlin and Barney Ramsey, were in the band; they were all in the rebel army to the end of the war.

TESTIMONY OF THOS. J. WHITE.

Thos. J White testified that Mrs. Violet Wallace, living about three miles from Columbia, told him that a squad of men in disguise came to her house and shot at her husband while he was trying to escape from them; they said to her, "You think you are white, you think you are rich, you curse white folks," abusing her at the same time with something like a bridle-rein, two or three applying the lash at the same time; one of them struck her upon the head with a pistol, which abuse they continued until she fainted and fell insensible, when she was kicked or stamped, breaking two of her ribs; before leaving her in that senseless condition, one of the number stripped his pants down and sat down upon her face; she was taken to Dyer Johnson's; Dr. A. H. Brown attended her; she was confined to her bed about two weeks; Mrs. Wallace says she knows some of them, but declines to go before the authorities and prosecute them, or to speak of the occurrence in public, as she fears they would repeat the deed or take her life.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DUNLAP, JR.

John Dunlap, Jr., of Shelbyville, a teacher under the Freedman's Bureau, was taken from his house by a band of Kukluxes, who, as they rode him off, at one point in the road formed a circle and gave three cheers for Andrew Johnson; they whipped Dunlap, each one giving him five lashes, and told him if he did not leave the country they would tie him to a stake and burn him to death.

EVIDENCE OF STATE SENATOR WM. WYATT.

Hon. Wm. Wyatt testified: I am sixty-six years of age, and reside in Lincoln County, Tenn., where I have lived for nearly sixty years; I am a farmer and school teacher; before I left Nashvile I heard that there was an organization known as Kuklux, and heard of their riding into Nashville before I left, but did not see them; on returning home to Lincoln County I heard of the same organization in our county in large numbers; some time in the month of April they came to my house, supposed to be about forty or fifty, dressed in masks; they rode up to my gate and halloed "Hello!" some eight or ten alighted and came in my porch, and rapped on the corner of the house as they came into it, and shoved up my windows and halloed, and let them down again—all this being about ten o'clock at night—some on horseback halloing "Wake up the old man;" they passed out of my house into my lone sister's parlor, and rapped on her room door, and then walked out, no person in the house speaking to them; some of the boys in my employment on the farm were coming up the Cranch from fishing; the Kuklux ran down on them and shot three or four times; the boys ran; they came back and the company left; afterward I heard of their trail through the country, whipping some negroes very severely, calling on a number of other families; their visits have been frequent through the country at nights, and once or twice I have heard of them in Fayetteville, Tenn.; report says that they have whipped several whites and colored people through the country, and have hung one or two colored people; I get this from reliable sources; they knocked down the Deputy Sheriff's doors, rushed in and searched his house, upper and lower stories; he was not at home; they charged his family not to tell that they had been there, and the Sheriff has since resigned his office; on the first Monday of March, 1868, one Damphlin was shot by them and killed, and one negro man was also shot and killed, all in the town of Fayetteville, just before the county elections; the election was contested and run over, and on the day of the second election one Logan Commons shot a citizen in the Court-house, just after he had put in his ballot, twice through the lungs; he has since recovered, and no arrests have been made for these depredations by the civil officers for fear of endangering their own lives; on Saturday night, the 18th inst., a band of disguised Kuklux came about midnight to my house; some eight or ten lit, waking me up; coming into my piazza, rapping on the door with their knuckles three or four times, hallowing "hallo!" no person answered; they repeated rapping again, felt the latch that the door was not locked, rapped again, immediately struck a match, and opened the door a little; the ladies from my bedroom screamed out, they immediately latched the door and said, "Ladies, don't be alarmed, we will not do you any harm, we want to see the man of the house, and will see the man of the house;" they rapped again a time or two on the door, saying that they would see the man of the house; they again struck a match, opened the door and lit a candle; the ladies again screamed out in my room; I immediately spoke out, saying, "girls, don't mind those fools;" they then said that they wanted me to come out there two minutes; I answered that I was "in bed, come up and tell your name and business;" they just answered me that they did not do that; they demanded me to come out there again, if I did not they would soon bring me out; I told them to come to my window and I would answer them any questions that they would ask; they said "I be to come there, and should come there," "and that soon;" they immediately rushed into my room without saying a word more, two of them seizing hold of my arm giving a couple of pulls, the women screaming in terrific screams, my wife seizing hold of my shoulder pulling against them, a third one catching my right leg, which I had against the bedpost; I placed my left foot firmly against the bedpost so that it was shoved to pieces in the struggle; they immediately dragged me out through both doors; while in their hands one of their number rushed up behind them and struck me on the head, with a pistol, I suppose, which caused the blood to run freely; they immediately said to him "Don't do that," "You shan't do that;" they sat me down in my piazza, they standing around me in their masked, disguised faces, the women rushing with screams of terror; one of them said to me, "*Negro equality*;" I immediately replied, "*Negro equality. Just what you made it and where you left it, with your hands lifted up to the most high God swearing that you would obey all the proclamations, laws, and ordinances of this Government*; I myself, with every man and woman in Lincoln County that was able to get to the Marshal, done the same thing, and *I have lived up to it*;" I further stated to them that this was the first time in my life that I was ever called on to make a political speech in my shirt-tail; "my political creed is I have wronged no man; I have crushed no man; I have defrauded no man; if God gave a man a black skin, I was taught from the cradle not to abuse him, or trample on him, for what God gave him;" about this time one of them pulled me by the sleeve, saying, "That man wants to ask you some questions," he muttered out, "Do you know as ——" I went on with my own remarks. "I have lived here near sixty years, and am sixty-six years old; man or boy, from my boyhood days in school, never struck me till that fellow struck me when three or four were holding me; *I call upon you to take him to condign punishment*; I call upon my family as witnesses of what you have done; you said that you would not hurt a hair of my head, you dragged me out of my bed in the dead hours of night, tearing my bedstead to smash, and have the blood running in gores from head to foot, it looks like me keeping the peace! I never cover my face, I am not afraid of your ugly faces, nor of the face of the devil. I expect to appear before a holy and a just God. I have lived in good conscience, laid down and slept soundly all my life without ever locking a door or bolting a window. Any man or woman that I have said or done harm to let them come forward and show me when or how, and I will repay them four-fold." One of their number spoke and said that "We are numerous;" I replied "I never count noses; if a thing is right, it is right; if wrong, it is wrong, and I don't count this right in no set of men;" one of them said, "We have a long ways to go, we had better be going;" their leader said, "We won't interrupt you any more;" I began to feel where my head was bloody and he said, "It is a damned sight worse than I thought it was;" I took hold of a pan to get water to wash myself with and they bid good-bye and left.

WHO ARE THE KUKLUX.

The Kuklux Klan is a secret Democratic association, having the countenance and support of county and other public Democratic organizations, and is mainly composed of men who served in the rebel army and of very young men. Its purpose is to overawe Republicans and to terrorize and control the blacks. It expects to deter many Republicans from voting and to compel many blacks to vote the Democratic ticket. It expects to aid Democracy to get political control, and it expects to ultimately drive out all who oppose the complete control of blacks by those for whom they labor.

ENACTMENT AGAINST KUKLUX.

In addition to the militia that it is proposed to call out, and the Federal soldiers whom it is suggested to employ, the Legislature has before it a bill imposing civil pains and penalties on the Kuklux and their aiders and abettors. Those injured can, under the present law, escape to Memphis or any other place where there are loyal and honest judicial officers like Judge HUNTER, and can get out warrants and have the wrongdoers brought there from any part of the State and required to give ample bonds there to stand trial; but the Legislature desires to protect the white and colored Republicans at their homes from Democratic violence, and has under consideration an "act to preserve the public peace." This act provides that "if any person or persons shall unite with, associate with, promote or encourage any secret organization of persons, that shall prowl through the country or the towns of this State by day or by night, disguised or otherwise, for the purpose of disturbing the peace or alarming the peaceable citizens of any portion of this State, shall be esteemed and treated as outlaws, and on conviction by any tribunal of the State shall be fined not less than $500, imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than five years, and shall be rendered infamous." Section two requires an oath of jurors, and excludes all Kuklux from serving on juries. Section three imposes a fine of $500 for refusing to testify before grand juries relative to Kuklux. Section nine imposes damages on counties when process for the arrest of any person charged with crime cannot be served. Section eleven imposes penalties on editors inciting or encouraging Kuklux violence.

A series of amendments to this bill propose authorizing the Governor to appoint as many State detectives as he sees proper, making a lien attach to real estate from the beginning of any suit or prosecution, for Kuklux practices; imposes specific pecuniary penalties for outrages and murders, and renders every member of a Kuklux Klan ineligible to office. Whether the bill in whole or part or any of its amendments will be passed by the Legislature is matter of conjecture.

That a terrible state of affairs exists in some parts of Tennessee is evident. In many localities men who served in the Federal army, and both white and black Republicans, according to all the testimony, have a very hard time of it and expect worse if SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected. It is noticeable that in counties where there is a strong Republican majority, there are few or no outrages on anybody of any political party or principle; but wherever the Democracy is strong, wherever the rebel element is strong, these outrages of every kind are common.

Bad as affairs are, however, in Tennessee, they are worse, much worse in parts of Mississippi and other Southern States. In Tennessee law and order will yet be secured by the Republican Party.

THE VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

Why New-York Will Go For Grant—Danger to Peace and Property from Seymour's Election—Previous Votes of New-York—Vote of the Country—Inflammatory Speech of Blair.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Sept. 25, 1868.

I am frequently asked, "How will New-York go?" To which I reply, "New-York, Sir, does not like to be in minorities. It has been accustomed to take a large share in the affairs of this country, and would feel awkward and annoyed to be placed in an irrevocable minority. If the October elections go for the Republicans, as I certainly think they will, New-York, Sir, will vote for GRANT. If three out of the four States voting in October go for the Republicans, she will still go for GRANT, because his election would then be evident." Am I right in that? I know of no State where there is so large a body of independent Conservatives as in New-York. These men have two instincts—the instinct of protecting property by preserving peace, and the instinct of keeping in a majority in order to be on the safe side. They will do neither if they vote for SEYMOUR. They have only to read Gen. DIX's letter giving SEYMOUR's character, and then compare that with the crisis in the South, as developed in Georgia, to see that if such a man comes to be President nothing will be decided but war and revolution. It will be the greatest shock to property ever given in this country. It will be a proclamation of impunity to the rebels who are already in open insurrection. I say open insurrection for the act of expelling the negro members of the Georgia Legislature was an open act of war on the Constitution and institutions of this nation. It is not to be presumed the actors in it meant anything else, when we consider that they pretended to act under no law, and followed their proceedings up with the massacre of negroes at Camilla. When the Democratic Party can take the atrocious FORREST, a negro trader, massacreing the negroes at Fort Pillow, as one of its distinguished leaders, why should it hesitate at such little matters as expelling part of a Legislature, or killing fifty or a hundred negroes in cold blood? Such is the natural consequence of such leaders and such teachings. Georgia, therefore, is in open insurrection. Mr. SEYMOUR is the head of the party which encourages such proceedings—any if he personally disapproved of them, Gen. DIX shows in his letter that he has neither the nerve nor decision of character to resist them. He would make just such another President as BUCHANAN in the Winter of 1860-'61; nerveless, cowardly, undecided, he would tremble at the spirit he has called up, and sit down a useless moral nonentity. But I am not going over that argument; it seems to me that every man of property, of commerce and of conservatism in the State of New-York must see this plain enough, and if they do see it and vote for SEYMOUR in our present condition of affairs, lunatics from the asylum would be as fit to direct the country as they are. Hence I say New-York cannot vote for SEYMOUR without contradicting all its previous history, and risking all its future consequence in the country.

I say this in reply to the question, "How will New-York go?" And now I will apply to the question some figures from political statistics. On the supposition, generally true, that most men adhere to their party lines, it is very evident that Mr. SEYMOUR cannot get the vote of New-York except by a most unprecedented majority in the City of New-York; and it is equally certain that no such majority can be legally given. The population of the City has not increased much, in consequence of the constant migration to the country. The City has a great number of unnaturalized foreigners, making the number of legal voters in proportion to the population much smaller than in the country districts. The vote, therefore, cannot be made much larger in the City of New-York without palpable fraud. Perhaps this can be done with impunity; I know not. They expect to put several thousand rebel voters of Kentucky into Indiana; and I don't know but something of the same kind can be done in New-York; but on the idea that tolerable honesty is observed at the elections, we can make a tolerable estimate of what the total vote of New-York City might be. Disregarding small fractions, the aggregate votes of New-York City, in 1860, was 96,000; in 1864, 110,000; in 1866, 114,000.

You perceive that the vote of the City increased but 18,000 in six years; that is at the rate of 3,000 a year. This makes 120,000 in 1868, and giving a margin of 5,000 will make the vote of 1868 not more than 125,000, if former votes are any test of truth. Now, the Republicans have polled as many as 37,000 votes in 1864, and giving them but twenty per cent. of the increase, they will poll in November at least 40,000, and if they do, New-York City cannot poll more than 45,000 Democratic majority. The Republicans expect to do better than this; but I am not taking their count, but what political statistics show is the fact. Now, deducting the votes of New-York City from the whole vote of the State, what did the State, out of New-York City, give for the Republicans in those years? In 1860, 79,000 Republican majority; in 1864, 44,000; in 1866, 61,000.

These facts show, beyond any doubt, that the Republican majority in the country can easily overcome the Democratic majority in the City, if the Republicans choose to exert themselves. If, for example, the country gives only the same majority against HOFFMAN now that it did in 1866, he must be beaten now as largely as he was then; and if the October elections are carried by the Republicans he will be.

I have not taken into view the vote of 1867, simply because it was not a full vote. It was, in fact, one of almost no contest.

The merchants of New-York City have it in their power to reduce the Democratic majority to nothing. Why should they not do it? It is morally certain—as certain as any calculation on fair probabilities, that GRANT will be elected by a large majority without New-York. Now, suppose that is the fact, what will be the political and moral condition of the State after the election? What will be the odor of New-York merchants (who might have given its vote to GRANT) in the West? I know something more about this than they do, and I assure them New-York City is not gaining favor in the West. And how much will trade be improved by a general commotion, if not rebellion, in the South? If the rebels there get any encouragement, even by a strong minority for SEYMOUR, there will be a great convulsion. All the Democratic orators are using inflammatory and seditious language. BLAIR spoke at Indianapolis yesterday, and what do you think he talked about? All about the negro and women!—the natural history of negroes, the necessary separation of the races, and that the Radicals ought to give the white women in the South suffrage, in order to balance the negroes! And what was this stuff for? Simply to keep up the hostility of poor, ignorant Democrats against the negro, and support the Southern rebels in their insolent attempt to keep the loyal negroes under the feet of the white rebels! It is to keep up the malignant feelings of rebels and Copperheads. Let the sound, loyal, patriotic people of this country do their whole duty for the next few weeks longer, and we will settle the account with these gentlemen so that it will stay settled. Georgia rebels, Kuklux Klans and Blair Copperheads will be dealt with so that they will remember it, and henceforward be compelled to the decency of good behavior.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The Conquest of Florida, by Hernando de Soto.* By THEODORE IRVING. (New-York: GEO. P. PUTNAM & SON.) This is one of those celebrated romances of history which, describing the march of the early Spanish adventurers into the wild forestry of an unknown world, produced such a fever of enterprise in all the countries of the old West, three centuries and a half ago. The book before us was written from, or translated from, the Spanish work of GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, the son of a Peruvian Princess, and a knightly adventurer of Spain; and the story is justly declared by Mr. SOUTHEY to be one of the most delightful in the Spanish language. The scene of action is Florida, so named from the Palm Sunday—the Pascua Florida—on which it was discovered; and the inspirations of those who first plunged into that vegetable wilderness were the two strongest that could induce mankind to act—the Elixir, or Fount of Youth, which allured PONCE DE LEON, and the El Dorado hope of the later enterprisers, NARVAEZ, DE SOTO and the rest, who looked for store of gold dust and precious stones. HERNANDEZ DE SOTO, born in 1501, helped PIZARRO to conquer Peru, and returned to Spain enriched by the spoils of Cuzco, which he honorably enjoyed till NUNEZ and some others, returning from the earliest, baffled attempts to explore Florida, excited his desire to visit that region. In a short time, during the year 1538, he embarked at San Lucar, attended by nearly a thousand gay young followers and about a score of ecclesiastics. It was an occasion of great pageantry and high hopes. In five years more HERNANDEZ was in his forest grave beside the broad-rolling Mississippi. The interval is the argument of the interesting book, full of the "battles, sieges, fortunes" of himself and his wandering companions, whose experience was one tissue of marches and combats, arduous feats and severe endurances. The aborigines of Florida with whom he had to do were an intelligent and courageous race, exhibiting at that time all the savage capacities of war which so tried the skill and resolution of Gen. JACKSON, on that same ground and against their descendants, in a later age.

This history is very attractively rendered from the Spanish—whether literally or by paraphrase, we have no means of knowing—and in short chapters which give great clearness to the narrative. It is altogether a very agreeable book, of 460 pages with an appendix, got up in the usual elegant style of the publishers.

—*The Philosophers of Foufouville.* By Radical Freelance. (New-York: G. W. CARLETON.) "This writer," exclaims one who has been turning over our books to find "something to read," and has thought fit to anticipate our more sedate and dignified style of criticism, "seems to have had more leisure than wit!"—a skipping sort of verdict, which we do not by any means adopt. Perhaps a score of persons, all men of sense and judgment, have busied themselves in the setting up and getting up of this very elegant volume, and it would be rather a venturous thing for any single individual to say it has nothing in it—

"Nothing in it, nothing in it,
But the binding round it,"

—like the lost locket found by Kitty Fisher. We don't go so far as that. There may be good matter in it, and we leave the gentle reader to discover it for himself.

Miscellaneous Notes.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have just published a fifty cent edition of TENNYSON's poems, complete, and added *Our Mutual Friend* to their Autograph edition of the works of CHARLES DICKENS.

—The HARPERS have issued, in paper covers, the English serial story entitled *The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly*, which has been running for some months in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

—SHELDON & Co. (New-York) send us the small edition of Sir SAMUEL BAKER's *Albert N'Yanza*, just published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. This edition contains all the reading matter and illustrations of the larger one, the type and page only being smaller. It is a very handy book.

—GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS (New-York) republish the charming little book of children's poetry, entitled *Lilliput Levee*, illustrated, of which we have already given an extended review.

—J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co. (New-York) publish an excellent arithmetic for schools, compiled by WHITMAN PECK, A. M., author of the promiscuous exercises in ANDREWS' *Latin Lessons*.

—ROBERT M. DE WITT (New-York) publishes *The Life and Campaigns of Ulysses S. Grant*, by JAMES GRANT WILSON. From the same publisher we have *The Grant Campaign Songster*, a collection of spirited political songs.

—HURD & HOUGHTON publish part XIII. of the American edition of Dr. WILLIAM SMITH's excellent *Dictionary of the Bible*, of which we have already spoken in terms of high praise.

—Rev. H. MATTISON, D. D., has written and published a small book entitled *The Abduction of Mary Ann Smith by the Roman Catholics, and her imprisonment in a nunnery, for becoming a Protestant.*

—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS (Philadelphia) have just published a campaign edition of the *Lives of Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, Jr.* One small volume contains all the Democratic historian found worthy of record in the lives and public services of these gentlemen—including the proceedings of the Convention by which they were nominated.

—The same firm have issued a new edition of *Leah; or, The Forsaken*, translated from the original German; also, a cheap edition of *No Thoroughfare*, by CHARLES DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS.

—They also have in press, nearly ready for publication, a new work by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, entitled *Fair Play;* a new work by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, entitled *Mabel's Mistake;* a new work by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, entitled *The Red Court Farm; The Last Athenian*, a translation from the Swedish of VICTOR RYDBERG; *Twelve Months of Matrimony*, by EMILIE CARLEN; *The White Trapper*, by GUSTAVE AIMARD; *Across the Atlantic*, by Dr. CHARLES H. HAESELER; *The Blue-Eyed Witch; or, Not a Friend in the World*, by PIERCE EGAN; and *La Beata*, by T. A. TROLLOPE.

—LIPPINCOTT & Co. also publish in book form the interesting novel entitled *Dallas Galbraith*, by Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, which appeared in the pages of their magazine.

Musical Notes.

The music publishers have not been very active during the past fortnight, nor have any of their publications been in any degree notable. The most important of the productions of Messrs. W. A. POND & Co., is Mr. JAS. M. WEHLI's left-hand arrangement of "Home Sweet Home," which may be valuable as an exercise for strengthening that member, but possesses little merit as a composition. The pianists who succeed in playing it after the fashion of its author will simply accomplish a very difficult feat, which, like most feats, will be found rather barren of results. Messrs. POND & Co. issue, besides this composition of Mr. WEHLI, a showy song by Miss ELIZA SLOMAN, called "While I Trill my Joyous Lay;" the Cascadilla Polka, a piece of average merit, by Mrs. M. H. EDDY; and the Lingard Quadrille, in which the airs made familiar to local playgoers by a popular singer, are satisfactorily put together by Mr. DAVID BRAHAM.

The latest invoice received by BOOSEY & Co., include several numbers of *Cassell's Musical Magazine.* The numbers now at hand embody respectively melodies from "L'Africaine" and La Belle Hélène," ten songs for mezzo-soprano and contralto, twelve sacred songs, BRINLEY RICHARDS' English, Scotch and Irish fantasias for the piano-forte; DAN. GODFREY's fifty waltzes, quadrilles and galops, and a selection of dance music by D'ALBERT. The piano arrangements are satisfactory, and, with the cheapness and neat appearance of the magazine, commend it to purchasers.

DITSON & Co. are publishing selections from *Genevieve de Brabant*, which abounds in sparkling music. Several of the melodies have already appeared, and an excellent and comprehensive *pot pourri* by H. CRAMER, just printed, will repay performance.

Ninth-Avenue Property-Owners versus the Elevated Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hear considerable discussion among my neighbors in and near Ninth-avenue, in the vicinity of which I have resided for over seven years, as to the effect upon property in our vicinity from the erection of the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway up that avenue, which is understood to be its contemplated line. Among all shades of opinion some seem to be so violently opposed to it as not to be reasonable or capable of taking a wise view of the situation. I am not a stockholder in the railway, and believe I have examined the subject impartially, as I certainly have more fully than some of my more talkative neighbors. I have taken many walks down town to look at the railway, applied for a ride on it when the experiments with the machinery were going on, and have made up my mind that it is and will prove a success, and a great one at that.

Even if it was possible to build an underground railway on the west side of the City (which it is not, on account of the ground being so much nearer tide-level than the east side,) I believe that the elevated plan is far the better of the two, and the least objectionable to property-owners.

The effect of its being built will be to raise the value of property along its line from twenty to fifty per cent. Every house and lot on Ninth-avenue will be affected in the same manner. To say that such an improvement, which reduces the transit, time and apparent distance between those localities and the business centre of the City is going to injure the property, is a mistaken idea. Such a result was never yet seen in any community. The very opposite is always the effect, has always been thus in this City, and will ever be.

I hear some persons talk about injunctions against this enterprise. They will make good food for lawyers, but if they will reason a moment they can save their money, time and temper.

This project is founded on a grave necessity, in which a million of people are personally interested, and to try to stop such measures, adopted for relief, is like trying to dam up living rivers. No barrier can be made high enough to stop the ever-increasing pressure. It will burst over after a time, stronger in the ratio of delay. No law was ever passed for a public improvement where the rights of property-owners are more carefully guarded, or where all tenable grounds for injunctions are nearer taken away than in the laws in relation to this railway, and any property-owner who will examine the statutes will acknowledge this. All damage proven to be done private property is to be paid for under heavy security, and a considerable annual revenue is provided for, to be expended in improving the streets where the railway is situated, which is under control of the Commission, and subject to the approval of the Mayor. All this seems fair and equitable, and I will close by submitting an idea for the consideration of His Honor, the Mayor, the Commissioners and the property-owners on Ninth-avenue, which may go far to conciliate all interests.

Let the line of railway columns on Ninth-avenue be set five feet beyond the into with the avenue on both sides, and the sidewalk extended that far. The avenue will then have plenty of room for vehicles. All the shade trees can then be preserved intact, and will help conceal the passing cars from the view of house windows.

The noise of the railway, whether more or less, will thereby be further removed from residences. Whether such a colonnade will be any disfigurement to the avenue is open to doubt. With care taken to set out more shade trees, I believe it will add to the beauty of the avenue, and that residences there will be at a premium for merchants and others who desire to go down town regularly and rapidly.

In looking over the laws of 1867 and 1868 on the subject, I should judge that the Mayor and Commissioners have the power to authorize this slight change of line, and I take it for granted that the constructing Company would very cheerfully adopt it, although they have the right to clear off the shade trees on the present curb line, and the change might detain them somewhat.

In this view of the case, I hope the attention of the authorities will be drawn to this subject and action taken before it is too late, and that the property-owners will promote the idea and reap all possible advantages from the great tide of travel which is bound to go past their premises in one way or another.

C.

"Not to Know Him Argues Yourself Unknown."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am really surprised that the *regular* Washington correspondent of the TIMES should find it necessary to ask, "Who is SAM WARD?" If he had asked, "Which SAM WARD is it?" the question would have been more pertinent, as there are several of the name more or less known, at least three belonging to New-York, one or more in Boston, besides an American citizen of African descent, somewhat celebrated as an orator. But ours is *the* SAM WARD *par excellence*, and his antecedents and relations (in all senses of the latter word) ought to be and used to be as well known in Gotham as those of any other man. He is the eldest son of SAMUEL WARD, of the firm of PRIME, WARD & KING, and was himself, after his father's death, a member of the firm up to the time of its dissolution. His eldest sister is the well-known author, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE; another married the sculptor CRAWFORD. Mr. WARD is now for the second time a widower; his first wife was the eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR; his second, the eldest daughter of the distinguished Louisiana lawyer, Mr. GRIMES. His daughter by the first marriage is Mrs. (Representative) CHANLER. His accomplishments are singularly extensive and varied; he is a poet, a musician, a mathematician, a classical scholar and a general linguist. His politics, when he has any, are Democratic; nevertheless he is thoroughly versed in all the minor arts and elegancies of life.

CARL BENSON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 12, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	112¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	110½
20,000	do.	110½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65	110¾
3,500	5-20, '65, new	108¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	99½
22,000	5-20, C., '67...s3	108¾
5,000	do.	108¾
35,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105¾
18,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	65
40,000	do.	64¾
50,000	do....s30	64¾
10,000	do....bet. call	64¾
23,000	do.	64¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c ...s30	65½
16,000	do.	65½
5,000	N. C. St. 6s new.	65½
20,000	N. Car. State 6s, 2d call	65¾
3,000	Va. St. 6s, new bet. call	55
13,000	Missouri St. 6s, bet. call	91
15,000	Erie 3d M.	98¼
6,000	Erie 4th M.	91
3,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st	91
4,000	Harlem 1st M.	103
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bds.	87
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	98
1,000	do.	98¼
18,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	91
18,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	89
21,900	Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	58
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	77
1,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	95¾
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	93
15	Bank of Commerce	123
8	Cent. Nat. Bank.	120
10	Fourth Nat. Bank.	104¾
90	D. & H. Canal	130
25	Cum. Coal Pf.	34½
200	Quick. Min. Co.	24
84	do.	25½
200	Mariposa Pf.	22
300	do.	22¾
200	do....bet. call	22
200	do.	21
800	West. U. T. bet. call	36½
300	do....2d call	36½

500	Bruns. City L..b60	9
100	P. M. St. Co.	126¾
100	do.	126½
1500	do.	127
20	do....b60	127½
100	do.	127¾
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29¼
20	Am. Ex. Co.	46½
15	Mer. U. Ex.	22¾
500	N. Y. Cen.	128¾
25	do.	128¾
625	Erie	47½
500	do.	47¾
100	do....s10	47½
400	Reading	96½
500	do.	96¾
200	do....b10	96¾
22	do.	96
100	Mich. So. & N. I. b10	86¾
300	do.	86¾
300	Bos., H. & E. ..b. 6	24½
100	do....2d call	24¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.	88¾
500	Chi. & N. W.	91¾
9	do.	91
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91¾
150	do.	91¾
200	do.	92
200	Clev. & Tol.	103¼
200	Clev., P. & A. ..b30	108¾
300	Chi. & R. I.	106¾
100	do.	106¾
50	Chi., Bur. & Q.	171
200	Mil. & St. P.	101
100	do.	100½
50	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	101
100	do.	102½
100	do.	103½
100	do....b30	103½
100	Del., L. & W.	116
100	T., W. & W.	62¾
200	do.	62½
200	do.	62¾
100	N. J. Cen., ex-d.	119
100	P., Ft. W. & C	110¾
100	do.	111
200	Alton & T. H.	41½
200	Ohio & Miss.	29¾
100	do.	29¾
200	Mar. & Cin., 1st Pf.	36
200	Mar. & Cin., 2d Pf.	15

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '62	112½
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '63	112¾
7,000	do. '65	110½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65	105
14,400	U. S. 5-20s C., '65 new	108¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108¾
57,800	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108¾
10,000	do.	108¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	65
25,000	do.	65
3,000	do.	64¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	91¾
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	55
80,000	Mar. Trustee 10s, Ctfs	60
10,000	do.	62½
100	Mariposa Pf.	22¼
100	do....2d call	22
100	Mar. Min. Co.	8¾
100	Pacific Mail	127
100	do.	128½
100	Boston W. P.	14½

100	Wells-Fargo E..30	29¼
100	Merch. U. Ex.	22¾
200	Erie	48
200	Erie Pf.	70
100	Reading	96¾
100	do....b3	97
100	Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
100	Mich. Cen.	119
200	Clev. & P.	88¾
200	do....bet. call	88½
100	Chi. & N. W.	91¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92¼
7	Ill. Cen.	144
200	Chi. & R. I.	107¼
100	do.	107
100	do.	107½
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	104
100	do.	104½
100	T., W. & W.	61¾
100	T., W. & W. Pf.	75
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	111
200	Ohio & Miss.	29¾
1400	do.	30

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	65¼
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29¼
50	Amer. Ex.	46½
200	Mer. U. Ex.	22¾
400	Quic. M. Co.	24
100	Adams Ex.	51½
100	Mariposa Pf.	21½
200	do....b10	21
200	do....b3	21
400	Pacific Mail	126¾
600	do.	126¾
200	do....s3	126½
800	N. Y. Cen.	128¾
600	do.	128¾
600	do....b3	128¾
100	do.	128¾
800	Erie	47¾
2200	do.	47¾
100	T. W. & W.	62¾
100	do.	62½
400	do.	62¾
100	Mil. & St. P.	101
100	do.	101
100	do....s60	101
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	101
200	do.	104
200	do.	104½

200	Reading	96¾
100	do....s60	96¾
200	Ohio & Miss.	29¾
100	do....b30	29¾
100	Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
200	do.	86¾
100	do....s15	86¾
100	Clev. & Pitts.	88
300	do.	88¼
200	do....b10	88¼
600	do....c	88¾
100	Chi. R. I. & P.	106¾
1,700	do.	106¾
1500	do.	106¾
200	do....b3	106¾
200	do....c	106¾
400	Chi. & N. W.	91
100	do.	91¾
500	do.	91¾
300	do.	91¾
600	do.	91¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91¾
200	do.	91¾
400	do.	91¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	T. St. 6s, new	64¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	65½
400	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29¼
20	Amer. Ex.	46½
200	Mariposa Pf.	22
400	do.	22¾
300	Pacific Mail	127¾
600	N. Y. Cen.	128¾
1200	Erie	47¾
600	do.	47¾
2600	do.	47½
500	do....b3	47½
100	Q. M. Co. b30	24
100	Hud. River	135
1200	Reading	97¾
400	do.	97¾
400	do....b3	97¾
100	Alton & T. H.	41½
100	T., W. & W. Pf.	76
100	Chi. & Alton Pf.	153

200	Mil. & St. P....s30	102
500	do.	102½
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	102¾
300	P., Ft. W. & C	111¾
500	do....b3	111¾
500	Ohio & Miss.	29¾
200	do.	30
800	do.	30¼
1200	do.	30½
600	Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
200	do.	86¾
600	Clev. & Pitts.	88¾
300	Clev. & Tol.	103¾
1300	Chi., R. I. & P.	106¾
300	do.	106¾
1800	do.	107
300	do....b3	107¼
600	Chi. & N. W.	91¾
1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Adams' Ex.	51¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	23¾
100	Merch. U. Ex.	22¾
800	Mariposa Pf.	22½
200	do.	22
600	Pac. Mail.	126¾
400	do.	126¾
200	do....s3	126¾
300	do.	126¾
50	West. U. T.	36¾
100	do.	36½
200	N. Y. Cen.	128¾
1200	Erie	48
2100	do....s3	48
300	do.	48
100	Erie Pf.	70
1500	Reading....s60	97
800	do.	96¾
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	104
200	do.	104¼

600	Ohio & Miss.	30¾
2800	do.	31
100	do....b3	31
800	Clev. & Tol.	103¼
200	do....b4	103¾
200	Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
500	Clev. & Pitts.	88¾
600	do....b10	88¾
300	do.	88¾
200	do....s3	88¾
200	do....b10	88¾
800	Chic. R. I. & P.	107
100	do.	106¾
1100	do.	106¾
1100	Chi. & N. W.	92¾
800	do.	92¾
800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92¾
100	do....b3	92¾
200	do....s3	92¾

MONDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 138¼@138⅜ ⅌ cent., as against 138 at the close of business on Saturday. They soon fell off, however, and rapidly, to 138@137⅞@137¾@137⅝ ⅌ cent.; subsequently reacting from the lowest point to 137⅞@137⅞, and finally, before the regular close of business to 137⅞@138 ⅌ cent. The following official notice of a change of system in the sales of Gold by the Treasury from and after Wednesday next, Oct. 14, is advertised this afternoon. The change was currently rumored on Saturday, but the Assistant Treasurer had not then received his final instructions on the subject. There is no pledge that the new plan will be continued longer than ten consecutive business days, but if it should chance to work well (which seems now questionable) it will no doubt be continued, and the Treasury Department greatly relieved from the clamor which has been made against selling in the open market, through a confidential Broker, at the current prices of each day upon which the Treasury has Gold to sell:

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received, in writing, at this office for the purchase of Government Gold, in exchange for Currency, commencing on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and continuing for ten consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, and the whole, or any part thereof, not less than $5,000, will be awarded to the highest bidder. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for 3 ⅌ cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

Although Gold was plenty to-day and the price had a further fall, the extreme advance in Exchange was but indifferently supported, and only a moderate business was done at 109½ at 60 days and 109⅞ short sight.

The Money Market, like Gold and Exchange, worked contrary to the latest indications of Saturday. The leading dealers in the Public Funds, were offered Money on call at 5 ⅌ cent. which they accepted to the extent of their wants, and other Brokers were supplied on approved collateral at 6@7 ⅌ cent., the bulk of the business being done at 6 ⅌ cent. The offerings come chiefly from private lenders, as the Banks, as a rule, hold out for 7 ⅌ cent. If any new attempts are really to be made to create an artificial stringency or lock up of Money, no signs of the movement were developed to-day. The market closed earlier than on Saturday and at a lower rate on Government collateral.

On the Stock Exchange there was a pretty general improvement in prices toward the close of the day, beginning with the Public Funds and closing up with the New-York and Western Railroads, nearly all which were in strong demand, and the St. Paul Stocks up 3@4 ⅌ cent. on Saturday's advance. Rock Island, the Northwests, Ohio and Mississippi, Pittsburg, Michigan Southern and Reading were all in demand. Erie opened weak, but recovered to 47⅞@48@48¼ ⅌ cent., and New-York Central was steady throughout the day. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail was active, but left off lower than Saturday at the Afternoon Boards. The Border State Bonds were not strong in the forenoon, and closed barely steady.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. Gold inclined to weakness, although the Customs demand to-day amounted to $567,000. The public Funds firm and the Railways generally strong.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	105	105¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108⅝
American Gold Coin	138	137⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅛	65
Virginia Bonds, old	53¼	53¾
Missouri Bonds	91⅛	91¾
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	65⅝
New-York Central	128⅝	128⅞
Erie Railway	47⅞	47⅞
Reading Railway	96¾	97
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅜	106⅞
Northwest Common	91	92¼
Northwest Preferred	91½	92⅞
Michigan Southern	86⅛	86¾
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111½	110⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88½	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	128⅛	125⅞
St. Paul Preferred	100⅛	104
St. Paul Common	100⅛	102⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅛	61⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	112¾	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108¾
500 & 1,000, 1881	113¾	5-20 coup., 1867	108¾
5-20 reg., 1862	108¾	5-20 coup., 1868	109¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112¾	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	121
5-20 reg., 1864	108¾	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110¾	10-40 reg.	105¾
5-20 reg., 1865	108¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	105¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110¾	6s Currency	99¾
5-20 reg., '65, n. iss.	108¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108¾	Illinois coupon 6s 1877	100¾
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108¾	Illinois coupon 6s 1879	100¾
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	100¾	Illinois War Loan	101
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	100¾	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	100¾	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. War L.	101¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex c.	65¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	65
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	100	Virginia 6s, ex c	53¾
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	54¾
Kentucky 6s	[illegible]	N. C. 6s, new bonds	65¾
Illinois C. bonds 1880	[illegible]	Missouri 6s	91¾
Ill. reg. 1880	[illegible]	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	91¾
Illinois 6s, cou.	[illegible]	California 7s	[illegible]
Illinois 6s, cou.	[illegible]	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft.	[illegible]	Rhode Island 6s	100
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870	[illegible]		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Ocean	100
Merchants'	128	American Exchange	120
Mechanics'	129	Chatham	145
America	145	Bank of N. America	108¾
Phenix	108	Market	122
North River	106	Shoe and Leather	130
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Corn Exchange	120
Leather Manuf'rs	180	Central National	109
State of New-York	110	First National	150
Commerce	123	Fourth National	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub's	91	Gal. & Chi. extended	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	126	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1st	99¾
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	95	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¾
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86¾	Morris & Essex 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M. 8s, '82	115	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	99¾	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	116¾	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	91¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	82	Ohio & Miss. con'd	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	88
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	92	Peninsula R. R. bonds	91
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex. bds.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102¾
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7-3-10	94
Tol. & W. 1st M.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	91	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. 1st	93
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	84¾	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	76¾
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $567,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $233,000; total receipts, $2,283,752 38; total payments, $3,785,131 47; balance, $93,464,266 63.

Of the finances of Vermont, Gov. JOHN B. PAGE, in his message of Oct. 9, to the State Legislature, says:

"It is gratifying to be able to report that our financial condition continues to improve. Under the wise provisions of former Legislatures, the funded debt of the State has been reduced during the year $230,000. With no resources but direct taxation, and with extraordinary expenditures during the past few years, amounting in the aggregate to upward of $5,000,000, we find ourselves at the close of the fiscal year with a funded indebtedness, after deducting balance to credit of sinking fund, of $1,168,000.

"With a continuance of the policy of providing for a portion of the funded debt, and with a due regard to the economical administration of the affairs of State, we may still further reduce the amount required to be raised by taxation.

"The war claim of the State against the United States has received the special attention of the Auditor of Accounts. The unadjusted balance due the State is now $207,222 23. It is estimated by the Auditor that we may expect with confidence to receive, within the present fiscal year, at least $110,000 on these claims.

"The Treasurer's Report enables me to make the following statement of the finances for the fiscal year:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, September, 1867	$44,813 48
Balance to credit of Sinking Fund, September, 1867	82,000 00
Collections on taxes	515,028 95
Received from Judges of Probate	10,448 91
Balance from County Clerks	24,735 87
Received from United States on war claim	57,637 70
Received from other sources	19,697 52
Total	$754,362 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Debentures of General Assembly	$45,544 40
Extra pay and soldiers' allotments	2,344 62
Organized militia pay roll	516 55
Court orders	53,481 44
Auditor's orders	184,698 18
State bonds redeemed	230,000 00
Balance credit Sinking Fund	59,567 71
Interest on bonds and loans	88,366 73
Allowance to Collectors of Taxes	16,904 33
Normal Schools	1,500 00
Balance in Treasury, September, 1868	71,368 48
Total	$754,362 44

The classification of the expenditures for the current year shows, for

Debentures of General Assembly	$45,544 40
Expenses of the Courts, (without including salaries)	76,139 86
Interest on bonds and loans	88,366 73
Expenses of printing	14,395 88
For salaries	39,968 16
Asylum for the Insane	14,089 57
Reform School expenses and appropriation	11,695 92
Expenses of Board of Education	4,545 94
Expenses of Superintendents of Schools	4,235 67
Militia and Quartermaster-General's expenditures	6,454 70
Extra pay and organized militia payrolls	2,861 17
Expense of State Prison over income	5,256 71
Expenses in Sergeant-at-Arms' Department	4,631 83
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	2,120 28
Expenses of State Library	1,419 27
Appropriation to Normal Schools	1,500 00
Official expenses and miscellaneous	15,983 68
Total	$339,209 86

ESTIMATED LIABILITIES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

For sundry balances in the Treasury	$10,000 00
Interest on bonds and loans	76,000 00
Other State expenses	240,000 00
Sinking Fund installment on bonds	150,000 00
Total	$476,000 00

RESOURCES.

Balance in Treasury, and due on taxes	$78,153 00
Balance	$397,846 00

It will be necessary to assess a tax upon the grand list of the State, for an amount sufficient to meet the estimated liabilities, and such other appropriations as may be made. What is received during the year from the United States may be appropriated to further reducing the funded debt or applied to reduction of the tax.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the soldiers for allotments of United States pay is now, including interest, upward of $22,000. The object for which the allotment system was adopted having been fully attained, it may be well to inquire if some steps should not be taken having a tendency to bring these accounts to a close.

The aggregate indebtedness of all the towns and cities in the State, as shown from the returns made to the State Treasurer, is $1,939,198. Nearly one-half of the debt is found in the Counties of Bennington and Windsor."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE WAY TRAFFIC OF THE CENTRAL Pacific Railroad is already greater than the present supply of rolling stock will accommodate, and increases as fast as the track is extended. The net earnings, over and above expenses, will be *more than a million in gold*, and the through line will be opened next Summer. At this time the SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS can be had at 103 and accrued interest in currency.

For sale by Banks and Bankers, Agents for the Loan, and by FISK & HATCH,

General Financial Agents Central Pacific Railroad Company, No. 5 Nassau-street, New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Boulevard, w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 123d-st., (irregular)	$11,000
Hubert-st., 78 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 22x25 "Church Farm," No. 1,128, 25x100	30,000
16th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x103.3	60,000
14th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of Av. B, 25x103.3	21,300
16th-st., n. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Av. B., 19x92	1,500
20th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.8x91.11	15,500
72d-st., s. s., 153.9 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.3x96.8	16,500
35th-st., n. s., 181.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9	11,000
44th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Lexington-av., irregular	960
44th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.4	6,000
45th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	55,000
54th-st., n. s., 183 ft. w. of Broadway, 26x100.5	21,000
56th-st., s. s., 287.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	23,500
57th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 9th-av., 25.2x104.4	8,000
37th-st., s. s., 99.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 68x3 inches	nom.
57th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x200.10	84,000
65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100	4,500
70th-st., s. e. cor. Boulevard, (irregular)	60,000
114th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., (irregular) 115th-st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of 1st-av., (irregular)	1,750
114th-st., n. s., 27 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10	200
115th-st., n. s., 196 ft. w. of Av. A., 50x100.10	3,200
115th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 1st-av., 5x100.10	400
124th-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	2,170
129th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x99.11	25,000
131st-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x99.11	6,600
143d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11	2,500
1st-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., 17.6x100	10,000
2d-av., w. s., 108.4 ft. s. of 50th-st., 21x80	16,6[illegible]
6th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 13d-st., 25x75	28,000
8th-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 40th-st., 100 ft. x5 inches	415

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 99.5x57.3x100	$10,000
Chestnut-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	3,000
Clarkson-st., s. s., 825 ft. e. of Main-st., 30x200	10,000
Conover-st., s. s., 20.3 ft. e. of Partition-st., 19.3x75	2,500
Court-st., w. s., 41.6 ft. s. of Huntington-st., 33.6x80	14,250
Ellery-st. and Yates-av., n. e. corner, 25x100	1,400
Herkimer-st. and Albany-av., n. w. corner, 20x100	3,000
Hewes-st. and Marcy-av., n. w. corner, 100x89	5,500
Hicks and President sts., s. w. corner, 75x100	25,000
Hopkins-st. and Yates-av., s. w. corner, 25x100	1,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	11,000
Plymouth-st., n. s., 92.6 ft. e. of Gold-st., 50x10	4,500
Ross-st., n. s., 54.4 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 18x35.5	5,500
Sackett-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Bond-st., 40x100	3,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 89 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 19x100	4,500
St. Mark's-place, n. s., 225 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 100x100	6,500
North 1st-st., n. s., 213.6 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x87	1,100
2d-place, s. s., 50 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x132.5	17,500
South 5th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-st., 25x90.4	4,300
7th and South 2d sts., n. s. corner, 24x86 Willow-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25x100	nom.
14th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 2x100	450
Yates-av. and Ellery-st., n. w. cor., 125x100 Yates-av. and Ellery-st., n. e. cor., 175x100.4x82.8x50x78x81.1x12.50x75x100	11,200
Lots Nos. 129 to 132, Sarah A. Suydam's Map	1,000
Lots Nos. 237 to 282, Remsen's map, quit claim deed, 1868	
Lot No. 498, A. Remsen's Map	259
Nassau-av. and Leonard-st., n. e. cor., 100x100	3,500
1 acre adj. J. Woolsey's, H. Van Houten's, J. Remsen's, (Flatbush)	6,000

Leases Recorded.

Jay and Prospect sts., s. w. cor., 5 yrs., per yr.	$500
Smith and Wyckoff sts., s. e. cor., 5-12 yrs., per yr.	1,250
4th-st., No. 49, 4 yrs., per yr.	300

NEW-JERSEY.

East Orange.

Newark road, n. s., E. P. Bergamini's prop., ¾ acre	$22,000

Millburn.

North field road, F. C. Farley's prop., ¼ acre	$275

Montclair.

Valley road, e. s., A. V. N. Fullerton's prop., 5 2-10 acres	$5,984

Newark.

Brunswick-st., n. w. s., 32 ft. n. of Parkhurst-st., 24x75	$5,100
Elm-st., w. s., G. W. Cross' property, 60x150	5,800
Madison-st., w. s., U. Schleuer's property, 2 lots, each 30x95	4,000
Orange-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Nesbitt-st., 25x100	5,650
Wickliffe-st., e. s., 103 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 24x100	4,000
Wright-st., n. s., 134 ft. w. of Frelinghuysen-av., 25x100	2,000
Avenue G, J. D. Beam's estate, 25x260	4,250

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 12, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	8	Barley, bushels	65,219
Flour, bbls.	25,602	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	400	Pork, bbls.	
Cornmeal, bags		Cut Meats, pkgs.	9
Wheat, bushels	165,601	Lard, pkgs.	
Corn, bushels	313,277	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	
Rye, bushels	7,457	Whisky, bbls.	20
Oats, bushels	136,710	Petroleum, bbls.	525

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 50 for Pots and $10 25@$10 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet and depressed at 43½c.@45c. for Yellow ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in good demand, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ⅌ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a moderately active trade reported in desirable stock at steady prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

COFFEE—Has been rather more freely dealt in at about previous prices, including Java at 21c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been firm in price, but less active. Sales have been reported of 1,839 bales, including 1,057 bales to spinners, 473 bales to speculators, and 309 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23½	23¾	24 @24¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	25½	25¾	26 @26¼
Middling, ⅌ lb.	26½	26¾	27 @27¼
Good Middling, ⅌ lb.	27½	27¾	28 @28½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	13,504
Receipts preceding week	9,494
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	40,612
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	431,996
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday	454
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	10,475
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	224,235
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	10,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	103,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	51,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	26,500
Exports, same time last year	14,350
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	71,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	80,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

CANDLES—Have been inactive, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 48c.@52c., and Patent do., 58c.@62c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in fair demand at buoyant prices; Rosendale at $1 90 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been in more request, including Anthracite from yard, which has been advanced to $7@$9, as extremes, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $18; do. Gas Cannel, $13@$14; Newcastle Gas, $10 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been quiet at about former prices.

FEATHERS—Have been in limited demand, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been slow of sale at $3 15@$3 25 for Canton ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very moderate demand at previous prices.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in less request, including new crop Layer Raisins at $4 20@$4 25 ⅌ box; Currants at 12½c.@13c.; Almonds at 13c.@34c.; Figs at 11c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 12½c.@13c.; Dates, 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 20; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 30@$8 10; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $8 10@$9 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 90@$8 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 20
Extra State	7 30@ 9 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 90@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 60@12 00
Extra Genesee	9 25@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 35@13 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $8 75@$9 35 for poor to fair, and $9 35@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour has been in less demand to-day; sales have been reported of 1,100 sacks at $8 50@$10 75 as extremes for Extras, and $12 25@$12 75 for choice new, received *via* the Isthmus, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $6@$8 50 for interior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand at $5 35@$6 for Western; $5 65 for City; $6 35 for Excelsior; $6 for Brooklyn and Caloric, and $6 35@$6 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 2,250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better supply and demand at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels, including poor to prime White Western at $2 15@$2 55; No. 1 Spring, fair to very choice, at $1 76@$1 79½; No. 2 Spring at $1 60@$1 66; White California at $2 50@$2 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fairly active request, opening buoyantly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 125,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 19 for unsound and damp; $1 19@$1 20½ for sound new mixed Western, afloat and in store, closing at $1 19 for prime afloat, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet and heavy at from $1 60@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 4,250 bushels Southern, Western and State, in lots, within the range. Barley has been in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,000 bushels at $2 35@$2 38½ for Canada West ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been in demand at $2 25@$2 45 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in less demand and quoted easier in price; sales have been reported of 87,000 bushels new Western at 74½c.@75½c. ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Oct. 12, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	483,806	Barley	22,026
Corn	2,508,744	Malt	89,651
Oats	1,393,936	Peas	32,890
Rye	31,825		

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 10, 1868:

Wheat—Garibaldi, Buffalo; Henry A. Dorn, Buffalo; F. Knapp, Buffalo; E. Chittenden, Buffalo; Gibraltar, Buffalo; W. H. Judson, Buffalo; D. Woods, Buffalo; B. F. Bruce, Buffalo; Frank and Chet, Lockport, Jennie A. Allen, Buffalo; Nelson S. Markle, Buffalo; V. E. Bailey, Tonawanda; H. M. Kinney, Buffalo; Sarah A. Boardman, Buffalo; M. M. Siver, Buffalo; Charles T. Penfield, Buffalo; W. C. Jacus, Buffalo.

Corn—Wm. Hagen, Buffalo; Kingston, Buffalo; W. H. Bell, Buffalo; Beaufort, Buffalo; Jennie Tubbs, Buffalo; W. H. Bowman, Buffalo; Marion, Buffalo; Matilda Miller, Buffalo; The. F. Stacey, Buffalo.

Oats—W. J. Pattison, Buffalo; John R. Fero, Buffalo; Buffalo, Buffalo.

Barley—J. S. Locke, Syracuse; Geo. Dennison, Oswego.

Lumber—J. S. Howe, Buffalo; Hattie Pearl, Buffalo; C. L. Henry, Rome; Adriatic, Oswego; Atlantic Cable; Buffalo; Indian Queen, Buffalo; Simon Cohen, Buffalo; T. E. Barnes, Buffalo; Colfax, Buffalo; Geo. H. Morse, Ham Lane, Lyons Falls; Geo. B. Pierce, Buffalo; A. W. Kornmeyer, Booneville; John Brown, Olean; H. D. Lyman, Olean; M. B. Bennie, Olean; A. Burtch, Oswego; W. D. Bronson, Lyons Falls; D. T. Martin, Buffalo; J. Lowe, Buffalo; D. Boardman, Rome.

Staves—Wm. Gates, Buffalo; Jesse, Buffalo; John Donovan, Tonawanda; Col. Walrath, Buffalo.

Coal—T. T. Brewster, Geneva; Wheeler Armstrong, Geneva; Lee, Geneva; Fall Brook, No. 15, Geneva; Fall Brook, No. 10, Geneva; H. A. Mink, Geneva.

Salt—Andrew Martin, Syracuse; H. D. Dennison, Syracuse.

Flour—Soldier Boy, Phoenix.

Ashes—Mechanic, Olean.

Grindstones—Wm. H. Farnham, Buffalo.

Sundries—A. P. Gilbert, Lyons Falls.

Shipstuff—J. A. White, Oswego.

The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in October, in the years 1867 and 1868, as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	35,300	541,000	632,700	282,100
1868	27,500	677,000	958,300	213,500
Decrease	7,800	Inc. 136,000	Inc. 325,600	Dec. 68,600

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst. inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	160,300	2,261,800	11,937,000	435,400
1868	212,800	7,298,700	14,214,700	1,014,900
Increase	52,500	5,036,900	2,277,700	579,500

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 1,059,880 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of October, in the years indicated:

Canal opened,	1866. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1868. May 6.
Flour, bbl	133,100	160,300	212,800
Wheat, bushels	2,448,100	2,261,800	7,298,700
Corn, bushels	21,117,000	11,937,000	14,214,700
Barley, bushels	537,300	435,400	1,014,900
Oats, bushels	6,835,600	4,089,500	7,565,800
Rye, bushels	713,000	300,500	390,800
Malt, bushels	333,100	239,200	344,700

HAY—North River bale has been in quite moderate request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 55 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been salable and buoyant, including American at 15c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Continues quiet, but firm, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manilla, 11½c.@12c., gold, ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Continue in fair demand at $2 90@$3 for Eastern ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues in request at $1 65 for Common and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in good request, including Eastern Spruce at $19@$22 ⅌ thousand.

METALS—The demand has been quite moderate for the principal kinds, including Ingot Copper at 23c.@23½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40 50@$42; No. 2 do., $36@$37; American Forge, $33@$35; Scotch Pig, $42 50@$45 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $87,50@$90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 40@$6 87½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 35@$6 40, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23½@24c. in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 27c.@27½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 40@$8 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$4; Pitch at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 37½; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Whale at $2 18@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 99c.@$1 04; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been lightly dealt in at $58@$64 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at from 15c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21c. for do. in bbls., and 28c.@31½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet to-day, and quoted cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$29 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 80 cash; $28 50@$28 75 for small lots of Old Mess; $27 75@$28 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in light supply and moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales equal to 140 packages, at 14c.@18½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet at about previous prices. Sales were made of 800 boxes, part short-rib at 15½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19½c. for fair to Prime Steam ⅌ lb. Beef continues in demand at $11 75@$19 50 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do., and $9@$11 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 115 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and India Mess at $31@$33 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$28, for Old Western, and $31@$33 for New, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been dull to-day.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	41 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40 @41
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	39 @40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	37 @38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	37 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40 @55
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40 @55
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	36 @38
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25 @27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16½@17½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	16 @17
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Has been in moderate request since our last, including Carolina at $8 75@$9 37, and Rangoon at $8 87@$9 12 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand and firm, including Turk's Island at 48c.@48½c. by the cargo, ⅌ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 87½; do. fine at $2 80@$2 95, and Prussian at $3 25 ⅌ sack.

SALTPETRE—Continues in request at 7½c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15½c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 70@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed at $2 20@$2 25 in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Continues in fair demand, including Castile at 18½c.@19½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been in light request, including Mace at 95c.@$1; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 56c.@56½c.; Cloves at 27½c.@28c.; Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 12½c.@13c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 475 boxes Havana at 11½c.@13½c.; ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in active demand at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 56,000 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@13½c.; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 20c.@21½c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Continue quiet at former prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 10@$1 90; Hyson at from $1@$1 65; Young Hyson at 90c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 90c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 72½c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet since our last. We quote: Lugs, 8c.@9c. for Light Leaf, and 9c.@10c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9½c.@10c. for Light Leaf, and 10½c.@12c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@12c. for Light Leaf, and 12½c@13½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 12½c.@13c. for Light Leaf, and 14c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13½c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 15c.@17c. for Light Leaf, and 17c.@18c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville ⅌ lb. We quote *Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10½c.@12½c. for new crops; average lots, 18c.@25c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State fillers, 5c.@6c. for old, and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old, and 15c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old, and 9c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 15; average lot, 85c.@90c., ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 19c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@35c.; Good Fine, 40c.@85c., all in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—Continues scarce and in demand, including Arctic at $1 42½@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at about $1 25, free, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—There has been only a limited business transacted in this line since our last. Supplies of desirable grades have been comparatively light. Prices have been quoted steady.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@50
¾ and ¾ blood do.	45@48
Common and ¼ do.	45@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra to XX do.	52@57
¾ and ¾ blood do.	48@50
Common and ¼	48@52
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	45@48
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	45@48
Common and ¼ fleece	45@48
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@37
Common fleece	24@28
Common fleece, burry	20@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@38
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	31@33
Spring Clip, S	28@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 5c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@38
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	16@20
Lambs	42@47
Western lined, pulled	38@43
Southern lined, pulled	38@43
Tub Washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 800 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 75,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, at 7d.@8d., chiefly, to-ay, at 7d. ⅌ bushel; and 100 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports the engagements were not important.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE STRANGER. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Chas. Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, Geo. Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Clara Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
KING LEAR. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, Geo. Clarke, F. Mordaunt, Burroughs, Newton, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Lillie, Miss Mahon and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Characters by Mme. Rose Bell, Mlle. Fontaine, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Bangs, Coleman, Studley and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon — ASMODEUS, PERFECTION, &c.
Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM.
corner 4th-av. and 129th-st.
READINGS. By Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Shts.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. Hale, the American Minister to Spain, has formally recognized the new Provisional Government. It is reported that the Captain-General of Cuba has given in his adhesion to the revolution, and that the Cubans in Spain will be allowed to choose two members of the Junta. Olozago, who has declined a position in the Cabinet, will probably be appointed President of the new Cortes. A loan of 10,000,000 reals has been offered to the Provisional Government, and accepted. Gen. Prim favors the immediate formation of a Kingdom, and, it is said, hopes to be King.

A Liberal procession, at Blackburn, England, was attacked by a mob of Tories, on Saturday. One man was killed and several severely injured.

The Fenian prisoners at Dartmoor are to be released.

GENERAL.

Elections occur to-day in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. Pennsylvania elects an Auditor and a Surveyor, a portion of the State Senate and the entire House of Representatives; Ohio, State officers with the exception of the Governor, and members of the Legislature; Indiana and Nebraska, State officers and members of the Legislature. Each of the new Legislatures, with the exception of Ohio, will elect a United States Senator. In all of the States full delegations are to be elected to Congress. There will also be to-day a charter election in Newark, N. J.

The President issued a general order yesterday, through the War Department, to army officers in the South, in which he quotes the provisions of the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice-President, and the laws visiting with punishment military and naval officers obstructing or intimidating such election. It is reported that the order is intended in part as a rebuke to Gen. Reynolds for issuing the order forbidding the citizens of Texas from participating in the November elections. That State and the States of Virginia and Mississippi have not yet been reorganized by Congress in the admission of their Senators and Representatives, and in July last an act was passed in effect precluding the counting of their electoral votes.

The "1866 cable" between Newfoundland and Ireland is now fully repaired and in perfect running order.

Wm. Gordon, who has been missing from Natick, R. I., for two weeks, has been found a few miles from the village, murdered.

Advices from Mexico state that Canto has been accused of the assassination of Gen. Patoni by his widow. The trial of persons arrested for the revolt in Vera Cruz was going on. Rich gold mines have been discovered in Gaudalajara.

The "Paris crew" left St. John, N. B., yesterday morning, for Springfield, Mass., where they are to row the match with the Ward Brothers.

A large building in Front and Canal streets, Philadelphia, occupied by John G. Davis & Son, manufacturers of spokes, and B. F. Miller, manufacturer of felloes, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Among the property destroyed were 50,000 hubs, 150,000 spokes, and a lot of lumber in process of seasoning. The loss of the occupants of the building is estimated at $50,000, upon which there is an insurance of $25,000 in New-York, New-England and Baltimore companies.

Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst last evening delivered an able address on the services of Gen. Grant, at the rooms of the National Club, No. 30 Union-square.

The cemetery at Woburn Centre, Mass., was desecrated on Friday afternoon by wretches who broke up and destroyed a number of beautiful monuments and tombstones. The burial lots owned by Messrs. Joseph Kelly, Stephen Dow and the family of the late Gen. Abijah Thompson were the most injured. Several suspected parties have been arrested.

The Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad has effected a temporary arrangement for carrying the mails between the *termini* of the Pacific Railroad. Offers from several parties, including Brigham Young, to contract for the transportation of these mails were received yesterday. Propositions are now under consideration with a view to secure the certainty of the service by express until the completion of the railroad.

Gov. Boreman, of West Virginia, requests that troops may be sent to that State to preserve the peace at the coming election, as, he says, the disfranchised rebels in several counties threaten to vote at all hazards.

A collision occurred between two night trains on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, early on Sunday morning, near Scrub Grass Station. Both engines were wrecked, and five oil cars were burned. One man was killed—Richard Snyder, fireman on one of the engines. None of the passengers were injured. The damage to the road is about $30,000.

The Northwestern Ohio German Saengerfest will be held in Sandusky on Thursday and Friday next.

The Fulton Mill and dwelling-house of Mr. Cullis, at Maraposa, Ontario, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss is about $10,000.

Joseph Warren Revere, formerly a well-known merchant of Boston, died in Canton, Mass., yesterday, aged 91 years. He was a son of Paul Revere, of Revolutionary fame.

Yesterday Judge Edwards Pierrepont, a sachem of Tammany, in a letter to Mr. A. T. Stewart, declares it as his conviction that the safety of the country depends upon the election of Gen. Grant to the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation, and to aid in bringing this about he incloses his check for $20,000.

At the meeting of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention yesterday at Trinity Chapel, it was resolved, on account of the difficulty of hearing in that edifice, to hold the future sessions of the Convention, after 1 P. M. to-day, in the Church of the Transfiguration. A new canon prohibiting the ritualistic exhibitions which obtain in some of the churches was presented and referred. A resolution in favor of Church unity was adopted.

Judge Barnard being still employed in "making" Democratic voters, no other business was transacted yesterday in his Court. It is probable that Oyer and Terminer will not commence its work for this term until Monday next.

The examination in the case of the United States *vs.* John D. McHenry, for perjury, did not take place yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, in consequence of the defendant not being prepared. An adjournment until Friday next, at 2 o'clock, was ordered.

A verdict of $2,000 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Cardozo, against the East River Ferry Company. The suit was brought by the guardian of one Catharine A. Doran, a child about ten years of age, who, on the 4th of July, 1866, while a passenger on the boat *County of Queens*, had her right hand severely injured when the boat was running into the slip at Hunter's Point.

Cotton was firm but less active yesterday. Breadstuffs closed generally in favor of buyers, on a moderately brisk business. Provisions were in less demand. Pork and Lard tended downward in price. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries. The freight engagements were more extensive, chiefly for Liverpool.

Our Live Stock markets continue to be fully supplied with animals, the 6,895 beeves, 40,261 sheep and 23,801 hogs being a gain in cattle and swine, with a falling off in sheep and lambs. Few prime bullocks were on sale, so an inferior quality took their places and brought their prices. An advance of ¼c. ℔ ℔ would be quoted were the cattle up to the standard of quality. The majority of such as were in the yards on Monday, 4,052 head, brought 13½@15½c. Many Texans, or wild Indian cattle, were among the offerings, with not a few of the offscourings from our own State, sent in for sale because they were too poor to Winter. There is a little improvement in the demand and prices of fresh cows. Good springers, too, are in request. Veal calves are selling well at former prices, or a trifling advance, some of the best bringing 12½c. Sheep go off quicker, and the market has been relieved of its accumulated burden. Still, the arrivals are heavy. A moderate advance is noted, good lots of State and Western sheep selling at 5c.@5½c., with lambs, at 7c.@8c. Fat sheep are in best demand, and many heavy Canada lots are coming forward. Such sell at 6c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. Hogs are declining with the heavier receipts and bearish movements of slaughterers. They have fallen off ¼c. ℔ ℔. during the week, the present rates being 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔., live weight.

The South and the Rebellion—Promises of the Government.

Mr. B. H. Hill, who came from Georgia to enlighten the North on political affairs, is prosecuting his mission with shrewdness and energy. He did not, it is said, find the Democratic Committees eager to engage his services, or even willing to indorse his efforts. But he knew the country too well to suppose that addressing Democratic mass meetings was the only, or even the best, way of propagating political doctrine. He resorted forthwith to the Press, which, with its usual toleration and courtesy, put its columns at his service; and he uses the privilege thus granted him with the utmost freedom and diligence.

Mr. Hill rarely sees, in any prominent newspaper of this City, a paragraph expressing a national sentiment concerning public affairs without at once addressing a letter to the editor, in which he presents the Southern view of the same point, and argues the general question of reconstruction. And, being a man of clear head, marked ability and large experience, it need not be added that he argues it with force and effect. Whatever he says in support of Southern views, it may safely be assumed, is the very best that *can* be said. In his mode of working, Mr. Hill is evidently wiser than those who sent him on his mission.

We published a second letter from Mr. Hill in our issue yesterday, and gave, at the same time, a reply to some of its more definite positions. But some of its more general features merit further attention.

Mr. Hill demands that the late war shall be regarded and treated by the nation as simply waged on a difference of opinion concerning the right to secede. "Why," he asks, "will not the Northern people wake up to the simple fact that the war was waged on an honest difference of opinion as to the right to secede, and that, when the South surrendered, the difference was decided?" The recognition of this simple fact, he says, would at once settle all difficulties, and allay all dissension. War,—we beg to say in reply,—is not recognized by the American people as a legitimate method of conducting political controversies, or as a constitutional mode of deciding "simple differences of opinion." If either party, or any section or class of people, is rash enough to resort to it for such a purpose, it will "decide" the difference undoubtedly, but it will do a good many other things besides, and the defeated party must take the consequences. Mr. Hill labors to prove that "the war was not a conquest, but was simply a decision that secession failed." But why did secession fail? How was that decision reached? The South had appealed to *force*, and the result was reached by force. As a simple matter of fact, the South was beaten,—was overcome by force,—was *conquered*, for that is precisely what being overcome by force means.

War, unfortunately, will not always follow the lead or obey the wishes of those who call it in to "decide" political questions for them. It cuts a wide swath. It tramples upon all interests,—disturbs all kinds of rights,—changes all relations, social, industrial, civil and personal, as well as political, and shatters and overthrows institutions and usages which, but for its intervention, would have held supreme and permanent authority. War itself is an appeal from law to force; and those who make the appeal accept the new tribunal they invoke. The South appealed, from the decision of the people made under the Constitution in the election of Lincoln, *to force*. They invited a "decision" of the issue by war, and thus repudiated the Constitution and the law, from which their appeal was taken. Now that the case has gone against them, in the very tribunal which they invoked, they cannot fall back upon the authority which they spurned, and claim its protection. At least they can scarcely do it, and "hold fast their honor."

Mr. Hill says that, at various stages of the war, President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Congress and the Courts of law declared that the war was not waged for conquest,—that the Union was unbroken, and the States in it equal, and that no right of those which had sought to secede would be impaired, if they would return. Mr. Hill omits to add that all these declarations were intended to end the rebellion and to bring the revolted States back to the Union. If the rebel States had accepted them, and acted upon them, they would not only have been binding on the nation, but would have been joyfully ratified and confirmed by every branch of the National Government. Mr. Hill knows they were not thus accepted by the South. They were spurned, scouted, made the excuse for waging the war with still fiercer vigor,—but were carefully kept, it seems, to be made the basis of claims in case the rebellion should fail. Mr. Hill has the hardihood to say that it was on account of these promises, and in order that he might avail himself of them, that Lee surrendered. "'*Twas Northern promises*," says Mr. Hill, "*not Northern power*, which overpowered the South and brought back the refractory States." Mr. Hill must have made this assertion with some misgivings. We cannot for a moment believe that he thinks it true. Why did not these "promises" have some effect upon the South during all the intervening years of the war? Why did not the South awake to their fascinations until their armies had been crushed? Why did not Mr. Hill himself, who is now so keenly alive to their value and to the advantages they offer, urge upon the rebel authorities the wisdom of accepting them when they were made? Did he do anything of the kind? Or has *he* only detected their value and vindicated their justice, since he has found the South can do no better?

Mr. Hill may be wise, but his wisdom comes late. If when President Lincoln made the declarations and the promises which he quotes, Mr. Hill had pressed their justice, their wisdom and their lenity upon the South, and had urged the abandonment of the rebellion and the acceptance of these proffered terms, he would have had a strong claim on the nation for a kindly hearing now. But he did nothing of the sort. He urged the continuance of the war. He did all in his power to strengthen the arm of the rebellion,—to secure the rejection of all these terms, the scornful defiance of all promises of the President and of Congress, and to induce the South to stake everything on the hazard of the war. *And he succeeded.*

Our Government made repeated attempts to win the South back to the Union and thus to end the war. President Lincoln, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, gave them every assurance of justice and equality under the Constitution. Congress repeated and confirmed these assurances. On more than one occasion conferences were invited and held,—as at Niagara Falls and Hampton Roads—at which these promises and assurances were repeated. The first proclamation on Emancipation even promised immunity to slavery, if the South would abandon the war, and gave them one hundred days to consider the matter.

Then was the time, Mr. Hill, for the South to avail itself of these assurances. But it scouted and scorned them! It pushed on the war. It levied new armies,—fought fresh battles,—sent thousands upon thousands more of its sons and ours to bloody graves and wrapped the nation, for three years more, in garments rolled in blood. And it was not until the last of its armies had been crushed,—until its power of waging war had been exhausted,—until it lay, prone and helpless, at the feet of the nation whose power it had defied so long, that it bethought itself of the "promises" it had scoffed, and the terms it had rejected so often!

Mr. Hill may be serving the interest, and building up the political power, of the rebels in the South. But he is not increasing the world's respect for their "honor" or for the manly courage with which they meet the consequences of their own acts.

Change in the Mode of Conducting Government Sales of Gold.

The Assistant Treasurer—doubtless under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury—has made an important change in the mode of conducting the Government sales of gold. It will be seen by an official advertisement, published this morning, that the *sales are now to be open and public*. The announcement of the amount to be sold and the terms of sale are made in advance. The coin will be sold to the highest bidder, and there will be an opportunity of free competition by all who desire to purchase. The sales will commence to-morrow, and will continue for the succeeding ten days—the amount to be sold in that time being three millions of dollars, with immediate delivery.

We suppose this change has been made partly for the purpose of silencing the criticisms upon the Treasury for its (so-called) *secret* sales. Charges have been very freely and very frequently made that the Treasury played into the hands of speculators by its mode of conducting this part of the public business. Treasury sales have nearly always had the effect of lowering the premium; and it was but natural that the speculators who suffered from this cause should make angry accusations against the whole system. The effect produced by sales made within the last fortnight have had the effect of giving new currency to the charge that they were effected in such a way as to advance private interests, and at the same time diminish the premium that the Government might have obtained under other circumstances. The Assistant Treasurer, who manages these transactions, exposed the falsity of the accusations, and indignantly protested against them. But, in order that there should be neither ground nor foothold for them, the system has been changed in such a way as to make their repetition impossible.

As to the reasons for making sales at all, the Assistant Treasurer, in his recent letter, showed that they were imperative, owing to the necessities of the Government, and for the purpose of furnishing currency to meet the requisitions that are constantly being made upon it.

The monthly report rendered by the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago, shows that including the gold certificates of deposit, the Government held on the 1st instant nearly $97,000,000 in coin; and we suppose that at this date over $100,000,000 are in the Treasury. The sales to be made, therefore, are inconsequential in comparison with the volume that will still remain. In a fortnight from this time, Government will disburse $30,000,000 of gold in payment of the public interest; and, on the 1st of January, an additional $25,000,000 will be added to the amount afloat. But, even with these enormous disbursements, and the current sales at the Sub-Treasury, the Government supply of coin will be well kept up. The gold receipts of the present month will be from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000.

The Democratic Policy of Nullification.

An interesting contribution to the philosophy and history of the Democratic policy on the reconstruction question is furnished by Mr. Shellabarger, in his speech at Xenia. He shows that the Democratic principle of to-day was the traitorous principle of South Carolina in 1832; and he appeals to the writings of Madison to prove that the authors of the resolutions of 1798 expressly guarded against the interpretation which the nullifiers have adopted.

Gen. Blair, in his Brodhead letter, insists that the duty of a Democratic President will be to declare the Reconstruction acts "null and void." Both the principle and the phrase are derived from the Nullification Ordinance of South Carolina. That document, affirming the views and purposes of South Carolina in regard to certain acts of Congress, declared that "they are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true intent and meaning thereof, and are null and void and no law." That was the doctrine of the nullifiers in 1832. The New-York Convention of 1868 revived it and applies it to the Reconstruction acts, denouncing them as without warrant in the Constitution and therefore void. Carrying out their principle, the nullifiers propose to trample Federal laws in the dust; and, following the example, the Democrats, under Blair's leadership, propose to overthrow the work of law "by the authority of the Executive." In theory and practice, in profession and principle, the nullifiers of 1832, whom Jackson would have hanged had they not quailed before his order, are identical with the Democrats of 1868, whom the son of Jackson's organist desires to lead into revolution. South Carolina, which invented the doctrine thirty-six years ago, now, through her Wade Hampton, restores it to the Democratic creed.

The original failure of nullification gave rise to secession. Frustrated in the attempt to overthrow the law, the nullifiers originated the scheme for overthrowing the Constitution and the Government, which culminated in the rebellion. The rebellion ended, the same class of politicians reappear on the scene, parade their old heresy and wage a contest to give it effect. They were not permitted to destroy the Government, but they still cherish the purpose of nullifying its laws. And the Democratic Party is their willing instrument and abettor.

Mr. Shellabarger cites the condemnation which the appeal of the nullifiers to the resolution of 1798 elicited from Mr. Madison. Those resolutions were then, as now, a cardinal part of the Democratic faith. They were relied upon to justify an assumed right to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. "An unconstitutional law may be disobeyed, and overthrown without being repealed," was, in substance, the doctrine taught in 1832, with the pretended sanction of these resolutions, and it is taught by Blair in 1868, with the sanction of the New-York Convention. Mr. Madison, however, in the passage quoted by Mr. Shellabarger, says, "the words 'not law, but utterly null and void, and of no force or effect,' which had followed in one of the resolutions of 1798 the word 'unconstitutional,' were struck out by common consent, to guard against a misunderstanding of this phrase as more than declaratory of opinion." The claim set up by the nullifiers, with the resolutions as their alleged embodiment of principle, is characterized by Mr. Madison as a "preposterous and anarchical pretension, for which there is not the shadow of countenance in the Constitution;" as a "deadly poison" and the "twin heresy of secession." Pursuing the same subject, he sets forth the only principle on which free government and order are possible:

> "Because an unconstitutional law is no law, it is alleged that it may be constitutionally disobeyed by all who think it unconstitutional. The fallacy is so obvious that it can impose on none but the most biased or heedless observer. * * * Such a doctrine must be seen, at once, to be subversive of all constitutions and laws, and all compacts. The provisions made by a Constitution for its own exposition through its own authorities and forms must prevail, while the Constitution is left to itself by those who made it, or until cases arise which justify a resort to the ultra constitutional interpositions."

Gen. Jackson, replying to the South Carolina traitors, lays down the same obvious principle. He says:

> "It is true, they add, that to justify this abrogation of the law it must be 'palpably' contrary to the Constitution. But it is evident that to give the right of resisting laws of that description, coupled with the uncontrolled right to decide what laws are of that character, is to give the power of resisting all laws."

Governed by South Carolina treason, the Democratic Party has made Gen. Blair its standard-bearer solely and avowedly because he urges the application of the pretension which Madison and Jackson alike repudiated as incompatible with law and government. The Secessionists have become nullifiers again, and the Copperheads are with them heartily as ever.

It is not suprising that the War Democrats, so called, emphatically disclaim fellowship with a party which, under the pretence of opposing reconstruction, makes war upon the fundamental principle of government, tramples upon the Constitution as interpreted by its authors, and scorns the injunctions of Jackson, who declared that the Union must and shall be preserved. As now organized and managed, with nullification as its platform and a proclaimed nullifier as its exponent, it is a party which must be put down, unless the country is prepared to see law subverted by the decree of a partisan Convention, and anarchy established as the result of reconstruction overthrown.

The Unreconstructed States and the Election.

We hope there is no truth in the report attributing to Mr. Johnson an intention to interfere in the affairs of the three States not yet reorganized, with the view of encouraging them to take part in the voting on the third of November. The Democratic journals have for some time past urged their party friends in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to hold an election despite the law and the decision of District Commanders; and it is known that in two of the States at least, the supporters of Seymour and Blair are preparing to act upon the advice. They have relied upon the President's sympathy with their intention, as inferred from his veto message of July 20, in which he asserted the continued validity of the Governments which Congress abolished. All that is needed to consummate the mischief is some Executive step which shall conflict with the military order forbidding an election, as issued by Gen. Reynolds in Texas, and which shall more specifically indicate the President's approval of the course contemplated by the Democracy.

An attempt to hold an election in the States named will certainly produce complications, and probably very grave disaster. If made at all it will be made under the pretended authority of officials whom Congress legislated out of office, acting for governments which have no existence, with the suffrage restricted exclusively to whites. The mere effort would provoke disturbance, and its prosecution would unquestionably involve bloodshed. It was in view of this peril that Gen. Reynolds wisely forbade the opening of polls in Texas, and Mr. Johnson will incur a serious responsibility if he sets that order aside, or encourages the belief that it may be disregarded with impunity.

Whatever Mr. Johnson may think, or whatever Democrats may desire, the law upon the subject is too plain to leave room for cavil. It provides that States which have not been restored to the Union shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college. "Nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States." By this enactment Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are excluded from the electoral college. Their votes will not be received. Neither Grant nor Seymour can be strengthened by them.

True, the statute does not in terms forbid the opening of polls, nor is that provision necessary. The three States are still without civil government. They are ruled by military authority. And, in the circumstances, it is the duty of the commanding Generals, respectively, to prevent a proceeding at variance with the spirit of the law, necessarily tending to excite disturbance, and inoperative in relation to the election of President. Let Mr. Johnson keep off his hands, and allow those who are charged with the maintenance of order to perform their duty effectively. There are already more than sufficient explosive materials in these States, and the best thing he can do is to abstain from encouraging the lawless and disloyal element which waits but for his sanction to begin its work.

The Election Canvass in England.

The Tories in England, it seems, are careful not to shout too loudly the "No Popery" cry, which their leaders were inclined at first to take up. They confine themselves to declarations of attachment to, and vows of support of, the Church of England, which they think fit to assume rests in its entirety on no better foundation than its branch in Ireland. As, however, it is generally admitted that no efforts on their part can possibly save the latter, their protestations are more likely to have the effect of precipitating a general assault on the Church, and exposing its weak points to danger, than prove of much avail in maintaining the ecclesiastical *status in quo* in Ireland. They do not explain, either, whether it is the Church according to the Ritualists for which they are fired with enthusiasm, or not. They are evidently embarrassed in dealing with the religious questions that form so important a part of the issues of the canvass. By the traditions of their party they are bound to defend the Irish Church, and they experience great trouble in steering their way safely through the multitude of difficult religious problems that are inseparably connected with the Irish Church question, and which must come up for discussion ere long. And they are disheartened by the reserve of their leader and the obscurity of his utterances. While the Liberals are ready to fight the battle out on the religious ground, the Tories are anxious to divert the issue to finance, and to urge the success of the Abyssinian expedition as a reason why people should support the Ministry that carried it through, irrespective of political differences of opinion, however wide. How far this kind of reasoning will succeed in rallying voters to the Tory standard remains to be seen. Nothing has occurred yet to disturb the data on which the calculation was made some weeks ago that the Liberal clear majority would be increased from about seventy, the figure at which it now stands, to at least eighty-five. A few weeks will decide the matter, but it is difficult to see what grounds for hope the Tories can possibly have, and the fact of their shirking the direct issues of the hour and making *ad misericordiam* appeals, on the ground of the general efficiency of the Ministry, shows their weakness and lack of confidence. Mr. Gladstone will be Prime Minister by Christmas, according to all present appearances, and Mr. Disraeli will resume the position of leader of "Her Majesty's Opposition," which he has so often filled.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. Grant has issued to the army an order from the President forbidding military commanders in the Southern States from interfering with the holding of elections. The President quotes the Constitution and laws at great length. He does not, however, quote the law under which Gen. Reynolds has acted in prohibiting the holding of a Presidential election in Texas.

Judge Pierrepont, who is one of the Tammany Sachems, has not only pronounced for Grant, but has subscribed $20,000 to be used in his election. The correspondence on the subject between Mr. A. T. Stewart, Chairman of the Grant Committee, and Judge Pierrepont, will be found in another column. The Judge shows how his attention, as a War Democrat, has been arrested by the revolutionary declarations of the Democratic leaders, and how he has become convinced that the present contest is between the friends and the enemies of our Government. He says he cannot conceive how, under present circumstances, any patriotic man can vote against Grant. Mr. Stewart replies in a happy manner, and promises to apply the liberal contribution to proper uses.

Registration will begin to-day in this City. Every citizen intending to vote at the coming election must attend to it. We suppose every one knows that the registration list of one year cannot be used for another year, but registration of voters must be made at every general election. It will be far more convenient to register at this time than when the next opportunity offers, just before the election. You had better, therefore, get your name down to-day.

We had a blind black idiot here lately who played the piano in a way that would charm an angel. But we now hear of a white prodigy who can beat "blind Tom" all hollow. The phenomenon is in Baltimore. It is a blind infant (we don't know whether male or female) of less than three years, who plays the piano in the most skillful and thrilling manner, using its elbows as well as its hands on the keys. Whether the creature is also an idiot we have not yet learned. Music has charms, &c.

Every day brings new proof of the sagacity and liberality of the Junta that is forming a Government for Spain. On Saturday we received their splendid programme of reform and freedom. Yesterday we learned that they had given practical effect to their declaration in favor of religious liberty by permitting the erection of a Protestant Church in Madrid. To-day we learn of other domestic reforms, and also of a wise stroke of foreign policy in ordering the restoration to England of the bark *Tornado*, which was illegally seized by Spain two years ago. It appears that our Minister has officially recognized the new Government. It will be well for Spain if it is permanent.

Our Florence (Italy) correspondent remarks that the Italian newspapers frequently take the trouble to discuss our Presidential election, and it is a fact worth taking note of that the journals which formerly advocated the rebellion are now favorable to the Democratic Party and the election of Seymour. We observe the same curious coincidence—not so very curious, either—in the newspapers of all the countries of Europe.

There has been some curiosity to know who was referred to in the scathing denunciation of Ex-Secretary Stanton, in his recent speech at Carlisle, when, in referring to the financial necessities of our Government in the early days of the war, he said:

> "It is not generally known, perhaps, but it was known in official circles in Washington, that a house in London that had been dealing to the extent of millions of dollars with our credit, believed our cause so hopeless that on the sacred Sabbath day their agent presented to the head of the Treasury Department a bill for a small balance that was due them. A special messenger was sent out from England to draw a small balance against us, and so eager was he, so confident that our Government would be broken down, that he presented his bill on the Sabbath day. [A voice—'And took Confederate bonds with it.'] You are right; they were in alliance with the cotton interest."

The Baring Brothers, of London, were the financial agents of our Government in Europe at that time, and are so at the present time. At the outbreak of the war, they had held that position for something like a quarter of a century, and had received large commissions from our Government.

The freedom of speech that is allowed in Georgia is of rather a peculiar kind. If a Sheriff rides out on the road and notifies a procession of Republicans that "the citizens" of the place to which they are going will not permit "Radical speech-making," the procession is bound to turn about and disperse at once; and the little formality of the Sheriff is supposed to afford legal authority for whatever "the citizens" may do in the effort to enforce their decree against "Radical speech-making." Generally they fire into the procession,—kill some, wound more and scatter the rest. By a curious coincidence these processions are generally made up of negroes. This seems to be the way in which the "war of races" so often predicted is to commence. The first of its engagements, which occurred at Fort Pillow, seems to be adopted as a model. They used to be called massacres.

We judge by recent advices from Paris that pretty active intrigues are being carried on in Napoleonic circles to obtain the Spanish crown for the Emperor's cousin, the Prince Napoleon —the obese and liberal and ambitious Plon-Plon. Of all possible candidates for the vacant throne, he would make the best in all respects. He is a man of ability, and very liberal and democratic in his political principles. He is not only an eloquent orator, but has shown himself well versed in the arts of statesmanship and government. He would understand how to make himself popular with the Spaniards; and instead of modeling his Administration after that of his Imperial cousin, we have no doubt he would carry out the liberal principles set forth in the programme of the Junta. He might rely on the support of the French Emperor, and also of the King of Italy, whose daughter he married. Neither England nor Austria would object, and Prussia could not help herself. In person, the Prince has a most remarkable resemblance to Napoleon I., who is a popular historical character among the Spaniards, notwithstanding the war he waged in their country. When in the United States some ten years ago, the Prince secured the respect and good will of everybody.

This season cotton is coming forward rapidly, and in large quantities. Since the opening of the cotton year, on the 1st of the past month, up to the end of last week, over 55,000 bales were received at this port, which is 25,000 bales more than were received for the corresponding period of last year. The exports to Europe, thus far, are also much larger than they were for the same time last year. This is a great advantage both to the North and the South—furnishing the South with money, and keeping our commercial exchanges of the North in good condition.

Does Horatio Seymour still hold to the opinion he held several years ago, that the Confederate Constitution is superior to the Constitution of the United States? And in case he should have the chance—which he is never likely to have—of swearing to support the Constitution as its Executive, would he take the oath with a mental reservation in favor of the Confederate concern?

An article in the *Revue Moderne*, of Paris, opens up an old French idea, which was also a "Napoleonic idea"—that of making Paris a seaport by a canal to Rouen and Havre *via* the Seine. It was one of Vauban's projects, and it was encouraged by Louis XV. and Louis XVI., by Napoleon I., by Charles X. and Louis Philippe. The present projectors say that large ocean steamers could reach Paris by canal, taking the freight at that city and the coal at Havre. It is proposed that Government shall guarantee 4½ per cent. to the Canal Company, and that the excess of the proceeds over 6 per cent. be kept down by reduced rates. The writer, E. Sagebet, says that on the day when an ocean steamer should reach the quay at Paris, the French marine need no longer envy the English, but take for its motto *Fluctuat nec mergitur*. Remarkably enough, the ancient blazon of the City of Paris is *a ship*. The quays of the Seine—the finest in the world—would seem to have been adapted in advance to that idea of a grand metropolitan canal, which would be one of the most arduous modern achievements in that line.

Instead of delivering speeches from the rostrum to Northern audiences, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, has taken to writing long epistles to all the newspapers. In this way he has favored the Times, *Herald*, and *Tribune;* but how happens it he has overlooked the *World?* The Democratic leaders may prevent Mr. Hill from injuring their cause by his speeches, but they can't prevent him from injuring it through the newspapers.

Lord Stanley is wiser than the *Times*. He is ready to enter upon negotiations with Mr. Burlingame in regard to a new Chinese treaty. The *Times*, in its opposition to a new treaty, has repeatedly warned the Ministry that this acute Yankee diplomatist might be too sharp for them. We guess that Mr. Burlingame calculates that he knows what he is about.

Nearly the entire Republican Press of the United States is opposed to the reëlection of Gen. Butler. If his Republican constituents reëlect him, they must entertain different sentiments from those possessed by the party at large.

We are constantly chronicling accidents by kerosene. The dangerous element in kerosene is the naptha with which it is frequently mixed. There is a law of Congress against this mixture. But it has never been enforced in this City, though it is enforced in Philadelphia, Providence and other large cities. Scores of lives and millions of property would be saved by its enforcement in New-York.

Wise teachers of youth pay attention first to their physical development as primary and necessary to their intellectual culture and future professional usefulness. The tutors of this description will do well to correct a bad habit which young school girls of the period have of carrying their books closely pressed between their arms and bosoms. This method of carrying books is, perhaps, less fatiguing than any other, but its evil tendency is not only to destroy, by the pressure, one of the chief graces of woman's form, but also to make her "round shouldered," a most odious thing in man or woman.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

The all-absorbing topic here as well as elsewhere to-night is the elections to-morrow. Everything else sinks into insignificance, and everywhere the talk of all men turns on the probable result. Some exciting, not to say sensational dispatches, were received from Philadelphia this afternoon predicting riot and bloodshed there to-morrow, which adds to the prevailing interest and excitement. Several hundred voters have left the city since Saturday for Ohio and Pennsylvania, and it is instructive to note that the Republican Headquarters Committee have certified to about three-fourths of the whole number in the matter of providing transportation at reduced rates. The Republican advices received here are to the effect that Pennsylvania will give that ticket about ten thousand majority, that the vote will be very heavy, and that the City of Philadelphia will be very close. The Democrats exhibit a more sanguine spirit than the Republicans, but it is the spirit of bravado rather than that of earnest confidence. The editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) telegraphs here that the Democrats will certainly gain seven members of Congress in Ohio, and "carpet-bagging" Tom Florence, who is running for Congress in Philadelphia, telegraphs to his one-cent *Union* that Pennsylvania is "all right," though on which side he doesn't say. There is no betting, though there are plenty of Republican bets offering. A few have been made on the City of Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The general order issued by the President concerning the election, and the duties of military and naval officers, had its origin in a petition of several citizens of Texas who sent to him a protest against the order of Gen. Reynolds. The President, after considering the papers, indorsed them with his views on the subject, and referred them to Gen. Grant, at whose headquarters they now lay. In the meantime the President, for the hundredth time, reasserts "my policy."

TROOPS FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

Gov. Boreman, of West Virginia, also arrived here to-day, and sought an interview with Gen. Thomas for the purpose of asking the presence of several companies of troops in that State during the approaching elections. Gov. Boreman says that the disfranchised rebels in West Virginia are manifesting a very lawless spirit, and that in some localities they express their intention to vote at all hazards. This will lead to bloodshed, hence the Governor's request for troops to preserve order.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas arrived here this morning, to attend the Dyer Court of Inquiry, not having received the notice that it had been postponed until the 19th of November. He will return at once to his command.

Col. Jas. R. O. Beirne, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, a leading spirit in the Conservative Army and Navy Union, and one of the best stump speakers on the Democratic side, is out for Grant and Colfax, and on Wednesday evening he proposes to tell his soldier friends why.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Oct. 12.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

The Post Office Department has information of a temporary arrangement made by the Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad for carrying the mails between the *termini* of the Pacific Railroads. Telegrams from several parties have been received today offering to contract for the transportation of the mails. One offer comes from Brigham Young. Propositions are now under consideration with a view to secure the certainty of the service by express until the completion of the railroad. Wells, Fargo & Co. are not inclined to continue the mail service much longer.

MINISTER HALE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It is ascertained from an authentic source that in a telegram of the 4th inst., Minister Hale applied for instructions in view of the political situation at Madrid. The instructions were given through the same medium on the 5th inst. Mr. Hale now telegraphs that, in compliance with the instructions, he has recognized the new Government at Madrid. His proceeding has been confirmed.

GENERAL POST OFFICE AGENT.

Robert C. Murphy has been appointed General Post Office Agent.

PERSONAL.

Señor J. M. Vela to-day presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as Charge d'Affaires of the Republics of Guatemala and Salvador.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day:

Gaugers—E. T. Gunn and Wm. C. Painter for Washington Territory; Thomas W. Foster for the Fifth Massachusetts District.

Storekeepers—James Gaffney, John Frederick and Peter Beiderman for Philadelphia; Dennis Day for Washington Territory; Septimus Cobb for New-York City; Wm. H. Adams for Geneva, Ill.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Commander Beardslee is detached from the command of the *Aroostook* and ordered to duty on board the *Lackawanna*. Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. F. Buarg is released from duty on board the *Vandalia* and granted leave of absence prior to his discharge. Lieut.-Commander Francis Cook ordered to the *Vandalia*. Acting Volunteer Lieuts. W. W. Crowninshield and J. H. Eldredge honorably discharged.

Reading at Harlem.

Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff gives his first reading in the vicinity of New-York, since his return from Europe, at the National Hall, Harlem, this evening. The programme will include part of "Macbeth," selections of poetry and Mr. Winkle's Midnight Adventure from the *Pickwick Papers.*

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Tammany Hall Sachem Declares for Grant—Letter from Judge Edwards Pierrepont.

The following correspondence practically illustrates the views of thinking men respecting the coming election. Judge PIERREPONT has always been a Democrat, and is one of the Sachems of Tammany Hall. His defection, therefore, shows in a great degree the extent of feeling adverse to the rebel candidates among the Democracy who have not altogether lost their love of country or respect for maintaining its honor and character as a nation:

No. 103 FIFTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868.

To Alex. T. Steward, Esq., Chairman of the Grant Committee &c.:

MY DEAR JUDGE: When FRANK P. BLAIR, who had no claim whatever upon the Democratic Party, was nominated in Tammany Hall, with such shouts of applause, just after proclaiming that "*We must have a President who will trample into dust*" the laws of Congress, and when four rebel Generals made the chief ratification speeches in New-York, my attention, as a War Democrat, was arrested by this remarkable exhibition.

Since then I have carefully noted the expressions of Southern journals, and the speeches of Southern politicians, from WADE HAMPTON on his return to Charleston, to the recent manifesto of B. H. HILL, and I find that every leading rebel in the Confederacy regards the expected election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR as a complete vindication of the rebellion, and as certain to restore the South to every right which she had before the war, including the "trampling into dust" by military feet, the proclamation of freedom and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

This contest presents a well defined issue between the friends and the enemies of our Government.

I cannot conceive how any intelligent man, who does not wish the rebels returned to power, the nation's faith violated, its debt repudiated, its name dishonored, its prosperity destroyed, its patriots insulted, and the "Lost Cause" restored, can vote against GRANT.

In my judgment, the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR would forthwith confuse and paralyze our business, and reduce the value of our property one-half.

To aid in averting this calamity, I send you herewith $20,000, which I give to be used in the election of Gen. GRANT in such manner as you and the Committees with whom you act may think best.

And I remain yours, very truly,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, New-York City:

MY DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to know that you fully appreciate the consequences to all business men, indeed, every one having any interest in the prosperity of our country, that must result from the election of Gen. GRANT.

The question is presented to the people, whether they will aid in electing an administration bent upon trampling loyalty into the dust, and elevating upon its ruins, a power controlled by rebel chiefs, whose motto will be "The Rebellion vindicated," with prostration to every branch of industry and business at the North; or whether we should place in the Executive Mansion one emphatically of the people, who has never acted but from a just sense of duty to his country, and from whose administration we will have all the blessings that can flow from peace in every department of our Government, inspiring a confidence that cannot but lead us to prosperity and happiness as a nation, and promising for us a future unequaled in the history of the past.

To secure this end I accept your generous contribution, and will apply it to such proper uses as may tend to bring about a result so promising with blessings to us all.

Sincerely your friend, ALEX. T. STEWART.

The Services of Gen. Grant.

Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VORST delivered an eloquent address before the National Club, at its rooms, No. 30 Union-square, on the Life and Services of Gen. GRANT. Gen. WILLIAM H. ANTHON presided, and introduced Mr. VAN VORST, who began by examining the qualifications which fitted Gen. WASHINGTON for the Presidency. He dwelt especially upon the nice discrimination he exhibited in selecting his counsellors. There were some circumstances in the present crisis that were similar to those that existed when WASHINGTON was called to the Presidency. Now as then we had just passed through a war in which, had we been unsuccessful, there would have been no Union. Then as now the land was full of widows and orphans; then as now we had a public debt to pay. Mr. VAN VORST dwelt at length upon the points of coincidence between the condition of the country just after the Revolution and now, and between the services that WASHINGTON then and GRANT in the late war rendered the country. As WASHINGTON, without seeking it, obtained the Presidency by unanimous suffrages, so should GRANT now. It was said that Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware would probably vote against him—three slave States which ought rather to wipe out the disgrace of the past by aiding to elevate the great chieftain by a vote of all the States to the Presidency. Mr. VAN VORST compared GRANT with WASHINGTON, especially for his courage, firmness, sagacity and modesty. On the other hand he compared Gen. GRANT with SEYMOUR, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. He examined the claims of SEYMOUR to statesmanship, and asked what he had done with regard to the great questions of national moment that had agitated the country in years past to entitle him to be called a great statesman. Mr. VAN VORST gave a comprehensive view of the brilliant career of Gen. GRANT, and concluded amid great applause.

Seventh Assembly District.

The regular weekly meeting of the members of the Seventh Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club was held last evening at their rooms, No. 811 Broadway, the President, Mr. SALEM RUSSELL, in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were submitted and approved of. On the motion of Mr. EDWARD MITCHELL, it was resolved "that a committee be formed for each of the election districts of this Assembly District, to canvass the several election districts to see that every Republican in such is duly enrolled; and on the day of election, to see that every Republican has deposited his vote." The Chairman then introduced Mr. T. H. BURCHARD, son of Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth-street, who made an excellent speech. He was followed by Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, of the Union League Club, who said that he was in favor of right and justice to every class and creed without reference to color. He spoke of the necessity of paying the debt in gold, and deprecated the idea of paying honest debts in depreciated currency. In conclusion he remarked that the men who preserved the country in its time of distress, were entitled to its consideration in its time of triumph. Col. BADGER having made a few appropriate remarks, the meeting adjourned.

Eleventh Assembly District.

Last evening a special meeting of the Boys in Blue of the Eleventh Assembly District was held at Ebbet Hall, No. 57 West Thirty-third-street, to organize a club. Mr. ROBERT G. TREMPER was elected captain, and Mr. WILLIAM McCANN was chosen first-sergeant. Gen. H. E. TREMAINE, Col. B. T. MORGAN, Major WILLARD BULLARD and Mr. CHARLES H. KITCHELL, addressed the assemblage, after which the proceedings terminated.

Arrangements for Challenging.

Pursuant to a call issued by Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, President of the Union Republican General Committee, and Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President of the Central Grant Club, a meeting was held last evening in room No. 15 Fifth-avenue Hotel, of the Presidents of the various Republican District Associations, and the Presidents of the several District Grant Clubs. The meeting was entirely devoted to perfecting arrangements for watching the polls on election day in order to prevent illegal voting. Large committees of active and reliable canvassers were appointed to attend to this duty, and also to scrutinize the registration in order to be throughly prepared for duty as challengers.

Meeting of Republican Inspectors.

A meeting was held last evening in the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, of the Republican Inspectors and Registers of Elections. The meeting was very large, and was entirely devoted to perfecting arrangements for such discharge of their duties at the approaching election as to prevent, if possible, all fraudulent voting. Mr. WHITE made a lengthy address, instructing the Inspectors in their duties, and books, which had been prepared to aid them in a proper discharge of their functions, were distributed.

The City Nominating Conventions.

The Assembly Conventions of both wings of the Republican Party met last night, but very few nominations were made owing to the desire to see the County and Judicial nominations out of the way, and to secure harmony between the two wings. Below we give the result. The Constitutional Union Party had also called their Assembly Conventions for last night with limited result also.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Henry S. Jennings, for the Sixth Assembly District; Cornelius Van Cott, for the Seventh Assembly District; N. Gridley, for the Eleventh Assembly District; Nicholas H. Babcock, for the Twentieth District;

CONSTITUTIONAL UNIONIST.

Bernard Flanagan, for Second Assembly District; Wm. Abbott, for Fourth Assembly District; Owen Murphy, for Tenth Assembly District; Peter Trainor, for Eleventh Assembly District; Jno. W. Crump, for Fourteenth Assembly District; Thos. W. Kearney, for Sixteenth Assembly District; O. Sloan Holden, for Seventeenth Assembly District; Lawrence D. Kiernan, for Eighteenth Assembly District.

The Conservative Republicans made no nominations.

Grant and Colfax Meeting of Colored Citizens.

A meeting of colored citizens is to take place to-night at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, in order, as stated in the programme, to favor the party and the men who have achieved the second independence of the country, established the nationality of freedom, and who are pledged to maintain the liberties of the colored men of the South. Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, Rev. WM. F. BUTLER and MR. WM. OLAND BOURNE are to be the speakers.

Republican County Conventions—Nominations for Supervisor and Register.

The County Convention of the Twenty-second-street Republican organization met promptly last evening, in pursuance of the adjournment, and at 7 o'clock nearly every member was present. After the calling of the roll the President of the Convention, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, rose and after briefly referring to the great need of harmony in the Republican Party at this juncture, announced that he would not stand as a barrier in the way of such harmony, and therefore tendered his resignation. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE eulogized Mr. OTTIWELL, and, meeting him in the same spirit which he had shown, moved the acceptance of the resignation. This motion was carried, and Mr. OTTIWELL was greeted with three rousing cheers as he vacated the chair. Mr. SINCLAIR TOUCEY then proposed as President Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, as a gentleman not identified with any faction, but an earnest Republican of long standing. Mr. SPENCER seconded the nomination and Mr. BLUNT being unanimously elected, was escorted to the chair by Mr. FITHIAN and Mr. OTTIWELL. On assuming his duties Mr. BLUNT said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you for this honor, and I greet you as a harbinger of peace. I'm not going to make a speech, but I will tell you a good thing. I know a gentleman who has just subscribed $20,000 to our cause and has written a most admirable letter that will bring over a great many soft-minded men. Now let's to business."

The report of the Committee on Contested Seats was then made by Hon. WM. A. DARLING, and its recommendation that the delegations from the contested districts previously admitted be awarded the seats was adopted. Nominations for Supervisor being then in order, ISAAC J. OLIVER and WILLIAM B. WHITE were named in connection with the office. A formal ballot resulted in OLIVER, 85; WHITE, 49. Thereupon, on motion, Mr. OLIVER was unanimously declared the nominee of the Convention.

Nominations being then in order for the office of Register, and PATRICK H. JONES being named, Mr. TOUCEY read a letter from Gen. JONES declining the nomination. Mr. SPENCER then named Gen. FRANZ SIGEL for the nomination, and Mr. FITHIAN, in seconding the nomination, moved that the formality of a ballot be dispensed with and Gen. SIGEL nominated by acclamation. Gen. COCHRANE supported the motion in a telling speech that drew out three cheers for himself, and after short speeches from Messrs. DARLING and WILLIS, the motion was enthusiastically carried, and Gen. SIGEL declared the nominee for Register amid the cheers of the Convention. Mr. SINCLAIR TOUCEY then moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Twenty-third-street organization, in order to secure unity of action in the Republican Party, which was carried. Mr. OLIVER, the nominee for Supervisor, was then introduced, and made a speech, returning his thanks for the nomination, after which the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The adjourned meeting of the County Convention of the Twenty-third-street Republican organization was held in the hall corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening, the President, Mr. HUGH GARDNER, being in the chair. Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, from the Conference Committee, made a report to the effect that no final arrangement had been reached, and then moved as the nominations of the Convention LEWIS J. KIRK for Supervisor, and Gen. FRANZ SIGEL for Register. The motion was carried unanimously, and the Conference Committee was continued for further conference with the Committee of the Twenty-second-street Convention. Upon motion, the Convention then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

The Excelsior Democratic League.

This organization met last evening at their rooms, No. 169 Spring-street, and unanimously nominated Mr. CHARLES L. GOLDEY for member of Assembly from the Fifth Assembly District.

Mozart Primaries.

The Mozart Hall Executive Committee met at Mozart Hall last evening at 8 o'clock, GEORGE SHEA, Esq., in the chair.

They resolved to issue a call for primary meetings to be held on Friday evening next in the various Assembly districts, to elect delegates to the Assembly, County, Judiciary and Congressional Nominating Conventions.

The Judiciary and County Conventions will meet at Mozart Hall next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Due notice will be given of the meeting of the various Assembly and Congressional District Nominating Conventions.

Address by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.

The young loyal merchants of the City have invited Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD to address them on the topics of the hour, at Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening. Mr. J. H. BAILEY will preside, and the Loyal Glee Club will fill the pauses with pleasant music.

The Registry.

Superintendent KENNEDY issued the following order yesterday for the information and governance of the Police force:

OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.

To the Captains of Police:

During the days occupied in making the register of voters for the Election Districts in your Precinct, both platoons will be on duty. You will send at least one man to each polling-place in your Precinct, to remain during the period of registration each day the register is open. The members of the off platoon will be used specially to attend at the several polling-places. The registering will commence to-morrow morning, (13th October,) at 9 o'clock, at each polling-place in your Precinct.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Democratic Meeting in Williamsburgh.

Three meetings of the Democracy, all numerously attended, were last evening held in Williamsburg.

In the Thirteenth Ward District-Attorney MORRIS addressed a large assemblage in the Wigwam in Broadway. A letter from FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, of Maine, apologizing for his absence, was read by the Secretary. It contained the following sentence, among others equally positive: "Almighty God created the negro exactly fitted to bear well-regulated, legalized servitude, and the white man exactly fitted to exercise a rational and humane mastery over the negro."

In the Fourteenth Ward there was a procession of White Boys in Blue, under the marshalship of Capt. HY. GLEASON, and a meeting at the headquarters corner of North Second and Third streets. The inside meeting was addressed by Congressman DEMAS BARNES, Hon. STEPHEN J. COLAHAN and others, while a large outside gathering was addressed by Gen. FRANK B. SPINOLA and others.

In the Eighteenth Ward there was a large meeting and banner-raising at the intersection of Broadway and Myrtle-avenue. Clubs from adjoining Wards attended the meetings, and the proceedings continued until a late hour.

Democratic Demonstration at Newark.

The simple Democratic parade which was intended turned out to be a large and enthusiastic demonstration, in which about 3,000 persons took active part, and at least 5,000 were observants. The Jackson Guards, in their fine uniforms, marched with orderly precision, carrying torches, transparencies, &c. Cheers were given for SEYMOUR and BLAIR all along the line, and an earnest determination was manifested by the participants to "fight the good fight" unto the end.

A Novel Demonstration at Belleville, N. J.

An expedition, composed of a magnificent flotilla, manned by supporters of GRANT and COLFAX, will go to Belleville, N. J., on Thursday evening next, under the Commodoreship of Mr. L. WRIGHT, with Mr. WM. CRAIG as Chief Engineer, rendezvousing at 7:30, at Commercial Dock, near the flour mill; starting at 8 precisely. The crew, consisting of the Halsey Marines, uniformed and equipped with torches, and 1,500 infantry of Col. WARD's command, will be on board. The Lincoln Cavalry will go by land and assist, with the organization of Belleville, at the reception of the flotilla at 9 o'clock. After a parade of the whole force in the village, the party will return at 10:30 o'clock. Gen. N. N. HALSTED will illuminate his mansion, and the Committee appeals to all the friends of the cause of peace and progress, on both sides of the river, to follow his example by illuminating their residences and factories. The following vessels will comprise the expedition: HEWES' & PHILLIPS' steam yacht, WRIGHT & SMITH's steam yacht, the *White Fawn*, *Harriet Backus*, *Annie Hood*, and numerous boats, patriotically contributed by Messrs. WARDELL, REYNOLDS and others, together with two barges. Music will be furnished by REINHART's Band. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. J. L. LABIAUX, SILAS C. HALSEY and CHAS. B. SMITH, announce that in case of stormy weather the expedition will take place on the following night.

New-Jersey Politics.

The Democracy of the First Assembly District, Newark, have nominated SAMUEL J. POTTER, of Bloomfield, for Assembly.

SAMUEL M. HEWLETT, of Irvington, and G. W. HOXIE, will address the Republicans of Bloomfield, at the Tannery, this evening.

At an election by ballot in Princeton College, GRANT and COLFAX received 157 votes; SEYMOUR and BLAIR, 112.

A grand Republican procession will take place in Paterson this evening. The line, it is expected, will be a mile in length.

Two men and a boy entered the Newark Wigwam on Sunday night and tore down nearly a dozen of the flags with which it was decorated. They are in custody.

Gen. JOHN RAMSEY has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Hudson County. The Democratic candidate is SYDNEY P. P. BEVANS.

CLEMENT J. LEE has been nominated by the Democrats as Senator for Cumberland County.

Nominations for Congress.

Col. W. H. HAYS was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District of Kentucky, at Lebanon, on the 6th inst.

The name of the candidate nominated for Congress in the Massachusetts Sixth District by the Democrats on Saturday is FREDERICK O. PRINCE, and not JOHN K. O. PIERCE, as stated by telegraph.

Thorough.

Setting aside all party schemes and tricks,
This faith I hold with honest Gen. DIX—
We want a man that never says "I can't,"
But sees his work and does it—U. S. GRANT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 12, 1868. S. V.

VIRGINIA.

The Interest on the State Debt—Correspondence between Gen. Stoneman and Governor Wells.

[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 12.]

Under date Sept. 17, WM. H. DAVIDGE, Esq., President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, wrote a letter from Wiesbaden to Major-General STONEMAN, commanding the First Military District, asking that the interest on the State bonds held in Europe be paid at once. He states that the sterling debt is very small, and that the semi-annual coupons amount to but £9,300. He urges payment, because Europeans cannot be made to understand why there should be a suspension of payment, now that the war is over. He thinks the delay is seriously injuring the credit of the State abroad, and urges the prompt payment of the interest due foreign bondholders, as the only means of restoring it to a healthy basis.

On the 8th of October Mr. DAVIDGE's letter was forwarded to the Governor with the following endorsation: "Referred to his Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, for his information, by command of Major-General STONEMAN."

On Saturday Gov. WELLS replied to Gen. STONEMAN as follows:

"The subject matter of the within letter has been frequently brought to my attention, and what has been supposed to be the superior claim of foreign bondholders has been urged with great earnestness and force of language, but I am not able to appreciate the claim which is made, but rather place the obligation of the State upon a higher ground than the one indicated, to wit: the moral obligation to pay in full, and at the earliest practicable moment, all of the State's indebtedness; failing to pay in full at present, then to distribute the largest per cent. possible among all creditors. If, however, any discrimination could be made, it should be in favor of widows and orphans, the helpless and distressed, who need for their present necessary maintenance and support the accrued interest on State bonds held by them. But even this peculiarly strong and meritorious claim has not, thus far, been esteemed sufficient to warrant the giving any preference or priority in payment, and I believe that, independent of special pecuniary interest, the policy of an equal distribution will finally command the approval of all the creditors of the State, and establish her credit upon the firmest basis. The practical repudiation of any portion of the State indebtedness would receive the severest censure of the people, without regard to partisan feelings or political association; and they would undoubtedly now cheerfully submit to an additional tax to be levied for the purpose of paying the installment due on July last, feeling themselves more than compensated for the temporary inconvenience it might occasion, by the consciousness that they had discharged to the utmost their just liabilities. Therefore, I cannot recommend the payment of foreign bondholders, before a like payment has been made to all others, but would respectfully urge such additional taxation at once, as will enable us to pay four per cent. to all bondholders on the 1st of January, 1869. (Signed) H. H. WELLS."

The Opposition to Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, in his speech accepting the independent Republican nomination for Congress in the Minnesota Second District, in opposition to Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, the regular candidate, said:

There were several reasons why I, in common with others, opposed Mr. DONNELLY's renomination to Congress. They still hold good. First was his course as to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The people of Northern Minnesota felt a special interest in that matter. Those of us who had lived there ten or a dozen years, and saw the slow pace of development, were anxious to have some steps taken for the commencement of that great enterprise. We consider it of great importance to the whole State, and thought that a Representative in Congress from this district should give it assiduous attention. But we saw that Mr. DONNELLY was not only assisting in a scheme hostile to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but suffered himself to become the champion of that scheme, namely, the extension of the Sioux City branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to Lake Superior. I admit that Mr. DONNELLY has done some nominal service to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the letter of the President of the Company reciting his service, it is a fact undeniable that Mr. DONNELLY devoted himself chiefly to the branch of the Union Pacific, which, if it had succeeded or shall succeed, will postpone for many years the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Sioux City branch of the Union Road, which he mainly lends himself to, will undoubtedly greatly advantage the Minnesota Valley Railroad, and give $16,000 Government aid per mile to the St. Paul and Lake Superior Railroad. This also accounts for the vehement support these two railroad corporations have given and are still giving to Mr. DONNELLY. I am not able to avoid the conviction that they claim a monopoly of his Congressional influence. The people of Northern Minnesota thought, and I presume still think, that the Northern Pacific Railroad should not be made a subordinate matter to these local schemes. Another ground of objection to Mr. DONNELLY was that he has not shown that disposition for retrenchment and economical reform in Congress which the interests of the party no less than of the country demand. Furthermore, he is a candidate for the United States Senate. One year ago in his letter to Mr. COLE he declared his intention to oppose the re-election of Mr. RAMSEY; and last winter he announced in his circular that he was a candidate for the Senate in place of Mr. RAMSEY. Legislative tickets have been put in the field in his interest for the United State Senate. He surely has no good demand on the party to elect him to the House of Representatives merely as a stepping-stone to the Senate and to enable him the better to control votes in the contest. I observe that some of the journals supporting Mr. DONNELLY, threaten political death to any one who shall dare to accept your nomination. Fortunately there are unimpeachable tests that may vindicate our action. Let us see to it that the counties that honor the nomination you have made by their majorities, shall show a per centage of gain on the general ticket and on the suffrage amendment that may challenge comparison on the score of disinterestedness and a healthy Republican spirit.

Proceedings of the Peace Commissioners in Chicago.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, Oct. 10.

The Indian Commissioners had a meeting yesterday at the Tremont House and transacted considerable business. Gen. SANBORN submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Commission recommend to the President of the United States and Congress that a full provision be at once made to feed, clothe and protect the Indians of the Crow, Blackfoot, Pegan, Grosventres, Sioux, Poncas, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Apache, Kiowa and Comanche nations of Indians, who now have located, or may hereafter locate, permanently on their respective agricultural reservations.

After free and general discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted. Gen. SANBORN also presented the following:

Resolved, That the treaties of said tribes with the United States, whether ratified or not, should be considered to be and remain in full force as to all Indians of such tribes as now have or may hereafter have their homes upon agricultural reservations described in their respective treaties, but no others.

This was also adopted by a majority of the Commission, after considerable discussion. Gen. TERRY then submitted the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Commission, the time has come when the Government should cease to recognize the Indian tribes as a domestic dependent nation, except so far as it may be required to recognize them as such by existing treaties, and by treaties made but not yet ratified; that hereafter all Indians should be considered and held to be individually subject to the laws of the United States, except where and while it is otherwise provided in such treaties, and that they should be entitled to the same protection from said laws as other persons owing allegiance to the Government enjoy.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Gen. TERRY also offered the following:

Resolved, That the recent outrages and depredations committed by the Indians of the Plains justify the Government in abrogating those clauses in the treaties made in October, 1867, at Medicine Lodge Creek, which secure to them the right of roaming and hunting outside of their reservations; that all said Indians be required to remove at once to said reservations and remain with them, except that after peace shall have been restored hunting parties may be permitted to cross their boundaries, with written authority from their agent or superintendent; and,

Resolved, further, That military force should be used to compel the removal into said reservation of all such Indians as may refuse to go after due notice has been given to them, and provision has been made to feed and protect them within the same.

The resolutions were adopted:

Gen. TERRY also submitted the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Commission, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be transferred from the Interior Department to the War Department.

Col. TAPPAN moved, as a substitute, the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be created into a department or independent bureau, in accordance with the recommendation made in our report of the 7th of January last, the reasons for such change being as conclusive now as when the said report was made.

The motion to adopt the resolution was lost by a vote of two to five—Cols. TAYLOR and TAPPAN voting in the affirmative. Col. TAPPAN then offered the following:

Resolved, That individual members of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians having committed depredations upon the whites, deserve punishment, but that it does not justify the declaration of war against all the Cheyennes or Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches, who seem to be in flight, having no other alternative than that of acting on the defence; and that nothing that has been done by the Indians justifies any recommendation on our part to Congress to declare any of their treaties abrogated; and that everything that is possible should be done to guarantee protection, subsistence and safety to all who are disposed to remain at peace; and that such Indians shall be protected at all hazards.

This resolution gave rise to much discussion, for and against, and was finally rejected by a vote of six to one, Col. TAPPAN alone voting in the affirmative. The Commissioners were engaged during the forenoon to-day in auditing accounts and disposing of other matters of private business, preparatory to a final adjournment of the meeting this afternoon or evening. Senator HENDERSON has not arrived, and probably will not before the adjournment.

The Canaan Child Murder.

As stated in our telegrams, Judge HOGEBOOM on Friday granted the motion of the District-Attorney, of Columbia County, for a postponement in the case of JOSEPHINE BROWN, indicted for the murder of ANGELINE STEWART, for which crime her husband has already been executed. The motion was based on the fact that the prosecution had been unable to procure the attendance of three medical witnesses at Hartford, who refused to attend, because their charges as experts at the trial of JOSEPH BROWN had not been allowed by the Columbia County Supervisors. Judge HOGEBOOM, in granting the motion, said:

In reference to the prisoner, she was indicted for a grave offence, the highest known to the law. The Court, through the public prints and personal knowledge, has great reason to believe that there are attaching to her the greatest suspicions and circumstances directly implicating her in a most heinous offence. This was a serious matter. Public justice, the rights of community, the punishment of offences and the protection of the lives of citizens, require the execution of justice and the punishment of the guilty. It is enough for the Court to say that it felt there were, under the circumstances, reasons to believe that the prisoner was in some degree implicated in the cruel death of an innocent girl. Now what was the duty of the Court? It was to see that at all times and in all ways the best interests of public justice were protected. That while the law demanded for criminals a speedy trial, it did not claim the most speedy, but only such as might be consistent with the rights of all and secure the ends of public justice. That if this were not done the prisoner would be entitled to a discharge, were there not some reasons of suspecting her of so grave an offence. That inasmuch as the important but impossible testimony of the three medical gentlemen had been taken on a previous trial, and that if the counsel for the prisoner should agree to take that testimony as evidence he would order the trial to be begun at once; or, if the District-Attorney was not ready to proceed, the discharge of the prisoner; but if her counsel should not agree to that, she should be held. This was not a light matter. Indicted for and implicated in a grave and heinous offence, she must submit to her confinement. If these important witnesses cannot now be procured, and there is reason for suspecting that the next Board of Supervisors would take proper action on the subject, and he did not doubt such action, it seemed to the Court that it would be better to have such definite action before a trial was entered upon. It would be but three months more, and though it might be hard, still suffering was always an accompaniment for crime or a suspicion of it. Under all the circumstances he would grant the motion of the District Attorney, and postponed the trial of the case until the Oyer and Terminer of January.

Base Ball—The Grand Match at Brooklyn—Another Great Gathering of Spectators—Defeat of the Champion Atlantics.

One of the largest assemblages of the admirers of base ball congregated on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday we have seen present at any match this season, the occasion being the return game of the championship series between the noted Mutual Club of this City and the champion Atlantics. The weather was fine, and both clubs had out full representative nines, and therefore a good game was anticipated, but the general opinion was that the Atlantics would have very little difficulty in carrying off the trophy, this idea prevailing from the fact of the several defeats recently sustained by the Mutual Club.

The game began at 2:55 P. M., with the Atlantics at the bat, and by the sharp fielding of the Mutuals they were disposed of for a single run, START alone getting his base by his hit. On the Mutual side four runs were scored, chiefly by fielding errors. In the second innings the Atlantics were again forced to retire for a single run, the Mutuals bating well for three on their side. This gave them the lead by a score of seven to two, and as they were playing quite confidently their stock began to rise in the market. In the third innings the Atlantics began to play up better at the bat, and scoring three runs, followed this advantage up by retiring their opponents for a blank, and in the fourth innings, by some more excellent batting, they added four runs to their score, and getting rid of the Mutuals for a couple, left the totals at nine to nine, the game having now arrived at a very interesting position. In their fifth inning, however, they were easily disposed of for a single, and then by some very loose fielding they allowed the Mutuals to score six runs, and thereby to take a very advantageous position in an important period of the game, the fifth innings closing with the totals at 15 to 10 in favor of the Mutuals. The New-Yorkers now began to feel sanguine of success, and in the next three innings they not only disposed of the Atlantics for an addition of eight runs to their score, but they added ten to their own score, and the close of the eighth innings saw the Mutuals in the van by the totals of 25 to 18. The last inning was now commenced amid quite a degree of excitement among the immense assemblage, but good order nevertheless prevailed throughout. The Atlantics now had to make seven runs to save defeat, and they had secured four runs, with two men out and a man on the third base, when the last man was captured, on the fly, by MILLS of the Mutual nine, and thus gave the victory to the Mutuals. The New-Yorkers, however, afterward went to the bat to close the inning, but they did not add any runs to their score, the game finally closing with the totals at 25 to 22 in favor of the Mutuals. The victory was creditably earned by the New-York club by excellent batting and sharp fielding, it being their first victory over the Atlantics since 1863. The first game between them this season resulted in a score of 13 to 12 only, the Atlantics winning by but one run. The third game will be played next week, we believe, and it will, of course, attract a still larger concourse of spectators even than were present on this occasion. We append the full score. The two clubs had a competent and impartial umpire, and the game was played in a very friendly spirit on both sides.

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.
Pearce, s. s.	3	3	4	C. Hunt, c. f.	3	7	4
Smith, 3d b.	2	4	3	Devyr, s. s.	3	4	[illegible]
Start, 1st b.	0	5	5	Wolters, p.	3	4	3
Chapman, l. f.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	McMahon, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane, c. f.	4	1	0	Swandell, 2d b.	4	1	2
Mills, c.	4	3	3	Mills, 1st b.	[illegible]	1	2
Ferguson, 2d b.	1	4	1	Dockney, c.	5	0	3
Zettlein, p.	5	0	[illegible]	Jewett, r. f.	3	1	2
McDonald, r. f.	5	0	[illegible]	Flanly, 3d b.	[illegible]	3	3
Total	27	22	[illegible]	Total	27	25	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	1	1	3	4	1	1	6	1	4—22
Mutual	4	3	0	2	6	2	5	3	0—25

UMPIRE—Mr. Goldie, of the Union Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Delany and McCarty.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and fifty minutes.
TIMES FIRST BASE BY CLEAN HITS—Atlantics, 20; Mutuals, 28.
TIMES FIRST BASE BY ERRORS—Atlantics, 3; Mutuals, 12.
TIMES FIRST BASE BY CALLED BALLS—Atlantics, 3; Mutuals, 0.
TOTAL BASES BY CLEAN HITS—Atlantics, 28; Mutuals, 36.
LEFT AFTER CLEAN HITS—Atlantics, 1; Mutuals, 3.
FLY-CATCHES—Atlantics, 7; Mutuals, [illegible].
FOUL BOUND-CATCHES—Atlantics, 2; Mutuals, 3.
CATCHES ON STRIKES—Atlantics, 1; Mutuals, 3.
OUTS ON BASE—Atlantics, 18 times; Mutuals, 17 times.
OUTS ON FOULS—Atlantics, 4 times; Mutuals, 5 times.
TOTAL FIELDING ERRORS—Atlantics, 23; Mutuals, 19.

CRICKET—THE GRAND MATCH TO-DAY AT HUDSON CITY.

The finest contest of the series of games played by the English Eleven will no doubt be that commencing to-day on the St. George Grounds, at Hudson City. The strongest of the American players of Philadelphia and the principal resident English cricketers of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati will take part in the game. The twenty-two will include Gibbes, Cross, Bowman, Earnshaw, Norley, G. Wright, Lee, Mortimer, Cashman, Rogerson, Byron, Hudson, Pearson, Eastwood, Hammond, Charles, Dan and Robert Newhall, Hargreaves, Cadwalader, Baird and Harry Wright. Play will commence each day at 11 A. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING OF A NEW BALL-ROOM.—Last evening a new ball-room, known as Apollo Hall, situated at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, was thrown open to the public, for the first time, on the occasion of a hop given by the members of Henry Clay Lodge, No. 19, Independent Order of the Sons of Israel. The company, though small, was unusually brilliant, and the entertainment one of the utmost success. The hall is owned by Gen. FERRERO, and possesses all the desirable characteristics of a temple of pleasure for the devotees of music and the dance.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—W. Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Hafner, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. S. Frignes, of the French Legation, Gen. D. D. McAllister, of the United States Army, and Hon. E. Merwin, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. Tuttle, of the United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. C. Wendell, of Washington, and Gen. J. B. McKean, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORY."—This was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute by Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH to an audience that crowded the hall to its utmost capacity. The proceeds are to be devoted to the aid of the Workingwomen's Protective Union.

SUICIDE IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—At 8 o'clock last evening, JOHN J. WHITE, residing at the corner of One Hundred and Fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, committed suicide, at his residence, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. No cause was assigned for the act, but the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day, will probably develop it.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—PATRICK HAMEL, MICHAEL CLARK, JOHN MOVEY and GEORGE SAVAGE were engaged yesterday afternoon in laying a gas pipe in Fifty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, when the gas ignited and all the men were severely burned. They were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BAXTER-STREET AFFRAY.—ANN MURPHY and MARY MADDEN, denizens of Baxter-street, quarreled last evening at No. 49, and the first named was severely injured by a blow given her on the head by MARY, who was armed with an iron pot. ANN was removed to the New-York Hospital, and MARY was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

AN UNNATURAL SON.—Yesterday afternoon, MARY CALLAHAN, 50 years of age, residing at No. 250 Mott-street, was assaulted by her son PATRICK, and was so severely cut under the right eye that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The unnatural assailant, who is 30 years of age, was arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two carpenters, named PATRICK and JOHN SHANLEY, fell from a scaffold in front of a new building on Gates, near Yates-avenue, and received injuries of a serious nature. They were conveyed to their homes in the vicinity by Officer MORRELL, of the Forty-ninth Precinct.

IN A TRANCE.—A notice was handed into the counting-room of this paper yesterday afternoon, stating that the funeral of a young lady would take place from a private residence on Washington street at 2:30 o'clock to-day. The supposed death was very sudden, the young lady falling down early in the afternoon, and being laid out for burial before 5 o'clock. At 10 o'clock last night a gentleman came to our office, giving the information that the lady was not dead, and requesting that her funeral notice be suppressed. Four physicians were in attendance upon her last night.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Oct. 9.*

An Earthquake Fund.

The undersigned beg to intimate to those who are desirous of contributing toward the relief of the sufferers by the late earthquake in the Republics of Peru and Equador, South America, that subscription lists for that purpose are open at their offices.

Subscriptions received will be handed to the Peruvian Minister at Washington for remittance to Peru and Equador in such proportions as subscribers may direct. The Peruvian Minister will acknowledge receipt of same in daily newspapers.

We believe that this work of charity will commend itself to all.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-street.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner Nassau and Pine streets.
R. C. FERGUSON, resident partner of ALSOP & CO., in United States, No. 42 South-street.
RIBON & MUNOZ, No. 63 Pine-street.
L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-street.
FABBRI & CHAUNCEY, No. 42 South-street.
BARING, BROS. & CO., by S. G. & G. C. WARD, No. 52 Wall-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

The vast amount of PLANTATION BITTERS now being sold and shipped from New-York is almost incredible. Go when and where you will—along the wharves and piers, and at the depots—you will see great piles of these Bitters awaiting shipment and conveyance to every nook and corner of the country, and to the hundreds of foreign ports. They are very popular among all classes of people, and are conceded to be just the thing for this climate. No Bitters have yet been introduced which have become so deservedly popular and worthy of patronage, to all who require a tonic and stimulant. They are prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya and Cascarilla Bark, and all the world knows full well what beneficial results accrue from these combinations.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Dyspeptics Should Try a Bottle of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, which are of unequaled efficacy in supplying strength to the entire system. Invalids recovering from any severe attack of sickness will also find these Bitters peculiarly beneficial in restoring lost strength.

Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

To Life Insurance Agents, Teachers, CANVASSERS, AND OTHERS: ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE COUNTRY DESIRES TO PROCURE THE SERVICES OF A FEW COMPETENT MEN TO ACT AS AGENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY, AND IS PREPARED TO PAY TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SUITABLE PERSONS GENERAL AGENTS' COMMISSIONS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS B. H. W., POST-OFFICE BOX No. 5,802.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BALLARD.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, BENNIE, infant son of Frank W. and Anna M. Ballard, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral services at the residence of the family at Noroton, Conn., this day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 11½ A. M.; returning at 3½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

BAXTER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 11, of consumption, HENRY T. BAXTER, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the 6th-st. Baptist Church, near Avenue C, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 13, at 1½ o'clock.

BOGERT.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 10, JOHN J. BOGERT, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence at 1½ P. M. on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and at the First Reformed Dutch Church at 2 P. M.

BUTLER.—At Quincy, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, LUCIA C. BUTLER, daughter of Peter Butler, of Boston.

DORRETT.—Suddenly, in this City, on Saturday, Oct. 10, Mrs. MARGARET MATTIE DORRETT, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at No. 45 Suffolk-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock.

EISENLORD.—At Fort Plain, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 10, ANNIE, wife of Jerome A. Eisenlord, aged 21 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, 13th, at 10½ A. M.

FILLEY.—Very suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Oct. 10, EDWARD FILLEY, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 71 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

HEPBURN.—In Greenport, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 11, suddenly, ALICE LINCOLN, youngest child of Rev. George G. and Mary C. Hepburn, aged 2 years and 6 months.

"None so fair as little Alice."

HERRICK.—At Bellegrove, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 10, KITTY, only daughter of Charles K. and Lucretia M. Herrick, and grand-daughter of Sidney E. Morse, aged 5 months.

Funeral on Tuesday, 13th inst. Carriages in waiting at Centre-st., Newark, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from Cortlandt-st.

JARDEN.—At No. 8 West 49th-st., HARRISON JARDEN, of disease of the heart, aged 26 years and 11 months.

His remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment.

KIMBALL.—On Monday morning, Oct. 12, Mrs. A. A. KIMBALL, wife of Dr. Horace Kimball, aged 34 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 255 4th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to South Braintree for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

McCLOSKEY.—On Friday, Oct. 9, in the 73d year of her age, ELEANOR McCLOSKEY, widow of the late George McCloskey, of Brooklyn.

Her friends and those of her family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

NAPIER.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 10, JOHN E., son of John B. and Maria Napier, aged 29 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and from Grace Church, Jamaica, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M.

OGILVIE.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Sunday evening, Oct. 11, IRENE OGILVIE, wife of Edward P. Ogilvie.

The funeral will take place from the Landing Church on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

POMEROY.—At Southport, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 10, JOSEPHINE B., aged 13 years and 10 months, eldest daughter of M. Josephine and the late Benjamin Pomeroy.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church this day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M.

SIBLEY.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, WM. H. SIBLEY, Sr., aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Mosaic Lodge, F. & A. M., and also the members of Ark Lodge, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 399 East 4th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

TOPPING.—At Chester, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 8, ELIZA, eldest daughter of James Topping.

VAN INGEN.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, CATHARINE E. HOOK, wife of H. S. Van Ingen, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 22 Strong-place, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUCY RANDALL COMFORT'S
NEW STORY,
AGNES CROFTON;
OR
THE DAUGHTER'S REVENGE,
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
OUT TO-MORROW
AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

CRICKET.
THE GREAT MATCH.
ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN
VS.
TWENTY-TWO OF THE UNITED STATES,
BEGINS TO-DAY,
ON
ST. GEORGE'S GROUND,
WEST HOBOKEN.

☞ The Band of the Seventh Regiment will be in attendance during the match.

THE BEST CHANCE
FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, devotes his attention exclusively to the cure of consumption, and the diseases which lead to it, or are usually complicated with it, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c. He has been engaged in this line of duty for more than thirty-five years; and, on account of his long experience and the undivided attention he has given to the subject, he is probably better acquainted with all the phases and peculiarities of pulmonary disease than any other man in the United States. Accordingly, the cures effected by him appear, in some cases, to be almost incredible. He uses but three medicines, but these are adapted to every possible case, and sometimes one of them alone is sufficient. Dr. Schenck's principal remedy, the Pulmonic Syrup, has been before the public for many years, with increasing reputation, founded on its unexampled success as a remedical agent. Dr. Schenck himself was cured by this medicine, though he was apparently in a dying condition, and his physician and friends had abandoned all hopes of his recovery. Many others have since been restored, and some of them from a condition equally hopeless. When the stomach or liver is affected, which is often the case with consumptives, the Seaweed Tonic or Mandrake Pills must be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup. The Tonic strengthens the appetite of the patient, and invigorates his general system; and if the liver is diseased, obstructed or torpid, the Mandrake Pills are required to bring that important organ to a healthy condition, which is absolutely necessary to effect a cure of consumption. The directions which accompany each medicine point out which of the remedies is to be used, and in what cases all of them are required.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He will also be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. The hours for this visit to New-York are unavoidably changed from 12 m. to 4 p. m.

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POLITICAL.

"PUSH THINGS."
[Grant to Sheridan.
1864. 1868.

UNION REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.
GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.
CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

These Clubs will meet at Cooper Institute TUESDAY, OCT. 13, at 7:30 P. M.

A telegraphic instrument will be upon the stage with its operator, and returns will be received from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska.

Hon. FRED. E. WOODBRIDGE,
Representative in Congress from Vermont,
H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq.,
Hon. JACOB BENTON, of New-Hampshire,
Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN,
Hon. PATRICK CORBETT, of Syracuse,

and other eminent speakers will make short speeches. The Anderson Glee Club and a Brass Band will attend. All Republican ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,
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Presidents.

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Chairmen Executive Committees.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.
REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.
Headquarters Room 12, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

TUESDAY, OCT. 13.

Trumansburg, P. M.—Gen. Samuel McKee, Kentucky; Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
Geneva—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Palmyra—Hon. E. A. Storrs, Illinois.
Fergusonville, P. M.—Hon. E. D. Culver, Hon. Charles H. Porter, Virginia.
Camden—Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Massena—Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Geneseo—Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa.
Stapleton, S. I.—Major James Haggerty.
New-Rochelle—Gen. E. W. Hincks, Massachusetts.
Little Falls—Dr. David Bell.
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Sinclairville—Major J. B. Davis.
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WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

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Phelps—Hon. John A. Kasson, Iowa.
Groton, P. M.—Gen. Samuel McKee, Kentucky; Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss.
East Bloomfield, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
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Fishkill—L. Bradford Prince, Esq., Hon. Butler G. Noble.
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Sodus—Gen. T. M. Hite, Missouri.
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Brooklyn—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Clifton Park—Col. F. Montgomery.
Dansville—Hon. James A. Briggs.

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Buffalo Mass Meeting—Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Martin I. Townsend, Dr. F. Schuetz.
Newburg—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Albany—Hon. E. A. Storrs, Illinois; Hale Kingsley, Esq.
Nyack, P. M.—Hon. Butler G. Noble, Major James Haggerty.
Sag Harbor—Gen. E. W. Hincks, Massachusetts.
Florida—Hon. John L. Thomas, Maryland.
Wheeler—Col. John G. Klinck.
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Cornwall—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq.
Jordan—Wm. H. Grace, Esq.
Macedon—Gen. T. M. Hite, Missouri.
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North Salem—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
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Mansville, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Flushing—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts.
Cambridge, P. M.—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
West Troy—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
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Thorn Hill, P. M.—Hon. W. K. Peck, Jr., of Connecticut.
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Clyde—Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Schenectady—Dr. F. Schuetz.
Northport—J. J. Couch, Esq.
Greene—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Baldwinsville—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Lansingburg—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
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Walworth—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
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Fireplace—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
New-York, 33d-st. and 8th-av.—Gen. J. B. McKean.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

Albion, P. M.—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Schenectady, P. M.—Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Illinois; Rev. B. I. Ives.
Malone—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Niles, P. M.—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Canastota—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Easton, P. M.—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Gloversville—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford.
Elmira—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
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New-York, Germania Hall, Bowery—Ethan Allen, Esq., Major Douglass Campbell.
Sherburne—Hon. E. D. Culver.
Amityville—Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland.
Cattaraugus Station—Major J. B. Davis.
Pound Ridge—Gen. James B. McKean.
Lima—Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
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Lafayette—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
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Oxford—Hon. Chas. H. Porter, of Virginia.
Sayville—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
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East Posetenkill—Col. F. Montgomery.
Clifton, S. I.—Robert Crowe, Esq.
Blue Point—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.

MONDAY, OCT. 19.

Potsdam Junction—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Ogdensburg, Evening—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Wellsville, P. M.—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio.
Penn Yan—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Saratoga Spa—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford.
Monroe—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Rev. B. I. Ives; Rev. A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Brooklyn, Ninth Ward—Hon. Chas. Lee Armour, of Maryland; Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland.
Rhinebeck—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Yonkers, Evening—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Yonkers, P. M.—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; Gen. T. B. Gates.
Shultzville—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
New-York, No. 501 3d-av.—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.; Geo. H. Young, Esq.
Schoharie—James Kilbourne, Esq.
Brooklyn, Tenth Ward—L. Bradford Prince.
Eastport—A. F. Foss, Esq., of New-Hampshire.
Potsdam Junction—Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Warwick—Hon. William Brown, of Kentucky.
Greenport—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
North Brookfield—Hon. E. D. Culver.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

Flushing—Capt. J. J. O'Connor.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Glenham—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Waverly—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire.
Angelica—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Shonk—A. T. Foss, Esq., of New-Hampshire.
Auburn—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Skaneateles—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Albany—Gen. T. B. Gates.
Poughkeepsie—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Sandfordville—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
Hyde Park—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
East Evans—G. B. Stebbins.
Massena—Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Washingtonville—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia.
Orient—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Marathon—Hon. J. C. Lee.

AT A MEETING OF THE ELEVENTH Assembly District Union Republican Assembly Convention, held Monday evening, Oct. 12, at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., MARSHALL O. ROBERTS was elected Chairman, and CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, Secretary. After calling the roll and interchanging sentiments, and the presentation of a recommendation from several hundred electors of the district in favor of the nomination of Hon. John V. Gridley for the Assembly, JOHN V. GRIDLEY was thereupon unanimously nominated to represent this district in the Assembly.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Chairman.
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, Secretary.

TO THE WIGWAM—45TH-ST.—SEVENteenth Assembly District, TUESDAY EVENING Oct. 13. JOHN C. DIMMICK, Esq., and other eminent speakers. Election returns from Pennsylvania, &c. will be announced as received.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
R. S. DOBBIN, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REALTY—TRANSFER—SECRET TRUST—FRAUD AS AN INFERENCE OF LAW.

Milton J. Lurkins et al. vs. *Charles A. Aird et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas.

Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court:

It is not important to inquire whether, as a matter of fact, the defendants had a purpose to defraud the creditors of Aird, for the fraud in this case is an inference of law, on which the court is as much bound to pronounce the conveyance in question void as to creditors as if the fraudulent intent were directly proved. There is no necessity of any general discussion of the provisions of the statutes of Elizabeth concerning fraudulent and valueless conveyances, as this suit is within narrow limits, and the principles on which we rest our decision too well settled for controversy. The law will not permit a debtor, in failing circumstances, to sell his lands, convey it by deed, without reservations, and yet secretly reserve to himself the right to possess and occupy it, for a limited time, for his own benefit. (Woolen vs. Clarke, 23 Miss., 1 Cush., 75; Arthur vs. Com. and R. R. Bank, 9 S. and M., 394; Toole vs. Hooke, 14 N. H., 61; Paul vs. Croker, 8 N. H., 288; Smith vs. Lovell, 6 N. H., 67.) Such a transfer may be upon a valuable consideration, but it lacks the element of good faith; for, while it professes to be an absolute conveyance on its face, there is a concealed agreement between the parties to it inconsistent with its terms, securing a benefit to the grantor at the expense of those he owes. A trust thus secretly created, whether so intended or not, is a fraud on creditors, because it places beyond their reach a valuable right—the right of possession—and gives to the debtor the beneficial enjoyment of what rightfully belongs to his creditors. In this case, the conveyance, which is impeached, is attended with a trust of this nature, and cannot be sustained against the creditors of Aird. It is in proof that Aird retained the possession of the premises which he sold and conveyed, from the 23d November, 1853, the date of the deed, until the Spring of 1856, in pursuance of a parole agreement incompatible with the conditions of the deed. By this agreement he reserved the right of possession for one year free of rent, and this reservation constituted a part of the consideration paid by Spring for the property, and being contrary to the provisions of the deed, was the creation of a secret trust for the benefit of Aird to the extent of the interest reserved, and, therefore, rendered the conveyance fraudulent as to creditors, and void. If Spring could, in this way, pay part of the consideration, why not extend the time of reservation and pay the whole of it? It makes no difference in the legal aspect of this case, that the interest reserved was not of great value. It is enough that it was a substantial interest for the benefit of the granter, reserved in a manner which was inconsistent with the provisions of the deed. The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the Court is ordered to enter a decree setting aside the conveyance as fraudulent.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—COLLISION.

Benjamin F. Town et al. vs. *The Steamship Western Metropolis, &c.*—This was an appeal by the libelants from a decree of Judge Shipman in the District Court, dismissing the libel in this case.

NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred between the steamer *Western Metropolis* and the schooner *Mary C. Town*, about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 10th February, 1864, on the Potomac, a few miles above Blackstone's Island and light-house. The steamer was coming up the river, and the schooner going down, the wind northerly, so that she had it nearly free, moving at the rate of about eight knots an hour; the steamer half speed, intending soon to anchor, about five knots. The night was not dark, the steamer having been seen some four or five miles ahead by the hands on the schooner; and the schooner some one and a half or two miles, though there is some diversity of opinion among the hands on board, by the steamer. Each vessel, however, saw the other in time to adopt and follow out proper measures to avoid the disaster. As it was the duty of the steamer to take care of the schooner and avoid her in passing, assuming that she kept her course, the onus rests upon the steamer to show that she did not keep it, or some other fault that contributed to the collision. This she has undertaken and insists that she changed her course as the two vessels approached each other, and thereby defeated the movement of the steamer to pass her in safety by starboarding her helm and passing under her (the schooner's) stern, the latter porting about the same time and giving way in the same direction. The whole defence turns upon this position. The Court below found the schooner in fault and dismissed the libel on this ground. After the best examination we have been able to give the case, we regret to say we cannot concur in this opinion. We are forced to the conclusion that this movement of the schooner was made under impending danger and *in extremis*, and for which the steamer must be held responsible. The clear weight of the proofs is, that the steamer was within from 300 to 400 yards of the schooner, when the latter ported her helm, and nearly dead ahead. The combined speed of the two vessels was about twelve or thirteen miles an hour. They must have come together in one and a quarter of a minute, or less than two, after the change of course of the schooner. There were five hands on the schooner, including the master, who were all on deck and witnessed the collision, and who maintain this account of it. In addition to this, there are five of the hands on board of the steamer, including the pilot, who have been examined for the libelants, and confirm it. So do the master, second mate and wheelsman of the steamer, examined by the claimants. The master, Hilton, says the schooner was a mile, more or less, off, when he discovered her; would not name the distance; that it was a very short time afterward, would not say how short, the collision occurred; and further, that it occurred a very short time after the schooner changed her course; would not say how short, although pressed by the counsel for the libelants. This master seems to have been quite uninformed as to his duties. He says, if two vessels—one a steamer, the other a sailing vessel—are approaching head and head, it is the duty of each to port and go to the right, and that there is no distinction between a steamer and sailing vessel and two steamers as to the duty.

The second mate, Cowen, says that he went up on the forecastle on hearing the schooner reported, that he then first saw her; that it was about five minutes after he saw her the collision occurred; that the schooner was about a quarter of a mile off when he first saw her; that she was very close when she crossed the steamer's bows; and he adds: "As near as I can judge, she (the schooner) was not more than the length of our ship—250 or 300 feet—when she altered her course." Again, he repeats, in answer to the question, "About how far off was the schooner from you when she commenced to put her helm to port?" "I judge somewhere between 250 and 300 feet." The Quartermaster, Kain, who was at the wheel, says the schooner was a very short distance off when he first saw her, and that the master blew the whistle a very short time after this. And to the question "How long was it after blowing the whistle, that the schooner kept away?" he answered, "Right away." "How soon?" "Quick as thought." "She had not kept away before that, had she?" "No, Sir." The same witness states: "I put the wheel hard a starboard by his (Captain's) orders." "Before or after the whistle blew?" "Immediately after the whistle blew." Now, this testimony strongly corroborates the account of the collision given by the hands on the schooner. To them the steamer appeared approaching nearly ahead, and as she neared them, without any indications of a change of course, it is not surprising that some alarm should exist on board the schooner. The master says, in this state of anxiety, and, when a collision seemed almost inevitable, he heard the whistle of the steamer, one long blast, which he took to mean, or indicate, that the schooner should go to the right; and, he immediately ported her helm, and bore away. Now, at this point of time, the hands on the schooner say, the steamer was only some 300 or 400 yards off. The master of the steamer, that the collision was a very short time after the change of the course of the schooner. The second mate of steamer, that the schooner was only 250 or 300 feet off when the change took place; and the quartermaster, the wheelsman, that the schooner did not change her course till after the Captain blew the whistle. This witness also says that the schooner was but a very short distance off when he first saw her; that the whistle was blown a very short time after this; that it was still later when the schooner first changed her course; that he did not starboard her helm, and, of course, made no change in the course of the steamer till after the whistle was blown. The pilot of the steamer agrees with the hands on the schooner that the latter was not over 300 yards off when she changed her course; and, according to his account of the transaction, the schooner, when her light was first discovered, was supposed by him and the master to be a vessel at anchor; and that they steered directly toward her, till they discovered she was under way, when they starboarded the helm. Upon the whole we feel a very strong conviction upon the evidence, that the steamer had approached so near the schooner, before her change of course, that there was not only a well-grounded fear of a collision, but that there was actual danger of it. This must be so, whether we regard the weight of it as establishing the distance at 300 or 400 yards at the time of the change, or a very short time after the schooner changed her course, according to the master of the steamer and some of the hands, or some 250 or 300 feet off, as stated by the quartermaster and wheelsman. It is not surprising when we take into account the disparity in the size and momentum of these vessels—the steamer of 2,500 tons, the schooner of 150—that the approach to each other within 300 or 400 yards distance, which, at the combined speed of the vessels, they would meet in less than two minutes, or, according to the distance as fixed by the wheelsman of the steamer, within about as many seconds, that some alarm should exist on board of the schooner, and even if the change of course was in a direction that contributed to the disaster, which is doubtful, the fault must be attributed to the steamer. The river at the place of the collision is from four to five miles wide; there was, therefore, no excuse for the steamer in her near approach to the schooner in passing her. There was abundance of room, clear of all obstructions, to have passed, giving to her a wide berth. The truth seems to be that the schooner was not discovered by the steamer till very near her. The master would not say a mile off, though strongly pressed. Some of the hands say half a mile, although the evening was not dark, and a vessel's lights could have been seen two or three miles without difficulty. Some ill-feeling seems to have existed between the master and the pilot. Both, according to the proofs, were engaged in giving orders at the time of the disaster; and the master strongly intimates that the pilot was incompetent. Still the wheelsman says he took his orders from the pilot, and the lookout that he communicated with the same, and even the master, Hilton, says he obeyed his orders. The decree below reversed and reference to ascertain damages.

For libelant and appellant, Mr. McMahon; for appellees, Messrs. Beebe, Donohue and Cooke.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Chief Justice Hunt and a full Bench.

EQUITABLE PARTITION—THE RULE IN SHELLEY'S CASE.

Thomas W. Warfield vs. *Carso Crane et al.*—This is a case involving a very nice question of real estate law. In 1812 Alexander Warfield left a farm of 192 acres, one-half in fee to his son Alexander, the other half for life to his son Arnold, and on his decease it is to be equally divided between all his children or their lawful representatives. In 1813 Alexander sold his interest to Arnold; the deed was lost, and in 1836 Alexander's heirs confirmed the conveyance, and thus Arnold held the whole estate. In 1815 Arnold conveyed by warranty deed fifty acres to one Fitzgerald, which was subsequently purchased in by the plaintiff, one of his sons. In 1828 Arnold Warfield conveyed the 192, except the fifty acres already sold to James Warfield. James Warfield sold by warrantee deeds about forty-two acres in separate parcels, which are now all claimed by one Fitzgerald, and he conveyed the whole 192 acres (excepting the ninety-two acres already conveyed) by warrantee deed to Carso Crane, the appellant. In 1859 Arnold Warfield died, and one of his sons, the plaintiff, brought an action in partition for himself and the other heirs of Arnold, claiming that the one-half of the 192 acres left to Arnold for life be divided among them, and that that half be taken entirely out of the 100 acres held by Crane. The Court below took this view, and decreed accordingly. The appellant claims first that the devise to Arnold for life, and then to his children, is within the rule in Shelley's case, which was in force in 1812, and down to 1830, and that therefore Arnold had a fee in his half as in Alexander's half, and his conveyance was good. But that if he took only a life estate still all the conveyances stand on an equal footing, and the one-half belonging to the life estate must be taken equally out of the parcels previously conveyed as his own. This would leave him fifty acres out of the 100, while the other would leave him about four. He further claims that he has been in adverse possession long enough to give him good title.

The plaintiff respondent claims that the possession of Crane was but the possession of a tenant in common and not adverse; that the conveyances by Arnold Warfield of the fifty acres, and of James Warfield of the forty-two acres, as to themselves and their grantees, carried a fee; that having a fee simple interest in the parcel sufficient to satisfy the terms of the conveyance as to the quantity of interest, they might as to themselves and their subsequent grantees thus make a partition, and assign the fifty and forty-two acres owned by them in fee, and their deed would be regarded as such partition, and subsequent grantees be equitably estopped from denying such passing of the fee; that the principle is the same as that requiring portions of mortgaged premises to be sold in the inverse order of alienation, and that Crane had full notice. The Court reserved its decision.

E. G. Lapham for defendants appellants; T. R. Strong for plaintiff respondent.

VERBAL REPRESENTATIONS ON MAKING INSURANCE.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.*—This is one of a large number of suits growing out of the destruction of the Crystal Palace on the 5th of October, 1858. The building was originally built by the Association for the Exhibition of Industry of all nations on land of the City leased by the Association with the right of removal. In December, 1854, John H. White, as Receiver of the Association, took possession of the building. The lease expired Jan. 3, 1857, and on the 31st of May, 1858, the plaintiffs ousted the Receiver. Immediately after this they insured the premises, and after making the Insurance, they leased the premises to the American Institute for its annual fair during whose occupancy the fire occurred. On the trial below the defendants offered to show that the plaintiff's agent had stated when applying for an insurance that no exhibitions were intended to be given, but that the building would be taken down. The Court excluded this evidence. The jury found, by direction of the Court, for the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed. Counsel for the appellant having commenced to discuss the question of the insurable interest of the plaintiff, the Court said that in two other cases this year that question had been very fully discussed, and suggested that the discussion be confined to the peculiar features of this case.

Counsel then argued the Court erred in excluding the testimony as to the representations of the agent; that the defendants refused to insure the building until the representations were made; that evidence of such representations was admissible when not contradictory to the policy; that if made in a material matter the policy became void; and that it was for the jury to decide whether they were material or not.

Chief Judge AUND asked if the cases cited by him held that verbal representations made at the time of making the insurance, when not made a part of the policy, would, if untrue, vitiate the policy if there were no allegation of fraud?

Counsel stated he thought they did.

Counsel for respondent argued that the term "representation," when used in reference to insurance companies, imports an affirmation of some past or existing fact, material to the risk; not a statement resting merely in intention or expectation. A representation in the nature of a promise for future conduct on the part of the insured to be available to the insurer must be inserted in the policy. Decision reserved.

For defendants, appellants, Mr. J. W. Edmonds; for plaintiffs, respondents, Mr. Thos. H. Rodman.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN LAW—WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE TERM "OWNER."

Martin Olsen vs. *Sarah Pindar.*—This was an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien for marble mantels placed in certain houses between September 1, 1860 and Oct. 11, 1860. The contract for furnishing them was made with the plaintiff's husband as attorney for his brother Alfred Pindar, who then held the legal title to the land, but on the 27th of October, conveyed the property to Sarah Pindar. The mechanic's lien was filed subsequently. The matter was referred, and the referee, Judge Woodruff, found in his report that the purchase of the real estate in question was made in the name of Alfred Pindar, by the said Morgan Pindar, for the benefit of himself, his said wife and children, and that Alfred Pindar assented to the use of his name and credit for that purpose, and as a conclusion of law, that the defendant was not the owner of the buildings in question within the meaning of the statute, and that by filing the notice plaintiff did not acquire a lien thereon.

The plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, who reversed this decision, and the defendant appealed.

The appellant claims that the contract was not made upon any promise of the defendant; that by the statute the lien only holds the right, title and interest at the time of filing. The statute only applies to those cases where the right and power to perfect the lien exists at the time of the making of the contract and furnishing the material; and the fact found by the referee, that Morgan Pindar designed ultimately to have the title transferred to his wife, which design she knew in no manner affects the point in controversy; that if any one had a right to the property beyond Alfred Pindar it was Morgan Pindar's creditors; that Mrs. Pindar paid Alfred a full consideration for the houses; that two things should concur to give the lien validity, a personal liability and ownership at the time of its contraction, neither of which existed; that she had then no estate enforcible at law or equity, but merely an intention of Morgan Pindar, which he might or might not carry out.

The respondent answers that the whole course of the transaction shows that the land was purchased, though in the name of Alfred Pindar, for the benefit of Mrs. Pindar, and the buildings were erected for her benefit; that she was the general owner, her husband acting as her agent, and that though the understanding with Alfred Pindar was verbal, yet having through her husband possession of the property, she could have compelled a conveyance to her; that it was not necessary that the legal title should be in the defendant, nor was it necessary that she should have had, at the time the mantels were contracted for and furnished, a claim to the premises, by any instrument in writing, under which she could compel a conveyance to her; it is sufficient if she was the general owner of the buildings; and that the fact that the contracting owner acquires a better title after the materials are furnished cannot make a lien filed, after such better title is acquired, less effective. The Court reserved its decision.

H. Sheldon for defendant, appellant; John K. Porter for plaintiff, respondent.

Out of fifteen cases on the day calendar of the Court of Appeals, but three were ready, and these being concluded by a little after 2, the Court adjourned for the day, the Chief Judge remarking on the fact that both on Saturday and yesterday the Court was compelled to adjourn for want of business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—OCT. 12.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF FERRY COMPANIES FOR NEGLIGENCE—A $2,000 VERDICT.

Catharine A. Doran by her Guardian, &c. vs. *The East River Ferry Company.*—This action was brought to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff, who is a minor, by reason of the alleged negligence of the agents of the Ferry Company.

It appears that on the 4th of July, 1866, the girl Catharine, in company with some of her schoolmates, took passage on the ferry-boat *Queens County*, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River. The boat was very crowded and the girl occupied a standing-place on the bow. When the craft was going into the slip at Hunter's Point Dock, the girl having the fingers of her right hand hanging over the rail of the boat, they were caught between the rail and the wood constituting the side of the slip and three of them taken off. The complaint alleges negligence on the part of the pilot of the boat in going into the slip in an awkward, blundering and careless way. The girl was at the time about 10 years of age. Her evidence was, and in this she was sustained by other witnesses, that when the boat struck the piles of the slip sideways, there was a concussion such as to render standing impossible; that she caught hold of the rail to save herself from falling, and thus her fingers were caught.

When the testimony on the part of the plaintiff was closed, counsel for the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that it had not been shown that the defendants had been guilty of negligence, and that the plaintiff had not been shown to have been free from such negligence as would warrant a jury to give a verdict in her favor.

Judge Cardoso said that he would deny the motion for a non-suit. The case was such a one as must be decided by a jury.

The defendants gave testimony by the pilot of the boat and others tending to show that the Company had been as careful as they usually are of the lives and limbs of their passengers; that they went into the slip upon the occasion in question about as they always do; that the girl had no business to have her hand on the rail where it was caught, and that instead of being outside she ought to have been seated quietly in the cabin at the time of the occurrence. Another grave point that was made was, that this ten-year old girl, with others of about her age, went on board the boat at 9 o'clock A. M., after paying one fare; that the accident did not happen until afternoon, and the conclusion was that on that holiday the plaintiff had crossed and recrossed the river several times before the accident, having paid only one fare. Hence, that in any event the relation of passenger and carrier did not exist, and therefore defendants could not be made liable if they were guilty of carelessness in running the boat into the slip.

Judge CARDOZO, in charging the jury, said, in substance, that it made no difference how many times the girl had crossed the East River without paying her fare. The Company were common carriers for hire; they could have collected the fare from her every time she crossed, and if they did not do it, it was their own fault; and even now they could bring an action against her for the fares. The Company, however, must be held to the rules of law as common carriers. They must be free from negligence, as well as the plaintiff. The Court said the evidence was that the guards extended about one foot beyond the rail. It was for the jury to say whether, if the guard had been a little further extended, the accident would have happened. The amount of damages was entirely a matter for the jury. After a brief consultation the jury rendered a verdict of $2,000 for the plaintiff. To this verdict, the Court, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, added an extra allowance of five per cent. by way of costs. The questions of law involved will be taken to the appellate Court.

For plaintiff, Barrett, Brinsmade & Barrett; for defendants, Beebe, Donohue & Cooke.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

Stanfield vs. Townsend; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Fisk, Jr., et al. vs. Harriott et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Stanfield vs. Townsend et al.; motion granted dismissing complaint, with costs.

Bates, &c., vs. Van Benschoten; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Clerke.

Anna M. Harris vs. John W. Harris; report of referee confirmed and judgment granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Justice Gilbert.

A FATHER DENIED THE CUSTODY OF HIS CHILD.

Yesterday an application was made on behalf of Patrick Cash to obtain the custody of Mary Cash, his daughter, 11 years of age, who is now kept by her aunt, the sister of her mother, who is dead.

Counsel insisted, first, that the father, all things being equal, had the prior right to the custody of his child, both by the laws of God and of the land. Second, that Mr. Cash was an industrious and sober man, and that he was well qualified to take care of his child, and had the best right to its custody. Counsel for the respondent insisted, first, that while he admitted the father's right to the infant as stated, he claimed that this right is destroyed, nay lost, by the ill-usage of the child by its father, or by his immoral principles or habits, or by his neglect or inability to provide for it. Second, that the future welfare of the child is chiefly if not exclusively to be had in view by the Court in determining its custody. Third, that the rights of parental authority are to be regarded no further than they are consistent with the best good of the child. Fourth, that when the child is old enough to understand its own wishes, the Court is to do what it may suppose the child, in the exercise of a proper judgment, and looking to its own benefit, would do. Fifth, that this was not a contest between the father of the child and Mrs. Cassens, but between Mrs. Williams and the latter; and as Mrs. Williams never had any children of her own, the child could not have the same affection for her she had for her aunt, who took her, as it were, almost out of the coffin of her dead mother. Sixth, that it was the duty of the Court to examine the child privately, and then decide according to the justice of the case.

Judge GILBERT, in delivering judgment, said this case had embarrassed him much; that he had examined it thoroughly, and that, while he struggled hard in his mind to give the child to its father, he regretted he could not do so, looking to its welfare. He found that Mr. Cash had no home to bring the child to, but that he wanted to place it under the care of Mrs. Williams. He could not see how the change was going to better its condition. He questioned the child alone, and she expressed a strong repugnance to either going to Mrs. Williams or to Mr. Cash. He was bound to do for the infant what she would do for herself in the exercise of a proper judgment. He said he would make an order that the child remain with her aunt for the present; that Mr. Cash is to have an opportunity to visit it at all reasonable times, and that he may again apply to the Court for its custody when he shall have been able to show a different state of facts. He ordered that Mr. Hughes draw up an order, and that the same be settled on two days' notice to Mr. Cash's attorney.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Gilbert and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

ARRAIGNMENTS FOR MURDER.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the October term, commenced yesterday. Two prisoners, charged with murder, were arraigned as follows:

Joseph Lynch, charged with having on the 4th of July last caused the death of F. Kerrigan by stabbing him with a pair of scissors, was arraigned. He pleaded "not guilty," and the trial of the case was set down for next week.

F. Housted, charged with having on the 24th of May stabbed Christian Dreyer, and thereby caused his death, was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." His trial was set down for next week.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

WOMEN ASSAULTED BY AN OFFICER.

Officer SHULTZ, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested GEO. H. KEMP, a member of the same command, on a charge of having feloniously assaulted two females in a wanton and unprovoked manner. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate it appeared that ELIZA SCHRINER, who keeps a disreputable house in the basement of No. 40 Chatham-street, was visited by KEMP on Sunday morning at an early hour, who requested her to accommodate a woman he had with him, but she refused, and he dealt her a blow in the face with his fist, knocked her down and then kicked her on the forehead. He also assaulted CAROLINE BROWN, an inmate of the house, and bruised her face with a blow from his fist. The Magistrate commented in severe terms on the conduct of the accused, he having accepted a responsible position as policeman, and had sworn to preserve the peace, instead of which he had himself violated the law and disgraced the force of which he was a member. The prisoner was, after a brief incarceration in the Tombs, admitted to bail to answer at the Special Sessions, HENRY GLINMANN, of No. 42 Bleecker-street, giving the necessary surety. The Commissioners of Police will probably have the case brought before them at an early day.

LARCENY OF A LADY'S RING.

THOMAS ANDERSON, aged 18 and colored, was arraigned yesterday to answer a charge of stealing a diamond ring valued at $150, the property of Miss GERTRUDE CORBETT, a resident of the West, and at present visiting the family of JOHN N. GENIN, of No. 201 West Fourteenth-street. ANDERSON was a domestic of Mr. GENIN, and purloined the ring from a bureau drawer, afterward giving it to a friend, from whom it was recovered. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail. He is a native of Baltimore, and confessed his guilt.

AN ARSON CASE DISMISSED.

JACOB BAUM, the boy arrested a few days ago on a charge of setting fire to the store of his brother, at No. 21 Hudson-street, was brought up yesterday for further examination, when the Magistrate dismissed the complaint and released the prisoner, there having been no motive shown.

Brooklyn Common Council.

In the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen held yesterday, Alderman BERGAN offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, A large amount of money has been expended by the several Commissions for grading and paving of streets, for which the bonds of the city have been issued; and,

Whereas, All of the said streets are in an unfinished condition, and upon some of them work is entirely suspended; and,

Whereas, The Fourth-avenue Commission have changed the grade of Fourth-avenue, thereby interfering with the grade of all intersecting streets, which causes immense quantities of water to collect in all the depressed places, and thus carry away the streets, with great damage to the adjoining property owners; and,

Whereas, All of said Commissions are independent of this Common Council as any local body in reference to the grade, the amount of their expenditures and the time for finishing the improvements; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel, to draft an act which shall incorporate all the unfinished streets now being done by Commissions, into one Board or body, for the completion of all said improvements within the time to be limited in said act; also to limit the expense thereof, to the end that all of said improvements may be speedily completed and the expenses thereof levied upon the district of assessment as already provided by the law; and that he submit a draft of such proposed act on or before the second Monday of November.

The Police Aid Association.

Sergt. WM. H. LEFFERTS, of the City Hall Police, and President of of the Metropolitan Mutual Aid Association, has made his regular report for the quarter ending Oct. 10, 1868, as well as a detailed statement of the deaths that have occurred during that time; the amount of moneys collected, and to whom the same have been paid. From this statement, it appears that the Association has lost seven members by death during the past quarter, and there has been collected during that time $5,838, which amount has been disposed of as follows: Mrs. DOUGHERTY, widow of GEORGE DOUGHERTY, First District Court Squad, $965; Mrs. LATTINVILLE, widow of FRANK LATTINVILLE, Forty-fifth Precinct, $977; Mrs. CORLETT, widow of HENRY CORLETT, Thirty-second Precinct, $977; Mrs. McLAUGHLIN, widow of E. McLAUGHLIN, Seventh Precinct, $973; Mrs. LEICH, widow of ADAM LEICH, Fifteenth Precinct, $973; Mrs. OLMSTED, widow of WILLIAM OLMSTED, Twelfth Precinct, $973. Number of members in good standing, 1,946. The President remarks that these facts should make the members proud that they belong to such a noble Association, where they can contribute their mite to benefit, in a simple and substantial manner, the widow and orphan children of deceased brother officers.

Italian Rifle Association.

The second annual festival and target excursion of the Italian Rifle Association, or Colombo Guard, took place yesterday at Germania Park, in Melrose. The festival will be held regularly each year, in commemoration of the discovery of America. The net proceeds of the present occasion are to be devoted to the establishment of an Italian reading-room. The President of the Association is Capt. G. CAVAGNARO, commanding the Colombo Guard, and the Secretary BACIGALUPO PIETRO. The occasion afforded an interesting illustration of the Italian working population of this City. Dark eyes and pretty hair were the rule, and beauty among the women was by no means uncommon. Numerous French and Germans joined in the festivities.

Roseville Literary Association.

A quite agreeable meeting took place last night, at St. Barnabas Hall, Roseville, N. J., on the occasion of the inauguration of the Roseville Literary Association. The exercises consisted of a salutatory by Mr. W. P. ROBERTS, the President; reading of the Constitution by A. P. YOUNG, Secretary; reading of journal by A. O. HALSEY, the editor; select reading by EDWARD B. PENROSE, and the closing address by A. H. ROGERS, Jr., the Vice-President.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' CASES.—In the case of the old man named CHARLES McCORE, who was suffocated on Sunday evening at the Bowery fire, as already reported in the TIMES, Coroner KEENAN yesterday assumed jurisdiction in the case and ordered the removal of the remains to the Morgue. The evidence of the fireman, who discovered the deceased, was taken, but as the other witnesses had not been notified, the inquest was adjourned until to-day. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of the man found drowned in the East River, near Thirtieth-street, and who was presumed to be BERNARD PHILLIPS, an employe of Messrs. WOODROW & GEORGE, distillers, at No. 43 New-street, from the fact that letters to that effect were found in his pockets. The remains had only been in the water a few hours, and the deceased had a small amount of money tightly clenched in his hand. A verdict of found drowned was rendered....PETER RUSH died suddenly yesterday morning, at No. 430 West Fortieth-street, from unknown causes. Coroner KEENAN will hold the necessary inquest....ALFRED GAUL, aged 24, was found dead in his bed yesterday, at No. 222 Fifth-avenue. The Coroner was notified.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer McCOY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, noticed a man standing in front of the office of the Twenty-third-street line of stages, JOHNSTON & SHEPPARD, proprietors, at No. 257 Ninth-avenue. As the man was acting in a suspicious manner, the officer approached him, when the unknown shouted to a confederate in the office to "come out of there." Both men then started on a run up the avenue, being followed by Officers MOORE and McCOY, who endeavored to stop the fugitives by firing several pistol-shots, though the latter kept on and made good their escape. The stage office was afterward examined, and found to have been opened through the outer door, which had been forced, and the thieves had commenced operations upon the safe, which contained $500. The timely arrival of the police prevented the consummation of the burglary, the safe-door having been only partially opened.

BRIEF ITEMS.—Mrs. DALLERTON, of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, attempted suicide late on Sunday night by jumping off the Harlem Bridge, but she was prevented by Officer DIETSCH, of the Twelfth Precinct. Domestic difficulties was the cause of the attempt....Mrs. CASLEY, an inmate of the tenement-house No. 516 East Fourteenth-street, was severely burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp in her room. The furniture also caught fire, and considerable loss was occasioned.

TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—The parishioners of St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, recently made their worthy rector, Rev. WM. S. COFFEY, a gift (the third within sixteen years) of a superb horse, with harness and buggy, an appropriate testimonial of appreciation and enduring regard.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY FUNDS.—In the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Mr. SCHOLES moved that the Law Committee be directed to frame a law for the action of the next Legislature, requiring the County Treasurer to deposit all county funds in all the banks in the county in amounts proportionate to their capital respectively, at a rate of interest not less than three and a half per cent. Supervisor CROOKE, who usually coöperates with Mr. SCHOLES, characterized such a proposition as bordering on lunacy, and said that while such a condition of things relieved the Treasurer of responsibility, it endangered the funds; for, under the national banking system, the banks could be shut up any moment, by any understrapper of the Treasury Department. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

SEIZURE OF NEW-ENGLAND RUM.—Officer MOORE, of the Forty-first Precinct, yesterday seized six barrels of New-England rum and a horse and cart, in Jay-street, between Fulton-avenue and Willoughby-street, on the ground of not having been properly branded. The carman represented that he had brought it from the New-Haven Depot at Peck-slip, and he was to have taken it to Smith-street, near Atlantic.

A SUICIDE CONSUMMATED.—DANIEL BEATTY, whose attempt at suicide was noticed in yesterday's TIMES, died yesterday from the effects of the poison he swallowed on Sunday morning. It appears he was suffering from delirium tremens at the time when he took the corrosive sublimate. An inquest was held on the body of deceased, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

LECTURE BY MR. OLIVER DYER.—Mr. DYER will speak this evening, in Rev. Dr. CUYLER'S Church, on the "Lights and Shadows of Metropolitan Life," embracing some of his observations among the vile dens of Water-street. A large gathering is anticipated.

INFANT FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a male infant, about nine months old, was found floating in the East River, near the foot of Fulton-street.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths recorded in the City of Brooklyn for last week was 184, a decrease of 9 from the number reported in the previous week.

NEW-JERSEY.

BAPTIST MISSION.—The semi-annual meeting of the Newark Baptist City Mission was held Sunday afternoon in the First Baptist Church, Newark. The half-yearly report was read, and considered very satisfactory.

ROBBERIES.—On Sunday night a Mr. MOELLER, of New-York, was robbed at the Market-street depot, Newark, of a gold watch valued at $250. About the same time and place another gentleman was robbed of $33 40.

MALICIOUS.—Mayor PEDDLE has offered $50 reward for the arrest of the miscreant who cut the city hose at a fire in Paterson-street, Newark, on Tuesday.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse became frightened yesterday at Newark, and ran off. To it was attached a carriage in which were a lady and gentleman, both of whom were thrown out and slightly injured.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—CHARLES ROSSER, a German carpenter in Newark, was seriously hurt yesterday morning by being struck by a quantity of lumber. It was at first thought he was killed.

SENTENCED.—The woman who destroyed her illegitimate child in Bergen County has been sentenced to be hung in December next.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868—2 P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Feitner, Perley—19.

The President being absent,

Councilman Kenney moved that Councilman Stacom take the chair.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion, which was decided in the affirmative.

The minutes of the meeting held September twenty-eighth were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Cunningham:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas McManus, to connect with sewer in Eightieth-street; one hundred feet east of Third avenue; and also in Eightieth-street, seventy-three feet east of Third-avenue, under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and at his own proper cost and expense.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Jeremiah O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Kelly & Brothers to place a watering-trough in front of number two James-slip; the same to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Hart.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and lamps lighted in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Daly—

Resolved, That Ninth-street, between Avenue B and the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Third-avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and the necessary crosswalks laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and the lamp-posts placed thereon and lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brucks moved that the Committee on Ordinances be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Thompson to construct a bay-window on his house, on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Park-avenue, the same to be done under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Brucks then moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of resolution and ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Harlem River, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Amended by Committee on Belgian pavement, by striking therefrom the words "Harlem River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street."

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was then laid over.

Councilman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Belgian pavement be discharged from the further consideration of resolution and ordinance of the Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That Avenue B, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, except that portion of said avenue included within the railroad tracks, and that crosswalks be laid or relaid, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William B. Astor to construct bay-windows on his house now erecting on the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Madison-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Zweifel to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, &c., in front of his property on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Adrance & Wood to construct a bay-window on the house now erecting on the northeast corner of Forty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, the same to be done under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalk flagged full width, in front of number twenty-eight Charles-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalk flagged full width, in front of number fifty-four Charles-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause gas-mains to be laid and lamps to be fitted up in One Hundred and Ninth-street, from the Third to the Fifth avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid in Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalks of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, be made thirty feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Second to Third avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James O'Neill for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being remuneration for loss of horse on bulkhead foot of James-slip, East River, on June four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the said horse having been killed by a spike which was projecting out from the string-piece of said pier, said amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Carroll to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises, southeast corner of Sixty-first-street and Second-avenue, to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hoffman—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, between Third and Fourth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of "Public Drive;" also, Seventy-fourth-street sewer; also, Church-street extension; also, Fifty-first-street sewer; also, Fourth-avenue paving.

Which was ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Ninth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundredth-street, be regulated and graded, and that curb-stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hart moved that said resolution and ordinance be amended by striking therefrom the words "and that curb-stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof."

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And as thus amended the paper was again laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Gibney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned till Monday next, the twelfth inst., at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of household and office furniture, carpets, crockery, Plympton bedstead, rosewood melodeon, &c., &c., removed for convenience of sale. Catalogues at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock,

a dealer's stock of silver-plated ware and table cutlery, embracing the usual variety used in housekeeping, &c.

On THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,

for account of whom it may concern, 16 ormolu, marble and bronze clocks, and about 67 peices bronze figures, groups, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

CLINTON-ST.—Two-story and attic high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 215 Clinton-st., west side, between Madison and Henry sts.; built by day's work; has brown stone trimmings, slate roof, sub-cellar flagged; contains 17 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, gas, chandeliers, range, &c., and is in perfect order. Title indisputable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom:

WEST 54TH-ST.—Two-story and basement house and lot No. 450 West 54th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Possession immediately.

WEST 54TH-ST.—Vacant lot No. 426 West 54th-st., adjoining the above.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker; salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery No. 82 5th-st.

CLOSING SALE OF MARBLE GOODS.—R. SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock, statuettes, vases, columns, tazzas, mantel ornaments, &c.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-st., will sell on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock, the stock of Jacob Houghton, now in bankruptcy, consisting of dry goods, flannels, blankets, &c. By order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Assignee.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY. WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-st., will sell, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock, the stock of JACHIM AARON, now in bankruptcy, consisting of an assortment of dry goods. By order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Assignee.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 6, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, on the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., the following buildings, viz:

1 barrack, 56x22.
2 officers' quarters, 80x22.
1 kitchen, 18x30.
1 stable, 22x30.
1 cakehouse, 24x40.

Terms cash in United States Treasury notes. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to remove the buildings as soon as possible after the sale.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-General and Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 128 ACRES IN

151 PLOTS,

AT FORT WASHINGTON,

PART OF THE ESTATE OF ISAAC DYCKMAN.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, Oct. 14, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the celebrated

FORT GEORGE PROPERTY,

Consisting of 128 acres in 151 plots, extending from Broadway, on which it has a frontage of half a mile, to Harlem River, and from 192d-st. to 204th-st. The most desirable locations for suburban residences on the island are included in this tract. The plots are staked out, and men will be found on the ground every day to show visitors the property. SALE POSITIVE. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. For maps and descriptive pamphlets apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to Lockwood & Crosby, attorneys for executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

LEWIS B. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, positive sale of 500 building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. Collation served on the grounds. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF OVER 100,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL, IRON, TIMBER, FARM AND HEMLOCK LANDS, IN THE COUNTIES OF McKEAN, ELK AND CAMERON, PENNSYLVANIA.

The well-known and valuable lands of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company, will be exposed to public sale in tracts or parcels, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange.

These lands are situated in the northwestern part of the State, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 94 miles east of Erie, nearly equidistant and connected by direct railroads with the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on completion of the railroad connections within 100 miles of Buffalo and Rochester, in the State of New-York.

The attention of capitalists, manufacturers of iron and lumber, miners of coal, tanners and others, is specially solicited to these lands, containing large and workable veins of superior gas and steam coals; iron in large quantities and of excellent quality, and covered with a primitive forest of hardwoods, hemlock and pine timber unsurpassed in the Eastern States, and possessing a soil equally productive with the best lands of the State of New-York.

Catalogues and pamphlets, containing maps with full descriptions, terms of sale, and all other desired information will be furnished on application to the undersigned auctioneers, or to WILLIAM HACKER, Secretary and Treasurer, at the office of the Company, No. 426 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FREDERICK FRALEY, President.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTH FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

at store No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M., when they will sell

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising
MEN'S,
WOMEN'S,
MISSES' and
CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Auction sales of BOOTS and SHOES every WEDNESDAY MORNING during the year. Always by catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the St. Augustine Hotel, No. 32 East 14th-st., mortgage sale of the entire furniture contained in said hotel, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in moquet and brocatel, carved black walnut suites, painted and enameled cottage suites, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, gilt-frame French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood piano-forte, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, dining tables, buffets, centre tables, china, crockery and glassware, cutlery, bed and table linen, &c., &c. The above to be sold without reserve by order of mortgagee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire elegant furniture of a large mansion, removed from Washington Heights, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle, with slip-covers; walnut and mahogany parlor suites in plush and reps; fine chamber suites in walnut, rosewood and mahogany; large French plate pier mirrors, carpets, hair and spring mattresses, paintings, &c. Descriptive catalogues at sale, which will be peremptory. Worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 11 o'clock, within the store, by order of the Collector of the Port, 8 bbls. Fish Oil.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1868.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868. w31-law3tol5oct

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will offer, at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 12, fresh novelties of their own importation in rich Paris Silks, Robes, Black and Colored Satins, Plain and Changeable French and Irish Poplins, Dress, Mantilla and Millinery Velvets, Velveteens, Fancy Cloakings, Cloaks, Shawls, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Their recent very heavy purchases at auction of English and French Fall and Winter Dry Goods of every description, which will be sold at prices much below the gold cost of importation.

This is an opportunity seldom offered to purchase really good and seasonable articles at very much less than their intrinsic value.

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Corner Chrystie-st.
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Entrance on Grand-st.

SELLING OFF
Previous to
REMOVING.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Wish to clear out stock before removing to Union square, and have marked down prices of

Fine French Merino	75c.
Empress Cloth, very cheap	75c.

4-4 PRINTS BOTH FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
Good Kid Gloves $1 a pair.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS, superior makes.
COLORED SILKS, changeable, &c.
POPLINS, SERGES, WINCEYS,
GRANITE LUSTRES, &c.
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES.
SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 355 Canal-st.

AT JACKSON'S.

NO. 551 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOURS RUSSE, BIARRITZ, EMPRESS CLOTH, BRUSSELS CORD, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, POPLIN, ALPACA, &C.

N. B.—ONE CASE TURIN CLOTH 62½c., WORTH $1 PER YARD.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A full assortment now in Stock of the very choicest styles in the market, consisting of

PARIS CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, (long and square.)

REAL LYONS CASHMERE SHAWLS, (long and square.)

VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS, (long and square.)

REAL PAISLEY SHAWLS, (long and square.)

Also, a full line of WOOLEN SHAWLS, both long and square.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, IN ALL QUALITIES,

from the best manufacturers in the country.

OUR PRESENT STOCK
is the largest and best assorted we have
EVER OFFERED.

We bestow the greatest care in the selection of the right maker of Blankets, and guarantee

ALL WE SELL TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

All Wool flannels, from 25c. per yard and upward.
Domestic flannels from 20c. per yard and upward.
Gray Blankets at $3 per pair, (all wool.)
White Blankets fine quality (5 pounds weight) at $4 50—and all the finer qualities at proportionate low prices.

Also,

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS AND NAPKINS, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

Table Damasks, 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c., and upward.
Linen Towels at $1 50, $1 75, $2 per dozen and upward.
Damask Napkins at $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 70, $1 90 and upward.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos 272 and 274 Bowery.

DRESS GOODS.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

have now open
A Full Assortment
of all the most select styles of
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Imported this season,
to which he invites the attention of the ladies.

Purchasers will find a wide margin in our favor between our prices and those of other stores.

Also,
A Full Stock of all the best makes of
WATERPROOF CLOTHS,
In various colorings,
for Ladies' Suits, &c.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Heavy Winter Merino Goods,
in all sizes and qualities, for
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear,
considerably under the usual prices.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CARPETS AT WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH THREE-PLIES AND INGRAINS,
VELVET RUGS AND MATS.
ALSO,
AMERICAN CARPETS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
L. EDGERTON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.

Black and colored Silk Bonnet Velvets.

All the fashionable shades in Satins, at $1 50 per yard.

Job lots of Laces, Vails and Bareges, to be cleared out.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS—PRICES DOWN.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Largest stock in the City to select from.
Yankee Notions, Corsets, Satchels and Fancy Goods.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
Everything new. Also a full line of Silk Fringes.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Clearing out lots of Ladies' Kid Gloves, slightly imperfect, at 25c. and 50c. per pair.

Beautiful assortment of our finer Kids, in all the fashionable colors.

Line of Men's Dog Skin Gloves cheap—examine.

Specialty, Embroideries.

New Patterns in Edging and Inserting.

Bargains all through this department.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 64, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW BONNETS AND HATS DAILY
of every description. Also new Worsted Shawls.
SONTAGS, JACKETS, CLOAKS, &c., &c.
Nothing like this STOCK anywhere—cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Cheap millinery goods from AUCTION. CALL. WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EMBERSON'S, NO. 811 BROADWAY,

CLOSING OUT THE BUSINESS.

GREAT REDUCTION
in the entire stock, consisting of real
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Hamburg edging and inserting of my own importation, at half price.

Great reduction to the trade.

The store to let and lease for sale.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES—
No. 98 Duane-st. } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway }
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also, the best French in every style at reduced prices. Trimmings for under-garments. N. B.—The new Patent skirts at ELGEE'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
FALL SALES, 1868.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST.,

have on hand a large and select stock of

NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers prices.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Oct. 31
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Nov. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO...........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
NEBRASKA...........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
MANHATTAN.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28
CHINA leaves........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage.......... 80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.......... 145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Oct. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO..........Oct. 15 | TRIPOLI..........Oct. 29
SAMARIA..........Oct. 22 | PALMYRA..........Nov. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 16.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. T. KING, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Nov. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMPSON, will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
IOWA..........Oct. 17 | BRITANNIA..........Nov. 7
COLUMBIA..........Oct. 24 | HIBERNIA..........Nov. 14
CALEDONIA..........Oct. 31 | EUROPA..........Nov. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE

VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.......NELSON....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
MARIPOSA....KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Oct. 24
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—Cabin passage reduced to $15. The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, and HUNTSVILLE on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 3 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—The steamer OCEAN QUEEN sails on SATURDAY, Oct. 16. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot Canal-street, until 3 P. M. the day previous to sailing. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Pier No. 42 North River, Freight Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

A BEAUTIFUL BOY FOR ADOPTION; light hair, blue eyes, 2 weeks old. Can be seen at No. 131 Stanton-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1868, the Sound Line steamers will leave their respective piers at 4 P. M. instead of 5 P. M. as heretofore.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 19, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—Steamers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 13th, 2 P. M.	Monday, 12th, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 15th, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th, 7 A. M.
Friday, 16th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 17th, 8 A. M.
	Monday, 19th, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P.M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry;
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—New arrangement, beginning Oct. 12. Additional evening trains. Trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and intermediate stations daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:15, 7:25, 8:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 10:40 P. M.; and at midnight on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—For Great Neck, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Trains leave Flushing for New-York and intermediate stations daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:40, 6:55, 8, 9, 11, 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7:15, 9:40 P. M., also at 11:15 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Leave Great Neck for New-York at 7:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and Great Neck and intermediate stations at 9:40 A. M., 1:10, 6:40 P. M. Leave Great Neck for New-York at 8:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. Leave Flushing for New-York at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 5 P. M.
ORANGE JUDD, President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:20, 5:32 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:20 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HARDWARE.

NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS OF HOUSE FURnishing hardware, &c., heretofore conducted by the late Robert A. Gregory, at No. [illegible] 6th-av., will be continued by the undersigned as ROBERT A. GREGORY'S SON, at the same place. Gratefully remembering the kindness of my father's patrons to him, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors, and will endeavor to fulfill all orders with the same fidelity and promptness as heretofore.
WILLIAM G. GREGORY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS EN SUITE—WITH PRIVATE TABLE and all modern conveniences, at No. 20 West 23d-st., formerly at No. 164 5th-av.

ROOMS AND PRIVATE TABLE IF WANTED.—A lady having a first-class house in West 33d-st., near 5th-av., can give to one or two families her parlor floor and third floor, and private tables if wanted or table d'hote; also rooms on fourth floor; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 20 West 33d-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 42 WEST WASHINGTON-place.—A private family, residing in their own house, would let a few very desirable rooms, with or without board, to parties of unexceptionable reference; house first class, handsomely furnished throughout, with a splendid piano.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR ONE or two gentlemen, can have a furnished room on the second floor in a private family, with or without breakfast and tea; reference required. Call at No. 91 3d-av., second door from 13th-st.

NO. 45 LEXINGTON-AV.—THREE HANDsomely furnished rooms, second floor, singly or en suite; all modern conveniences, with first-class board or private table; family private; references exchanged; terms moderate.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., having more room than they require, will let one or two rooms to gentlemen, without board. Address R., Box No. 4,756 Post Office.

NO. 273 WEST 11TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, two unfurnished rooms, connecting, on second floor, with large closets; the house is large and but few boarders. Also, a furnished room for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR DELMONICO'S, NO. 76.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, to let, in suites or singly; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

NO. 31 5TH-AV.—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY furnished apartments, en suite or single, with first-class board in a private house; highest references given and required.

ONE LARGE, DESIRABLE, FURNISHED front room, southern exposure, with excellent table, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location unexceptionable. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 38 WEST 23D-ST.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; house and location first-class; also, an office for a physician.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF A first-class house to rent with board; other rooms if required. Apply at No. 3 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.; reference.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF MADISON-square.—Entire second story, handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, with full board. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO first-class parties only a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, without board or with private table. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING A DESIRABLE room, without board, in a private family, near Union-square, with fire, gas, hot and cold water, at $10 per week, may address W. J. M., Box 2,875 Post Office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms on second floor, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 51 WEST 16TH-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., eligible rooms, single or en suite, with excellent board; private table if desired; reference exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A good-sized square room, open fireplace and closets, full board, fire, &c., very near 10th-st. and Broadway; not over $12 a week. Address T., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS WILL let furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen; house first class in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Two second story front rooms to let, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A SMALL PRIVATE family have a large second-story room nicely furnished, which they would rent to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 162 West 22d-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board, on second and third floors, suitable for gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Apply at No. 128 West 42d-st.

NO. 9 WEST 22D-ST.—AN ELEGANT PARlor floor, with bath connected, to rent to a family, with private table.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV., to let handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families or gentlemen.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent with board; references exchanged.

BOARD—NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms on second floor; finest location in the City; terms reasonable.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, WITH private table if desired, to let at No. 143 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family. Address, stating terms and location, H. SWIFT, No. 76 Fulton-st., New-York.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av., suites of rooms on first and second floors to let with private table only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with board, second floor singly or en suite; location 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE on second and third floors; also single, with board; reference.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms on the second floor to let, with board. References required.

A WELL-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let, with private table, at No. 129 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, THREE rooms; rent $14. Apply at No. 167 West 18th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with first-class board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM SCHALL, CHARLES T. SCHALL, AUGUST GOETTEL and OTTO PLOCK, under the firm of W. SCHALL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. William and Charles T. Schall retiring, the former to join the firm of our friends, Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co., of Paris.
Either partner will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868. W. SCHALL & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of A. GOETTEL & CO.; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the foreign exchange and commission business, in the City of New-York. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: General partners, AUGUST GOETTEL and OTTO PLOCK, both of the City of New-York; special partners, WILLIAM SCHALL, of the City of Paris, in France, and CHARLES T. SCHALL, of Leipsic, in Germany. The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is two hundred thousand dollars each, making in all four hundred thousand dollars in gold, of the present coinage of the United States, in cash. The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of October, 1868, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1870.
A. GOETTEL, O. PLOCK, } General Partners.
W. SCHALL, C. T. SCHALL, } Special Partners.
[Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

HERMANN GUDEWILL is authorized to sign our firm by procuration. A. GOETTEL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of CAMMANN & CRARY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. OSWALD CAMMANN, JR.,
OCT. 13, 1868. CHAS. F. CRARY.
The undersigned will continue the business of stock and gold brokers as heretofore, under the firm name of CRARY & DATER. CHAS. F. CRARY, HENRY DATER.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.
Established 1850.
Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.
All goods guaranteed as represented.
Goods carefully packed for shipping.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXCHANGE.—STOVE, TIN AND HARDWARE store, fresh stock, well established, profitable business, will exchange for house, lots or farm. Apply to Mr. HAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE MEETING OF THE Episcopal Evangelization Society, appointed to be held this evening, at Calvary Church, will be held at that church next MONDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF FINE carriages, say clarences, landaus, landaulets, &c., &c., built under our personal supervision, of the best materials and by the best workmen.
CORBETT & SCHAROH,
Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.
Also, the unrivaled "OUR WAGON."

WAGONS AT LOW PRICES.—A FEW TOP and road wagons, to close up the business of the late firm of John C. Parker & Co. These wagons were made by the late Mr. Parker, and is an opportunity seldom met with to buy truly first-class work at a very low price. Apply at the factory, No. 65 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND PIE, SODA-water and feed wagons, in good order. All kinds of business and express wagons, trucks, &c., made to order at short notice, in the best manner. FIELDING BROTHERS, Wagon Manufacturers, Nos. 206 and 208 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND SPLENDID BArouche with C spring, in excellent order; also, a coupe, with circular glass front, with pole and shafts. Apply at private stable, No. 36 West 19th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WAGONS FOR SALE—ONE NEW AND TWO second-hand express wagons; one four-wheel doctor's wagon in good order; one two-seat wagon; one top buggy, and one sulky in good order. At No. 226 Spring-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, sound, gentle and a fine road team, the property of a private gentleman. Apply at No. 3 West 19th-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for three days.

$35 FOR A NICE BAY PONY, 15 HANDS high; sound and kind; good traveler; worth $60; would suit express, grocer, or any light work; sold to pay expenses. Apply at No. 545 West 29th-st.

HORSE AND CART.—FOR SALE, A HORSE, cart and harness in good order. Apply at No. 284 Front-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GREAT SALE OF
VILLA PLOTS
AT CHERRY HILL, N. J.,
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.
Send for map.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY HOUSE.—A family residing on the east bank of the Hudson, half an hour by train from 30th-st., wish to exchange their place for a first-class residence in the City. The house is of cut stone, built by day's work, two stories and a half high, with seven large rooms on each floor, and for solidity and elegance of construction, and beauty of position, is unsurpassed by any on the river. The grounds contain about 16 acres, with a river frontage of over 500 feet. The view commands the whole river from above Sing Sing to Staten Island. There is a large stone stable with seven stalls on the main floor; also green-house, ice-house, gardener's cottage, &c., &c. The house is supplied by water and gas, and heated by steam, and is thoroughly adapted for a winter residence. The railway station, where eighteen trains stop daily, is within two minutes' walk of the house, but is entirely out of sight. Everything about the place is finished and in a high state of cultivation. The neighborhood is the healthiest in the vicinity of New-York, and is entirely free from nuisances of every kind. If desired, the whole or a part of the furniture would be included, as will also the farm utensils. The City house must be of extra size and in a first-class location. It is important that the situation should be elevated and healthy, and the house in good repair. A stable attached would be desirable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, L. I.—FOR SALE, 300 BEAUTIful building lots at from $200 to $300 each. Only a small amount of cash required.
Three-fourths of the purchase money can remain for five years.
Maps and all particulars at the office.
A representative from the office will be on the ground daily from 3 to 6 P. M.
SAMUEL D. MACK, Room No. 20 *Herald* Building.

A SPLENDID DAIRY AND GRASS FARM for sale, with immediate possession, and with the stock, crops and farming utensils if desired; containing 505 acres, situated in the town of Unionville, Dutchess County, N.Y., four miles from South Dover, on the Harlem Railroad; stock consists of 50 cows, 12 horses, crops about 150 tons of hay, oats, corn, &c; the whole will be sold for the low price of $30,000, and on easy terms. Further particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Llewellyn Park, villa sites on property of A. P. Pillot, Esq., of size and terms to suit; scenery most picturesque; fine old trees on premises, and surrounded by beautiful residences; ten minutes' walk from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PARTITION SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERty at auction, near 5th-av. and Washington-square, Oct. 15, at Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer. By order of the Supreme Court. The three-story brick dwellings and lots Nos. 173 and 179 Macdougal-st., between Waverley and Clinton places; the two houses being rented until May next for $1,400 and $1,600 each. The widening of Laurens-st. and continuation of 5th-av., having been ordered by the Common Council, and the probable extension of 6th-av. to Canal-st., will render this property valuable for business purposes, and worthy the attention of capitalists. Sale positive.

MURRAY HILL.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.,
Offers the following first-class houses for sale, viz.:

34th-st., extra large, with stable	$135,000
35th-st., three-story, 20 feet, furnished	40,000
36th-st., four-story, 25 feet	35,000
37th-st., four-story, 25 feet, very fine	65,000
37th-st., four-story, extra wide	115,000
38th-st., four-story, full size	60,000
38th-st., four-story, 21 feet	40,000
39th-st., four-story, near the avenue	38,000
40th-st., four-story, extra wide	75,000
41st-st., four-story, 22 feet	60,000
42d-st., four-story, 22 feet	65,000

Also, desirable houses in all parts of the City for sale or to let.
Lists on application.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—On a corner of Lexington-av. and Murray Hill, overlooking Long Island Shore for a great distance, East River, &c., &c.; full size four-story brown-stone, and one of the best built houses in this City; now in perfect order, having been recently refitted and decorated; no better house to be found; early possession given; price $55,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, first-class dwelling, 22x50, lot 100, three and a half story, brick, high stoop; location 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; early possession; price $[illegible].
ALSO,
One more in same locality and adjoining; same as above; same price; possession 1st May.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION OF THE LATE Charles Edwards, Esq., No. 49 Jane-st., near 8th-av., consisting of a four-story brick house, 37¾ by 70; built in a very superior manner; marble columns in drawing-rooms, and Egyptian marble mantels, with two additional full lots of ground, laid out as garden, with fruit trees, &c.; price $50,000. Inquire on premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—9th-av., opposite Zoological Gardens, 51 feet front, and 73d-st., near 9th-av.; lots connected. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED house in 17th-st., near 5th-av.; possession in ten days; house in perfect order; price $50,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., BELOW 34TH-ST., an elegant English-basement house, about 20 feet wide; $75,000; possession about Nov. 15. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE FOR sale.—A four-story dwelling, two lots and stable on 5th-av., near 14th-st.; possession 1st of May next; price $150,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Mr. TRENOR'S Classes are now open at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park,
On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 and 8 P.M.
Mr. TRENOR'S Soirees commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.......... 2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at... 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and FRIDAY EVENINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.
ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25c. for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and German.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

A LADY WHOSE HUSBAND WAS REcently attached to the American Legation at St. Petersburg, while there came into possession of a Circassian recipe for the skin, it is used by the ladies of the Court and nobility, and is a positive remedy for the removal of tan, freckles, and all discolorations of the skin. It is known but to a few ladies in America, who have used it with the greatest success; it is simple, and any lady can make the article herself. Please address, inclosing $1, Mrs. M. A. SHERMAN, Box No. 5,296 New-York Post Office.

CAUTION—A YOUNG MAN REPRESENTING himself to be a brother of mine, and Albert Childs by name, has been successful in borrowing small sums of money of my friends, upon forged orders purporting to be signed by me. I shall much appreciate any assistance rendered that may cause his arrest. During my absence West, E. T. Wright, or L. W. Murray, No. 55 Liberty-st., will act for me in the matter. [illegible] CHILDS.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM ALWAYS ahead of all others in quality and low price. Families and boarding-houses wanting it on the Sabbath can have it sent on Saturday night to order.
No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 25th-st.
No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st.
No. 224 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MISS KELLOGG.

MAX STRAKOSCH..........DIRECTOR
First appearance since her return to New-York of the great American prima donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MONDAY, 19th; WEDNESDAY, 21st; FRIDAY, 23d; IN OPERA AND CONCERT.
THE OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 19,
A grand vocal and instrumental representation, in which the following artists will appear in conjunction with
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG:
Mme. FREDE DE GEBELE, the favorite Contralto.
Sig. LOTTI, Primo Tenore.
Sig. PETRELLI, Primo Baritone, (his first appearance)
Sig. SUSINI, Primo Basso.
Mons. ALARD, Solo Violoncellist,
and the distinguished Piano Virtuosa,
MLLE. ALIDA TOPP,
whose classic performances have received the highest encomiums from the Press and public.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to comply with the expressed wish of the many friends and admirers of Miss Kellogg, the third act of
FAUST
will be performed, introducing Miss Kellogg in the role in which she made such a furore in Europe, that of Marguerite.
The Grand Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann and Sig. Giorza.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M., at the box office of the Academy for either night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress..........FANNY JANAUSCHEK
Stage Director..........Mr. OSCAR GUTTMANN
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 14, AT 8, for the first time in America,
KATHARINA THE SECOND,
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
Drama in five acts, by Albert Lindner.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK..........KATHARINA
THURSDAY—JANAUSCHEK IN BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF JANAUSCHEK.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy; at G. Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress..........FANNY JANAUSCHEK
Stage Director..........Mr. OSCAR GUTTMAN
FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN BROOKLYN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8,
ONLY APPEARANCE THIS SEASON IN BROOKLYN OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
when will be presented Albert Lindner's new drama,
KATHARINA THE SECOND,
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had in Brooklyn at the Box Office of the Academy, and in New-York at the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OLE BULL
respectfully announces one
GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16,
assisted by the following favorite artists:
Miss BARTON, of Boston, Soprano;
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone;
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, Organist,
Mr. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist and Accompanist.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents.
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., commencing Wednesday, Oct. 14.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
T. R. TURNBULL, Business Manager.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

MR. FLORENCE
AS
OBENREIZER IN DICKENS'
NO THOROUGHFARE,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
Read the following from
THE HOME JOURNAL:

The lion's share of interest it has awakened, however, is due to the characterization of *Jules Obenreizer* by Mr. Florence. Hitherto we have been wont to expect little from this actor, except those rollicking Irish personations which have made him famous; but his undeniable success as a character actor in the part of *Bob Brierly* prepared us for something more pretentious, and now we are gratified beyond measure to find our anticipations more than fulfilled. In a word, Mr. Florence appears in "L'Abime" completely metamorphosed, with no visible trace left of his former stage presence, and depicts, with wonderful fidelity, not the conventional stage villain, which the part of *Obenreizer* would inevitably become in ordinary hands, but such a villain as might have an actual existence under the circumstances which are made to surround this renegade desperado, whose only virtue is a love so desperate that it is akin to hate. Among our reminiscences of the drama, a prominent one will always be the start of surprise with which we greeted Mr. Florence's first appearance on the stage in this play. There was absolutely nothing to remind us of the man or the actor as we had seen him before; a stranger stood there completely absorbed in the part he was about to play, and even when he spoke in remarkably perfect imitation of that never-mistaken broken English, which fixes a man's status at once, the voice itself is strangely repulsive and unfamiliar in its well-modulated softness. The whole manner of the man was changed; it was indeed *Jules Obenreizer*, and not Mr. Florence, who claimed our closest attention from first to last. One might have a sort of superstitious faith in the transmigration of souls, after meeting Mr. Florence on Broadway in the afternoon and seeing him a few hours later on the stage of the Broadway Theatre. A complete identification with, and thorough comprehension of, the part to be played, is the highest reach of histrionic art. Mr. Florence has nearly attained this point, and having struck out in an entirely new path with so much real success, he merits the warmest congratulation and encouragement. A man who can actually make his very friends hate him momentarily, for his fidelity to life, is certainly little short of a consummate actor.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8.
CONTINUOUSLY CROWDED HOUSES—standing room only at 8 o'clock—renders it absolutely necessary that places should be taken in advance. Speculators in tickets not allowed near the premises. THIS EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE in the greatly successful burlesque of IXION, To be preceded by the farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON. MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, ASMODEUS, THE LITTLE [illegible] SHARE and PERFECTION, in both of which Miss Rosa Cook and company appear. Admission to the theatre includes all the WONDERS of Wood's Museum.

STEINWAY HALL.

This magnificent Music Hall—the largest in New-York—having during the summer undergone extensive alterations and improvements, and being now entirely remodeled and elegantly decorated, will shortly be opened for the season, and can now be leased for concerts, lectures, readings, &c. All applications to be addressed solely to STEINWAY & SONS, at their Piano-forte warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 54 Union-place, next Clarendon Hotel. H. SCHROEDER, Director.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE cheapest three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, washtubs, water-closets, wash-basins, range, heater, marble mantels, &c.; seven minutes' walk from Roosevelt and Division-av. Ferries; price $9,000; terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURCHAM, No. 20 Wilson-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—A VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY seat, located at Manhattan Heights, near 125th-st., and the residences of Messrs. Higgins, Donnelly and Develin; large rooms; house containing all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, IN FLUSHING, L. I.—UNTIL May next, a very pleasantly situated house; fully furnished; modern improvements; short distance from depot; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to WM. M. BRUNDAGE, No. 62 Broadway and No. 21 New-st.

TO RENT—$1,500 A YEAR, UNFURNISHED, west side, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all modern improvements; in good order. Apply in the forenoon at 776 8th-av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

TO LET—TILL MAY NEXT, HOUSE, LARGE lot and stable, on New-York-av., Staten Island; rent till May, $350; plenty good water. Apply at No. 60 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSE CORNER 112TH-ST. and 3d-av.; floors of six rooms; Croton, gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; rent $22 to $25. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 86th-st., corner 1st-av.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS five-story brown-stone house, located on 24th-st., near Broadway; rent $4,500 per annum for two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 220 WEST 33d-st., furnished or unfurnished, to let.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice-cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, APARTments in the large mansion No. 23 Union-square; suitable for banking and insurance offices, or any business. J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square.

PART OF A PLEASANT OFFICE OR desk room to let, Room No. 12, No. 197 Broadway, corner Cedar-st., over the Home Insurance Company.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TILL MAY NEXT, AT ELIZAbeth, Orange, Yonkers or Fordham, a medium-sized, fully-furnished cottage, near depot; parties having desirable premises can find a careful and responsible tenant. Address, with particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 228 New-York Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1, A three-story house, in good order and in good location, between 5th and 40th sts., and 3d and 8th avs. Address R., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson, suitable for Winter and Summer residence; within easy distance of the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO HIRE a furnished house in this City, with modern improvements and in a good neighborhood. Address D., Box No. 3,677 General Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Manager
Opening of the Second Season of
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
First appearance this season of the renowned artiste,
MLLE. TOSTEE,
who will be assisted by the following
INCOMPARABLE CAST OF CHARACTERS:
M. AUJAC as Fritz.
M. LEDUC as Prince Paul.
M. DUCHESNE as General Boum.
M. LAGRIFFOUL as Baron Puck.
M. DARON as Baron Grog.
M. GUIDON as Nepomuc.
MLLE. LAMBELE as Wanda.
A new and magnificent Act Drop, representing the Landing of Columbus, has been painted expressly for the opening of the season by F. AUGERO, Esq.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—A limited number of boxes and stalls may NOW be secured by subscribers for the season, or for special nights of every week, at the BOX-OFFICE OF THE OPERA HOUSE.
RESERVED SEATS for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
ROUTES TO PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
From Union-square and Fifth-av. Hotel, 23d-st. omnibuses every two minutes.
From South Ferry, 23d-st. omnibuses every five minutes.
From Grand and Houston-st. Ferries, cars every five minutes.
From Cortlandt-st. Ferry, omnibuses to Astor House; thence cars (8th-av.)
From Fulton Ferry, Bleecker-st. car to corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; thence cars every two minutes.
Admission..........$1
Family circle..........30c.

STEINWAY HALL—SCOTT-SIDDONS.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES ILLUSTRATED.
The first appearance in America of the great tragedienne, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, great grand-daughter of "THE SIDDONS," is respectfully announced.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS' initiatory readings will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.
The following programme has been selected for the occasion:
Rosalind, "As You Like It"..........Shakespeare
Lady Macbeth, "Macbeth"..........Shakespeare
Death of Constance de Beverly, "Marmion"..........Scott
The May Queen..........Tennyson
Courtship of Henry V..........Shakespeare
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, second Readings.
Seats may be secured on Wednesday at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
PROF. CROMWELL'S GREAT EXHIBITION OF FALLON'S WONDERFUL STEREOPTICON,
The most lovely statuary, gems of art, scenery of England, France, Germany and America.
ROCKWOOD'S VIEWS OF NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS of Washington, Grant, Seymour.
Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
Last Matinee on SATURDAY NEXT.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.
THURSDAY, Oct. 15, OPENING NIGHT,
and every evening at 8, doors open at 7½,
and MATINEE on SATURDAYS, at 2 o'clock.
PROF. A. RHODE'S CELEBRATED GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF
EARTH AND MAN.
A lecture on popular language, in three parts and fifty-seven tableaux, and a fourth part consisting of PICTURES OF THE MODERN WORLD.
Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, $1.
Tickets for sale at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; J. L. Peters', No. 198 Broadway; and at the New-York *Weekly Review* office, No. 596 Broadway.

NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM,

Corner 4th-av. and 129th-st.
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
READING
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, Oct. 13.
MACBETH, (3 scenes.) Selections of Poetry.
Mr. Winkle's Midnight Adventure. Pickwick Papers.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING ARENIC SCENES.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND
IN HER GREAT BAREBACK ACT.
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS.
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM.
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.
EXTRAORDINARY ACROBATIC FEATS.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—POSITIVELY THE LAST week. Positively the last week. Positively the last week. DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Evenings at 8. Evenings at 8. Evenings at 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
Positively the last week of the Magician.
Positively the last week of the Ventriloquist.
Positively the last week of the Learned Canaries.
Positively the last week of the Sphynx.
Positively the last week of Magic.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 8th-av.—EVERY EVENING.—MacEvoy's great National Panorama, entitled THE NEW HIBERNICON, representing the beautiful scenery of Ireland. The musical illustration by talented artists. Mr. Charles MacEvoy as Barney the Guide. Full chorus and orchestra. Matinee every SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

A CARD.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—The undersigned having obtained a lease of the New-York Theatre, and all litigation having ceased, is now prepared to treat with authors and others, on the most liberal terms, for new pieces of merit. J. T. LLOYD.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE FRENCH OPERA AND ALL THE THEATRES CAN ALWAYS BE HAD AT THE THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, READING-ROOM FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.

LECTURES.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH,
Between Spring and Broome sts.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will lecture on
"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"
On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; can be procured of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; Methodist Book Concern, No. 200 Mulberry-st., and of J. R. Terry, Hatter, Union-square.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.—The introductory lecture will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Historical Society Rooms, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. After the lecture Prof. GAMGEE will offer a few remarks on the Cattle Plague. The public are invited to attend.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and flagging sidewalks (section No. 1) of Madison-av., between 42d and 73d sts.
2. For paving 42d-st., between 5th-av. and Madison-av., with trap block.
3. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in 34th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
4. For building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Liberty and William sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on

1. Both sides of Madison-av., from 42d to 73d-st., to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of 42d-st., from Madison to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
3. Both sides of 34th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
4. The north side of Liberty-st., from William to Nassau-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 13, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 43) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 29th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JOHN NESBIT, ANDREW BLEAKLEY, MATTHEW TULLY, } Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.
DEXTER REYNOLDS, Executor of said estate.
s8-law6mTu

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 5, 1868.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on WEDNESDAY next, 7th October. Due notice will be given when the Books for Real Estate will be open.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—OCT. 12.

SECOND RECONSTRUCTION of the PANTOMIME.
28th Performance to Crowded Houses of G. L. Fox's
New Ballets, | HUMPTY DUMPTY! | New Faces.
New Music, | HUMPTY DUMPTY! | New Costumes.
The inimitable American Comedian and Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.
First appearance of the
GRAND NEW PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE,
Julia Setti, Antonia Kurtz, Rosina Negri. | Late of Niblo's: their first appearance here. | Rosina Pagani, Betti Reimensberg, Madeline Negri.
M. Costa, the great Italian Maitre de Ballet.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALI.
C. K. Fox, Mrs. C. Edmonds, | Scenes of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments. | F. Lacy, Miss Gay.
SUCCESS WITHOUT PARALLEL.
Only "Standing Room" at 8. Throngs turned away.
Grand Matinee next Wednesday Afternoon.
H. D. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
First appearance this season of
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1868,
will be presented Kotzebue's popular play of
THE STRANGER,
which will be produced with beautiful scenery, appropriate costumes, and the following great cast:

The Stranger	Mr. J. W. Wallack
Tobias	Mr. John Gilbert
The Baron Steinfort	Mr. Charles Fisher
The Count Wintersen	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Francis	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Peter	Mr. A. W. Young
Solomon	Mr. Geo. Holland
George	Mr. T. Ward
William	Miss L. Timony
Count's Son	Miss McCormick
Mrs. Haller	Miss Rose Eytinge
Countess Wintersen	Mrs. Sedley Brown
Charlotte	Miss Annie Ward
Annette, (with song, "I Have a Silent Sorrow")	Miss Clara Fisher
Claudine	Miss Mosell
Amelia	Miss J. Day

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14—THE RIVALS.
THURSDAY, Oct. 15—MASKS AND FACES.
FRIDAY, Oct. 16—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17—THE STRANGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
SHAKESPERIAN REVIVAL.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, Oct. 13,
EDWIN FORREST
in his great character of
KING LEAR.

KING LEAR	Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Edgar	Mr. George H. Clarke
Edmund	Mr. Frank Mordaunt
Cornwall	Mr. W. H. Burroughs
Kent	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Gloster	Mr. Charles Warwick
Oswald	Mr. Owen Marlowe
Cordelia	Miss Lillie
Generil	Mme. Ponsi
Regan	Miss Anna De Land

During the engagement of Mr. Forrest the free list is entirely suspended.
WEDNESDAY—EDWIN FORREST as KING LEAR.
ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 17,
MATILDA HERON AS CAMILLE.
Admission.......... 75
Reserved Dress Circle..........$1 00
Orchestra.......... 1 50
Family Circle.......... [illegible]
Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
Ticket offices—Peters' and Schirmer's music stores, Nos. 198 and 701 Broadway, and Theatre Francais.
THIS EVENING AND TO-MORROW,
TWO LAST NIGHTS OF
MME. ROSE-BELL AS LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Debut in America of
MLLE. MARIE DESCLAUZAS,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 15.
In anticipation of the production of Offenbach's celebrated opera, "Genevieve de Brabant," which will shortly be produced with unsurpassed splendor, and in order to comply with the conditions of the contract with Mlle. Marie Desclauzas, which stipulates that her debut in America shall take place in "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," Mr. Grau is compelled to interrupt the brilliant success nightly obtained by Mme. Rose-Bell, who, in the character of the Duchess, has won the very highest distinction, receiving the most flattering and enthusiastic recognition from the large and critical audiences and from the entire intelligent Press.
MME. ROSE-BELL AS LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Mme. Guerett, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Goby, M. Genot, M. Bourgoin, M. Mussay.
Subscriptions for any stated evening in each week of the season will be received at the Theatre Francais.
SCALE OF PRICES—Orchestra Seats, (reserved,) $1 50
NOTICE—DRESS CIRCLE (RESERVED,) $1.
Private Boxes, $10; Proscenium, $15.
General admission, $1; Family Circle, 30 cents.
SATURDAY NEXT, FIRST MATINEE.
Admission to all parts, $1.
Private Boxes, (reserved,) $6.
After 9½ o'clock the admission will be half price.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MONDAY, Oct. 12, EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. Charles Gayler's great local sensational Drama, founded upon his popular novel, published in Frank Leslie's *Chimney Corner*, entitled OUT OF THE STREETS, which has been several weeks in careful preparation. New local scenery, elaborate mechanical effects and a great cast of characters. Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Blanche Grey, Miss Rachel Denvil, Miss Kate Ryner, Miss Ella Chapman, Messrs. Harner, Mortimer, Johnson, Mrs. Reeves, Messrs. F. C. Bangs, L. Coleman, C. T. Parsloe, J. B. Studley, E. F. Thorne, E. L. Tilton, C. Edmond, W. Hamblin, H. Ryner, C. Foster, and numerous auxiliaries. In the first act, a life-like view of
WASHINGTON MARKET IN BUSY TIMES,
introducing well-known characters of that locality.
UNION-SQUARE, WALL-ST.,
CITY HOSPITAL, &c.
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.

THIRD WEEK—BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
W. J. FLORENCE'S OBENREIZER
THE TOWN TALK.
L'ABIME—NO THOROUGHFARE—THE ABYSS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Old Drury in a blaze of glory! 12,000 people to see the CRIMSON SHIELD, OR NYMPHS OF THE RAINBOW. Last week. Everybody astonished and delighted. Matinee every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music, 14th-st.
Crowded by the elite of the City. Continued success of
LUCREZIA BORGIA, M. D.,
OR, LE GRAND DOCTORESSE,
Produced with superb Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, &c.
EUGENE, the great Artist.....MRS. DR. L. BORGIA
GENARO....DEMPSTER | ORSINI....UNSWORTH
THE DUKE..SEYMOUR | PRINCESS...EPH HORN
DAN BRYANT. CAPT. JINKS. DAN BRYANT.
First time in three years in his celebrated
CHALLENGE DANCE. CHALLENGE DANCE.
Hogan. Hughes. Tin-panonian. Mesmeric Doctor.
Box-office open from 10 to 3 o'clock. Seats and private boxes secured six days in advance.
BRYANT'S. LUCREZIA BORGIA. BRYANT'S.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

Last week. BARBER-BLU. Last week.
Last week. BARBER-BLU. Last week.
Last week. BARBER-BLU. Last week.
Last week. THE ONLY LEON. Last week.
Last week. THE ONLY LEON. Last week.
Last week. BOULOTTE. Last week.
Last week. BOULOTTE. Last week.
Last week. BOULOTTE. Last week.
LOOK OUT FOR ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
REGULAR NIGHTLY
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
previous to the closing of the Concert Hall for important alterations to be made for the approaching Winter Season.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 13, AT 8.
LAST BUT ONE
GRAND GALA NIGHT.

1. March, "Parade".......... Wieprecht
2. Overture, "Semiramis".......... Rossini
3. Finale, "Stradella".......... Flotow
4. Waltz, "Telegramme".......... Strauss
5. Song of Mermaids, "Oberon".......... Weber
6. Grand Fantasie, "Tannhaeuser".......... Wagner
   BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
7. Marche Indienne, "L'Africaine".......... Meyerbeer
   BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
8. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani".......... Verdi
   BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
9. Chorus, "Hallelujah" (Messiah).......... Handel
   BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
10. March, "Central Park Garden Festival".. Hilbrecht
11. Carnival of Venice (Burlesque.)
12. Song, "Lob der Thraenen".......... Schubert
13. Polka Mazourka, "Labelle" / Polka, "'S Giebt nur a Kaiserstadt" } Strauss
14. Ballad, "Good-bye, Sweetheart".......... Hatton
15. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene".......... Offenbach

CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
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Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT—J. WOOD'S Gymnastic Academy, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening; $20 per year.

SPORTING.

UNDERWOOD'S ELECTION POOLS.
Pools will be sold on the Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania elections THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the bar-room of the Astor House, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to close at 5 o'clock P. M. R. UNDERWOOD.

THE TURF.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY HORSE FAIR.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14th and 15th days of October, on the Fair Grounds of the Agricultural Society, near White Plains. $1,000 in premiums—open to all horses. Commences precisely at 11 A. M. each day. Trains leave 26th-st. at 8:15, 10 and 11 A. M.; White Plains for the City at 4:35, 5, and the express at 6:20 P. M., dropping way passengers; going north from White Plains at 5:00, 5:30, and express at 6:53 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT,
Bottled by their agents, Messrs. Edward and John Burke, Dublin.
For sale in quantities to suit customers by
PARK & TILFORD,
No. [illegible] Broadway and No. [illegible] 6th-av.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Fifth Day of the Triennial Convention—Acoustics in Trinity Chapel—Change of the Place of Meeting—A New Committee of Arrangements—Ritualism Again—Church Unity.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States met again at 10 A. M. yesterday, at Trinity Chapel. The services were conducted by Bishop WM. B. WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland; Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, of Wisconsin; and Rev. WM. C. WILLIAMS, of Georgia. The choir of boys was not present. At the conclusion of these exercises Rev. Dr. CRAIK, of Kentucky, President, called the Convention to order.

A NEW DIOCESE.

Rev. Dr. THOS. C. PITKIN, of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on New Dioceses, made a report upon the memorial presented to the Committee from the Diocese of Maryland, praying that the portion of the Diocese of Maryland known as the Eastern Shore, bounded by the Chesapeake Bay and Susquehanna River, be erected into a new Diocese. The Committee, after careful deliberation, reported in favor of the division as prayed for, and the report concluded by offering for the adoption of the Convention the following resolution:

Be it therefore Resolved, the House of Bishops consenting, that this Convention does hereby ratify the division as proposed, the name of the new diocese to be carved out of the present, to be designated by the convention of the new diocese, with the concurrence of the Bishop and of the Standing Committee of the diocese—this resolution to go into effect on the — day of —.

Dr. PITKIN supported the resolution, saying that out of twenty-one clergymen who would be entitled to vote in the new diocese, twenty had signified their desire for the division, and so had the Bishop of the diocese. An adverse memorial had been before the Committee, alleging that the Eastern Shore was not rich enough to support a diocese. The Committee had carefully considered this subject, and arrived at the opinion that the objection was not well sustained. The report was adopted without dissent.

Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN called attention to the fact that it was utterly impossible for the reporters to hear what was transpiring, and he therefore moved that better accommodation be afforded to the reporters in the body of the house.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, in seconding the motion, said that he knew several of the reporters personally, and could state that not only was it desirable that they should have proper accommodation for the purpose of giving these reports, but that they were eminently worthy of having seats in the Convention. Many of them were eminently worthy on account of their education, cultivation and refinement, and he hoped that the Convention would afford them every facility to perform their duties. Mr. WM. WELCH also supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WM. WELCH, of Pennsylvania, moved that the sessions of this House be held hereafter at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street.

A motion to lay this on the table was lost, and, after some debate, the subject was referred to a committee previously appointed to consider it, with directions to report as soon as they were ready.

Rev. Dr. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT said that if the removal were ordered it would be impossible for him to serve any longer on the Committee of Arrangements.

MISSIONS AND SALARIES.

Rev. Dr. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, nominated the following Committee to act with a Committee of the House of Bishops in naming a Board of Missions for the next three years: Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, D. D., of Michigan; Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D. D., of Massachusetts; Rev. H. N. Pierce, D. D., of Alabama; Judge L. B. Otis, of Illinois; Judge W. H. Battle, of North Carolina; Geo. C. McWhorter, of Western New-York; Mr. Wm. Welch, of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. ALFRED STUBBS, of New-Jersey, presented a memorial from the diocese of New-Jersey, asking that on account of the increased cost of living the salaries of the clergy be increased.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES said this was a financial question—a question of the resumption of specie payment. When the value of money arose, in all the professions and occupations salaries had been increased; but it had not been done with regard to the clergy. The salaries of the clergy in this City had been raised, but they were paid in paper money. If they were not prepared to pay the salaries in specie, as they used to do, the salaries should be increased. It was obvious that it ought to be done; the point was to contrive the way in which it should be done. He knew of no way except by memorial and reaching the people through the Press.

Rev. Dr. JOSEPH H. RYLANCE, of Illinois, thought the best way to effect the object of the resolution would be for the Bishops to bring this matter before the people in their annual address.

The memorial was referred to a special committee.

FEDERATE COUNCIL.

Rev. Dr. THEO. BABCOCK, D. D., of Western New-York, presented a memorial requesting that authority be granted for the establishment of a Federate Council in his diocese. It was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Canons.

A communication was received from the House of Bishops informing the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the appointment of Bishops BEDELL, COXE and CLARKSON as a committee to act with the committee of this House already appointed, in naming a Board of Missions for the ensuing three years.

RITUALISM.

Judge JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, of Pennsylvania, presented twenty memorials signed, he said, numerously by persons claiming to be lay members of the Church, one of which he read, without indorsing it, as follows:

To the Right Reverend the Bishops, Clergy and Lay Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, assembled in General Convention:

Your memorialists, lay members of said Protestant Episcopal Church, respectfully represent that uniformity in the manner of worshiping Almighty God is one of the chief reasons for the use of a Liturgy, and is, in itself, most desirable; that it was the object of the Church of England, and afterward of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, as appears by the preface to their respective books of Common Prayer, to establish a form of worship which "might most tend to the preservation of peace and unity in the Church, the procuring of reverence, and the exciting of piety and devotion in the worship of God, and, finally, the cutting off occasion, from them that seek occasion, of cavil or quarrel against her Liturgy;" that in order to attain these ends the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States made, at its organization in this country, many important alterations and amendments in the English Book of Common Prayer, all tending to simplify her worship and to promulgate Christianity and the truths of the Gospel to mankind "in the clearest, plainest, most affecting and majestic manner." That, of late, many ministers, forgetful of the objects of the fathers of said Church in this country, have introduced various changes in the previously long-established manner of conducting divine worship therein, and of performing her rites and ceremonies, novel to our people and not contemplated by the Book of Common Prayer and the canons of the Church, and which do not "tend to the preservation of peace and unity in this Church," nor to "the procuring of reverence and the exciting of piety and devotion in the worship of God," and especially not to the "cutting off occasion, from them that seek occasion, of cavil or quarrel against her Liturgy;" that by reason of the said changes, the worship in the churches in this diocese, and of other dioceses, is no longer uniform, and great scandal and dissension have been promoted thereby; that your memorialists deplore the introduction of said changes in the manner of worshiping God, by whatever ancient practice in any other church the same may have been recognized, and whatever their intrinsic merit, and express the fervent hope that the same may cease from among us; that, leaving to your honorable body to particularize the practices to which we allude, your memorialists respectfully express their disapproval of all deviations—manifestly on the increase—from the prescribed ritual of our Church, and of all acts, intentional postures, unaccustomed ministerial garments and personal or church decorations, and all conduct in the celebration of divine worship which tend to make the same resemble, in outward seeming, that of the Church of Rome; that, in our judgment, charity and the interests of this Church, as well as good taste, require the abandonment by individuals even of acts not forbidden, if injurious to its peace or likely to be misunderstood by Protestant Christians; wherefore, we respectfully pray that canons may be passed which shall establish and enforce uniformity in divine worship in all our churches, and tend to renew and preserve that simplicity and absence of unnecessary ceremonial which the early Protestant Episcopal Church in this country sought to attain.

The other memorials, Judge CONYNGHAM said, were similar to this one and from various dioceses. He offered the following new canon in this connection:

SECTION 1. No ministerial vestment shall be worn by any minister during divine worship, or when present at or officiating in any rite or ceremony of this Church, excepting surplice, stole, bands or gown, which shall be used as heretofore accustomed on all regular occasions of worship, and at the discretion of the ministers may be used at rites and ceremonies, and no ecclesiastical vestment shall be worn on occasions of divine worship or church ceremonies by choirs or other assistants therein provided. This section shall not be construed to relate to Episcopal vestments.

SEC. 2. Candlesticks, crucifixes or superalters, so called, made of wood or metal, or other substances, shall not be used or suffered to stand upon or hang over any communion tables as part of the furniture or decorations thereof.

SEC. 3. Bowing at the name of Jesus, except in repeating the Creed; turning or bowing toward the communion table except so far as may be enjoined by the Rubric; making a sign of the cross except in Baptism; the elevation of either of the elements during Holy Communion, or of the alms or oblations of communicants or others; processional singing in churches, except as provided by the Rubrics, and the use of incense in and during the conducting of divine service, are all hereby declared unlawful.

Judge CONYNGHAM moved the reference of these papers to the Committee on Constitution and Canons.

In reply to a question from Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, Judge CONYNGHAM stated that the memorials were all substantially the same.

Rev. Dr. CHARLES BRECK, of Delaware, asked whether there were any erasures in the memorial from Delaware. Judge CONYNGHAM said he had not examined that memorial to see, and did not deem it material at this time to inquire.

Rev. Dr. BRECK said a memorial had been drawn up in Delaware declaring that there was a great deal of dissension on this subject in the Church in Delaware. Memorials had been concocted in New-York and sent down to Delaware, and had been signed by gentlemen who afterward stated that had they known what the memorials contained they would not have signed them.

Judge CONYNGHAM said that the only erasures in that memorial were of three words, which assumed to speak for other dioceses. These had been stricken out.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, of Wisconsin, took the floor, but the Chairman declared that 1 o'clock, the usual hour for recess, had arrived.

CHANGE OF THE PLACE OF MEETING.

At the conclusion of a recess of twenty minutes, Rev. Dr. MILO MAHAN, from the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of holding the sessions of the Convention hereafter elsewhere than in Trinity Chapel, reported a resolution in favor of moving to the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue; tendering thanks to the Vestry of Trinity Church and the Committee of Arrangements for all that had been done for the convenience of the Convention in Trinity Chapel. The report closed with a recommendation that Mr. WM. WELCH and Rev. Dr. R. M. ABERCROMBIE be charged with the duties of the Committee of Arrangements instead of the old Committee. Some discussion ensued during which the cry was heard from various parts of the house, frequently, "I can't hear one word." The report and resolution were adopted with the understanding that to-day, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., the House will meet at the Church of the Transfiguration.

The degree of consideration and loving kindness exhibited by Rev. Dr. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, the Chairman of the deposed Committee of Arrangements, toward the members of the Press while they were dependent upon his courtesy for the usual facilities in reporting the proceedings, will never be forgotten by them.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, from the Committee on Canons, presented a resolution providing for the transfer from the Constitution to a canon of that portion of the fifth article of the Constitution which was complained of as too restrictive on the formation of the new dioceses. In proposing the transfer from the Constitution to the canon they also proposed to eliminate the requirement of the number of self-supporting parishes, to reduce the number now required from fifteen to six. In other respects the canon, as proposed by the Committee, will be the same as the present provision of the Constitution. As a substitute in the Constitution for these restrictions taken out, the Committee proposed that every new diocese shall make before its creation some provision for the support of the Episcopacy.

The report was made the special order for 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The Chairman announced as the Committee on Clerical Salaries the following: JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey; S. P. RUGGLES, of New-York; JAMES W. VAN NOSTRAND, of Nebraska; GEO. C. SHOTTUCK and B. JOHNSON BARBOUR.

RITUALISM AGAIN.

Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, of Wisconsin, who had been assigned the floor before the recess, now addressed the House with regard to the proposed new canon aimed at Ritualism. He said that when the question was debated, as debated it would be, the House would divide the matter with all due regard for the distinctive rites of both Low and High Church branches of the Episcopal Church. There ought to be prescribed vestments for all the Church, and there ought to be a Committee on Rites and Ceremonies, to prevent the gladiatorial contests and the objurgations likely to be called forth by debates on this subject.

The memorials and the proposed canon were referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. JAMES A. HARROLD offered another resolution instructing the Committee on Canons to consider the subject of departure from established usages by defect in omitting any portion of the services already prescribed.

CHURCH UNITY.

Rev. WM. COOPER MEAD, D. D., of Connecticut, proposed the following:

Whereas, The restoration of the unity of the Church is an object of vast importance, as without restored unity it would be impossible for her perfectly to fulfill her mission to evangelize the world; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of many the signs of the times clearly indicate that there is a strong and an increasing desire among the churches and in the various denominations of Christians in Christendom, to see such unity restored; therefore,

Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring,) That a joint committee of the two Houses constituting the General Convention, which committee shall consist of an equal number of Bishops and laymen, be appointed as an organ of communication with other branches of the Church, and with the different Christian bodies who may desire information or conference on the subject—the said committee to be entitled, "The Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America on Church Union."

The resolution was adopted, and made the special order for Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

THE NEW BISHOP OF MISSOURI.

By vote, the Convention ordered the credentials of Rev. CHARLES F. ROBERTSON, as new Bishop of Missouri, to be signed by the officers of the Convention, and sent to the House of Bishops.

ALTERATION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT moved a resolution requesting the Committee on the Prayer Book to inquire had there been any alteration in the stereotype plate of the authorized edition, and to ascertain who should have possession of the plates.

In supporting the resolution the reverend gentleman said it was a notorious fact that some alteration had been made, and that the plates were in the custody of irresponsible parties. The subject was referred to the Committee, as moved.

The House then at 4 P. M. adjourned.

Society for the Increase of the Ministry.

The Board of Directors of this Society, which was organized twelve years ago for the purpose of assisting young men who, while desirous of qualifying themselves for Holy Orders, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, might be wholly or in part unable to meet the necessary expenses of a collegiate and theological course, met yesterday afternoon at 4 P. M. at the Rectory, No. 64 East Twenty-first-street, adjoining Calvary Church. The proceedings were wholly of a formal and statistical character. Since the Society was founded in 1856, the aggregate number of young men who have been recipients of its aid has been 400. Of this number 150 have been ordained, and are occupying useful spheres of labor; while 160 are at the present time under preparation. The aid of the Society is not confined to the General Theological Seminary, or any one institution, but is diffused through the various Episcopal Colleges of the United States, from Maine to California. It is a characteristic of this organization that it is independent of ecclesiastical partisanship, men of all shades of clerical opinion being its members. In connection with the main work of assisting young men in their theological course, there is a separate fund for the education of the sons of deceased, impoverished and missionary clergymen. This education does not necessarily terminate in the ministerial profession, the pupil's vocation in life being determined by the talents and character exhibited and by his own choice. The income of the Society for the past year has been about $26,000. Owing to the number of applicants, however, it is some $400 in debt.

In the evening Calvary Church was nearly filled by a considerable assemblage of persons, whom interest in the Society's work or the array of Bishops announced as speakers had attracted.

After a brief preliminary service and the reading of the report, the meeting was presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. ATKINSON, Bishop of North Carolina.

Bishop COXE, of Western New-York, made a brief but felicitous speech, in which he referred to the missionary meeting which was being held at the Church of the Transfiguration. He hoped that that meeting would not lessen the receipts of the present one. He wished especially to urge the claims of the fund for educating the sons of the clergy. The hardest thing in many a clergyman's life, he believed, was not poverty, but the thought that he could not on account of it give his children the education he wished. Yet the clergy were a body of wonderful economists, and he knew no stronger instance in which "the foolishness of God was wiser than man" than in the apparently unwise institution of a married clergy. The divine injunction was that the deacon and the presbyter be each the "husband of one wife," and how blessedly this social order worked might be seen in the peaceful village rectories of England. The clergy were not to be a separate caste, remote from the joys and griefs of the laity, but by the refining influence of woman, and by holy intercourse with childhood, they were to be aided, cheered and prospered in their mission.

He was followed by the Bishop of Minnesota, who lamented in earnest terms the lack of candidates for missionary work.

The Bishop of Rhode Island would lay down three simple propositions:

1. It was absolutely indispensable to the Church and to society that there should be a regular stated supply of ministers to fill vacancies by death, and to occupy new fields of labor.
2. This supply cannot be met without specific efforts to provide clergy; and
3. This Society is adapted to provide such supply.

The Bishop proceeded to refute two possible objections to the Society: First, that it was not sufficiently catholic in its mode of selecting and assisting candidates for orders, and, secondly, that it tended to lower the standard of qualification for the ministry. Having disposed of these hypotheses by establishing their contraries, he to alluded the need of funds, and recalled a circumstance that had happened just a year ago, at a meeting which he attended in York, England, for the Propagation of the Gospel Society, over which the Archbishop presided. A certain lawyer had got up and read the clergy such a lecture that he had wondered how much the clerical patience of England would stand, but at the end of his tirade the lawyer had given £100 as his donation to the cause, and he (the Bishop) was quite sure the clergy would be willing on this occasion to show similar patience and forbearance, and stand any amount of lecturing, if the laity present would follow the English lawyer's example in their contributions.

The Bishop of North Carolina testified to the great benefits the Society had conferred upon his diocese.

The Offertory was then read and a collection taken up, after which Right Rev. Dr. WILMER, Bishop of Louisiana, urged the maintenance of the Christian priesthood as the only effectual barrier to infidelity. Paganism and anarchy had had their priests, and if we would not send teachers of truth to the people, they would find teachers of error. He made a pathetic appeal for the Southern Church, describing the town of Alexandria, where the State Seminary had existed, and where there was now a church in ruins and no clergymen. The people had agreed to pay for the new church and a pastor by bales of cotton, since they had no money. Two cotton crops, however, had been successively destroyed. When he had presided over a meeting held in a room over a billiard saloon, the people contributed pieces of jewelry, gold and silver, to the Church's cause. In another city a beautiful church still remained, but since the war there had been no pastor. The men were indifferent, but the women and children, faithful to the church, gathered within the silent walls on Sundays, repeated the Lord's Prayer and Creed before the altar, and on Christmas Day and Easter decked it with evergreens and flowers.

The Bishop of Texas complained that, while the harvest in the Southwest was plenteous, the laborers were so few. Wherever he went, the missionary of Rome had been before him with both Church and school. Even in the chief town in New-England the Roman Catholic Church owned more real estate than all the other denominations together. One of three systems must mould the national character in its religious aspect—viz., either the Denominational, which had been tried and failed, the Church of Rome, or their own Church. What a lesson did Rome teach us, who have neither means nor men, while she has abundance of both the world over.

The meeting closed with the benediction.

THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Neglected Causes of Infant Mortality in New-York—Dr. Rogers' Paper Discussed—The Bureau of Vital Statistics—"Public Health Canards"—The Registrar on the Defensive.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York held its annual meeting last night, in the lower lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at which only routine business was transacted. At the close of the annual meeting the adjourned special meeting for the discussion of the paper read by Dr. STEPHEN ROGERS, on "Neglected causes of infant mortality in New-York," on the 14th of September, was organized. The President, Dr. PEASELY, presided at both meetings, and Dr. ROGERS acted as Secretary. Dr. CASTLE and Dr. CHAUNCY began the discussion, taking up special subjects treated in the paper. Dr. CASTLE denied the charges contained in the paper relating to the milk fed to "bottle-fed" infants in the Infants' Hospital, stating that since 1866 no milk but cow's milk had been fed to such children; that the condensed milk was of a good quality, and that both were frequently tested. He moreover stated that the visit of Dr. ROGERS did not extend over twenty minutes, and he appeared to be in a great hurry to leave. Dr. CHAUNCY advocated the establishment of a foundling hospital as a preventive of infanticide. The Chairman then called upon Dr. E. HARRIS, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, for his views on the subject of the paper.

Dr. HARRIS said he was averse to the polemical discussion of questions that depend so much on facts. This paper, in which his views were so often called in question, had been thrown before the public without his being consulted, and he felt the awkwardness of having to deal with the subject. He said the statements and the statistics were incorrect, and the construction of the argument could only do harm. Its criticisms had astonished him. In the midst of an argument on infant mortality the Sanitary Officers were ridiculed, and two columns were devoted to the subject of the cattle disease, which was pronounced not a disease. The charge that the Health authorities published *canards* he indignantly denied. The Medical Society should not have listened patiently while a paper was read asserting that the Board of Health caused *canards* to be published. He knew the statements that came from the Bureau of Vital Statistics as he did his right hand, and there were no falsehood issued from it. After some severe reflections upon the author of the paper, Dr. HARRIS proceeded to explain a chart showing the relative percentage of mortality in different parts of the City, tending to establish the views set forth by him in his weekly letters, and concluded by expressing the hope that he would never be called upon to listen to a paper containing the abusive language, the false statements and hasty conclusions that characterized this paper.

The discussion was continued by other members of the Society, some of whom deprecated the personal turn it had taken, although they did not preserve their own remarks free from the same objection. Some very curious statements were made regarding the causes of infantile mortality, and some stress was laid on a peculiar congenital disease, and on the increasing knowledge among the native women of the means for preventing the increase of families. The meeting then adjourned.

University of New-York—Medical Department.

The introductory lecture of the University Medical College took place at their building in the New-York Hospital last night. The room was crowded. On the platform were Profs. DRAPER, DARLING, POST, LOOMIS and BUDD and Chancellor FERRIS. The speaker of the evening was Prof. HENRY DRAPER, Professor of Physiology. The address was on "Medical Education in New-York." It commenced by a statement of the general system on which a student was taught medicine, and showed how thorough and effectual the University course was. It directed attention to the necessity of improvement in the science of medicine, and particularly insisted on the advantage of studying the lower forms of animal life. The Professor said, "Do not think that you cannot apply information thus gained to the case of the higher animals and to ourselves. Bear in mind that the whole series of animals is a continuous chain, and that we are but the present top link. We know not what the future has in store. We have commenced where all commence, as a single cell, nay even as a mass of protoplasm, and only differ in this, that we have passed through the typical stages of all below, till in our development we have overtopped the rest. The same chemical elements enter into the composition of the bodies of all, and the same general laws dominate them. All must live on food that can be burnt, all respire oxygen to support the burning, all dismiss burnt products from their bodies. Nay, more; all derive their powers from the same source—the sun, the cause of every sign of animation on the globe. It may be true that we have approached more nearly to the highest form that matter can assume under the laws of the Creator, yet we are still but the sport of the agencies that surround us. Our will would strive in vain against the few months' obscuration of the sun; we should perish with all the rest of animated nature. Let the earth recede further in our Winter season from that luminary as she has done in previous time, and as she will again, when the eccentricity of her orbit increases, and we shall vanish away like a dream. Our place will then be occupied by sheets of ice and massive glaciers, as was the case hundreds of thousands of years ago.

Firemen's Excursion.

The New-York Firemen's Association started yesterday on a pleasure excursion to Newburg and Poughkeepsie. Dressed in uniform they started from headquarters at o'clock, with No. 38 Engine, proceeded down Broadway to the steamboat *Mary Powell*, on the North River, and started for Newburg. They were received there by the Firemen's Association of the place, and will, this afternoon, continue to Poughkeepsie. The Fire Department of that town have made considerable preparations for entertaining them. On reaching there this evening the Department, headed by Eastman's College Band, will conduct them through a number of the streets by torch-light, and at 10 o'clock a supper will be provided at Elmer's Saloon by the Davy Crocket Hook and Ladder Company. To-morrow the annual inspection and parade of the Poughkeepsie Fire Department will take place, in which the excursion party will participate; and after being shown about the city and environs in carriages, will take their departure.

Re-Arrest of Wormald, the Prize Fighter.

Sunday morning last we gave the details of the arrest of JOE WORMALD, the prize fighter, upon a charge of intending to leave the State for the purpose of engaging in a prize fight. It was stated as a shrewd suspicion of many that the prize fight was merely a cover under which to introduce a foreign element into the Pennsylvania election, but whatever that may have been WORMALD showed great persistence in his attempts to leave the State. Yesterday afternoon, in company with JOE COBURN and FATTY WELSH, well-known members of the fighting fraternity, he was intercepted at the moment he was about to leave the State by an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who bore him captive to Police headquarters. THEODORE ALLEN, who on Saturday became bondsman for WORMALD, in the sum of $1,000 that he would not leave the State, had his faith shaken by this circumstance, and while he was still in custody, ALLEN declined to be further responsible. Superintendent KENNEDY, therefore, ordered him to be locked up; and this morning he will be taken before Justice KELLY, when he must furnish new bonds or remain in jail.

Obituary.

Mme. MEYERDORFF died on Sunday morning last, in this City. She was a Polish exile, and with the family of her second husband arrived here on the 17th of this month three years ago, leaving as an exile in Siberia her youngest son, MICHAEL, one of four sons who took part in the Polish revolution of 1863. With no hope of ever seeing him again she sought happiness by the change from her native land to this of her adoption. She was a lady of high intellectual endowments, of a most amiable disposition and of warm generosity to the poor and needy. She filled, with dignity, a high station in her home; lost it through the cause of her four sons who fought in the Polish Revolution; but she and her family have been well rewarded in this country; she was happy and willing to die, after once again beholding her first and eldest son, Col. JULIAN ALLEN, of New-York, and he, by his faithful adherence to our Government, succeeded in restoring to his broken-hearted mother, the exiled boy, (only 16 years old when exiled.) The joy expressed by the deceased, when informed that her boy was liberated by the Emperor ALEXANDER himself, and done because the President asked as a favor to the United States, she exclaimed, "My cup of joy is overflowing, and I feel as if I could embrace and kiss the soil of the United States; I am happy and willing to die in such a land and among such a people." She was an invalid for twelve years, and died at the age of 69. Like a Spartan mother, with her own hands, she equipped her sons and sent them forth to battle for freedom in the Polish revolution.

The Ellen Hicks' Murder.

The threatened indignation meeting at Westchester, at which Gov. FENTON was to be severely handled by those who considered themselves aggrieved by his commutation of the sentence of Corp. FITZGERALD, was a fizzle. There was no meeting; even those who signed the call failed to present themselves.

A NEW-YORKER INJURED AT NEWARK.—A man named J. J. WILLIAMS, about 45 years of age, residing at No. 252 Eighth-avenue, New-York, had his right foot mashed yesterday noon, by having it caught between the bumpers of two passengers cars of a train on the New-Jersey Railroad, on which he was a passenger. He was taken to the Centre-street depot, near where the accident occurred, and his injuries dressed.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A SERVANT GIRL AT NEWARK.—A domestic in the employ of NATHANIEL DOUGLAS, No. 444 Washington-street, disappeared from the residence of her employer at an early hour yesterday morning, taking with her about $250 worth of wearing apparel belonging to the family. She is accused of similar thefts in a number of towns around New-York.

Court Calendars for Tuesday.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Held by Hunt, C. J.; and Mason, Woodruff, Grover, Clerke, Miller, Bacon and Dwight, JJ., in Supervisors' Room, New County Court-house. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
293—Gano vs. Hale.
294—Rose Reer vs. New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
295—Laurence et al. vs. Van Vleck et al.
296—Warner et al. vs. Blakeman.
297—Stevens Conor vs. Daniels et al.
298—Booth vs. Pierce et al.
300—American Life Ins. Co. vs. Van Epps.
301—Fitzgerald vs. Blake.
302—Cummings vs. Barkalow.
303—Songendyke vs. Songendyke.
304—Foote vs. Farrington.
305—Ford vs. Couts.
306—Matthews vs. Duryee.
307—Thorp et al. vs. Ross.
308—Seelye vs. Starbuck.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer and General Calendar.

Nos.
5317—The People ex rel. J. J. Bradley vs. Thos. Stevens.
971—Smith vs. McSpedon.
717—Cohen vs. McGay.
2289—Angervine vs. Angervine.
1319—Franks vs. Ristori.
1335—Cohen vs. Dolby.
1337—Davison vs. Ranger.
1339—Mittnacht vs. Numert.
1353—Reade vs. Sweetzer.
1379—Holton vs. New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Company.
1343—Darley vs. Brown.
1355—Pryer vs. Dillon.
1387—First National Bank of Meadville vs. Fourth Nat. Bank of N. Y.
943—Deans vs. Morris.
1361—Williams vs. Ford.
1365—Jopers vs. Krug.
1371—Katzenburgh vs. Barman.
727—Hewitt vs. Miller.
1075—Schultz vs. Cummings
1077—Reed vs. Same.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1424—Longfellow vs. Devoe.
1182—Roth vs. Herman.
1132—Hager vs. Clarke.
1176—McClave vs. Weiss.
812—Tallman vs. Wright.
1224—Wright vs. Hume.
1262—Strong vs. Moore.
1264—Freeman vs. Witty.
1316—Crawford vs. Kemper.
160—Mayor, &c., vs. McGrane.
1348—Dohrman vs. Luthey.
1354—Fuglechang vs. Ahrens.
624—Brouner vs. The Mayor, &c.
796—Beebe vs. Genyer.
1130—Battelle vs. Howe.
946—Bonnell vs. Drake.
1418—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal.
978—Musiane vs. Grau.
1370—Reamer vs. Livingstone.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
30—Mackintosh vs. Fatman, Surv'r, &c.
38—Bigler vs. Ferman et al.
39—Douglass vs. Bigelow.
42—De Leyer, Assignee, &c., vs. Pike et al.
43—Einstein vs. Randall.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
49—Graham vs. Meyer et al.
90—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
116—Seely vs. Wright et al.
118—Goulding, Rec'r, vs. Blossom.
133—Bridge, Ex'r, &c., vs. Dayton et al.
134—Schaefmeyer vs. McCadden.
135—Kirkpatrick vs. Fay.
136—Wightman, &c., vs. Thomas, &c.
137—Bouche vs. Flamant.
138—De Venge vs. Flamant.
139—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Security Fire Insurance Company.
140—Ambler vs. Stayler.
142—Kohler vs. Finck.
143—Smith et al. vs. Dixon et al.
144—Trall vs. Miller.
145—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea et al.
146—Burrill, Ex'r, vs. Boardman, Ex'r.
148—Chase vs. Scarff.
149—Lawson vs. Terry.
151—Coats vs. Shean et al.
152—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
382— — vs. —.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
92—Delavan vs. Brown.
99—Robinson vs. McCluskey.
123—Robertson vs. Stout.
131½—Holzman vs. Nitze.
140—Walroth vs. Wallace.
144—Gottlieb vs. Shove.
148—Protheral vs. Stirral.
156—Duryea vs. Levey.
162—Wise vs. Dappiemyer.
167—Havemeyer vs. Harman.
179—Leonard vs. Leonard.
182½—Sanford vs. De Novelles.
191½—Milbank vs. Elmer.
193—Pfister vs. Pfister.

Call No. 204—Duryee vs. Moses.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 1 A. M.

Nos.
—Phair vs. Strobel.
264—Pinner vs. Wolfson.
360—Sluyter vs. Wilson.
—Dennis vs. Kilg.
372—Heitner vs. Isaacs.
337—Sonning vs. Stafford.
321—Bloom, Jr., vs. Maenal.
322—Same vs. Same.
65—Van Buren vs. Schanck.
324—Benedict vs. Jones.
334—Buchanan vs. Sly.
213—Garvin vs. Muller.
221—Schmidt vs. Smith.
294—Langenbach vs. Nunenbacker.
—Green vs. Cullery.
—Campbell vs. Pickett.
—Fleischel vs. Bernhardt.
374—Marks vs. Moses.
377—Forsman vs. Christy.
387—Hartman vs. Ruthsaman.
368—Edinger vs. Hoffheimer
380—Zimmerman vs. Leslie.
386—Hirsch vs. Damm.
399—Tasto vs. Archibald.
401—Colher vs. Simmons.
402—Lynch vs. Myers.
404—Addy vs. Kick.
405—Schmidt vs. Corson.
406—Huckner vs. Homberg.
407—Moran vs. Sommers.
409—Robert vs. Crew.
413—Kinner vs. Anglin.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94¼ for money, and 94⅜ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 74⅝.

Railway Shares are quiet at the following quotations:

Illinois Central	95½
Erie	32¼

FRANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 12.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 12—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market tends upward, with considerable activity, and the sales of the day, it is thought, will reach 15,000 bales. The quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn is buoyant at 38s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12—11:15 A. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, on the spot, is firm, and to arrive quiet and steady at 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. Tallow, 49s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12—1:20 P. M.

Consols 94⅛ for money, and 94⅛ for the account.

Erie Railway Shares ... 32

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 12—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer, but not quotably higher. There is more activity, and the sales of the day will probably foot up 20,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is declining. Cumberland Cut is quoted at 55s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow 49s. ⅌ cwt.

NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet.

HAVRE, Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON—The market is firmer, and has advanced to 138f. ⅌ cwt. for tres ordinaire.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for money.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	74⅝

Railway Shares closed firm.

Illinois Central Railway Shares	95⅝
Erie Railway Shares	31⅝

FRANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 12—Evening.

Five-twenties closed quiet and steady at 77⅝@77½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Monday, Oct 12.

The Bourse is strong; Rentes, 69f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 12—5 P. M.

The Cotton Market closed buoyant at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.@10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d. @11⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

PROVISIONS—Lard closed quiet at 71s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon firm at 55s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Refined has advanced ½d., closing at 1s. 7½d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 12—5 P. M.

SUGAR, to arrive, easier at 25s. 6d. TALLOW has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 49s. PETROLEUM—Spirits declined 1d., and is quoted at the close at 1s. 1d.; Refined advanced ¼d.; quoted at 1s. 5¾d. LINSEED CAKES, £12 10s.@£12 15s.

HAVRE, Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON—Tres Ordinaire, 138f. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, Oct. 12.

PETROLEUM—The market closed flat.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 12.

The following are the closing prices of American produce for the week: TOBACCO active at $80@$80 for Vuelta Abajo. BROOMS steady at $3¼@$3½ ⅌ dozen. BEANS steady at $2¼@$2½ ⅌ arrobe, for American. OATS dull at $2¼@$2½ ⅌ quintal, for American. PAPER dull at 3@4 reals ⅌ ream for yellow wrapping, according to size. BUTTER steady at $30@$40 ⅌ quintal. BACON firm at $19@$20 ⅌ quintal for American. PETROLEUM dull at 3¼@4 reals ⅌ gallon. POTATOES active at $6@$6¾ ⅌ barrel. YELLOW WAX active at $8¼@$9 ⅌ arrobe; White dull at $10@$11. HONEY firm at 4@4½ reals per gallon.

Exchange on London 12½@13 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, Currency 26@25 ⅌ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 64,000 bbls; Wheat, 170,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 135,000 bushels; Corn, 108,000 bushels; Oats, 210,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels. IN STORE HERE—Wheat, 462,000 bushels; Corn, 678,000 bushels; Oats, 345,000 bushels; Barley, 94,000 bushels; Rye, 65,000 bushels; Peas, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—16½c. on Wheat, 13½c.@13¾c. on Corn and 9c.@9½c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR steady; sales 800 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Spring; $9 25 for Amber, and $11 for White—all city ground. WHEAT dull and depressed; sales 9,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1 51, and 8,000 bushels No. 1, on the spot, at $1 60@$1 65; No. 2, on the spot, $1 40, closing weak. CORN fairly active; sales 24,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1 07@$1 07¼, and 40,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 08, and 16,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 08; at the close buyers offered $1 07½. OATS quiet; small sales at 64c., generally held at 65c. RYE—Sales 8,000 bushels at $1 47, and 20,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 45½. BARLEY held at $2 25. MESS PORK held at $31 50. LARD, 21c. HIGHWINES, $1 34.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 12.

FLOUR dull at $6 50@$7 50 for Spring Extras, and $5 15@$5 50 for Spring Superfine. WHEAT—$1 41@$1 41½ for No. 1, and $1 34@$1 34½ for No. 2. CORN unsettled; No. 1, sellers, at 95c., but no buyers; No. 2, 83c.@84c. OATS steady at 52½c.@53c. RYE declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 28@$1 30 for No. 1. BARLEY easier at a decline of 4c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 88@$1 89. HIGHWINES quiet; free, $1 33@$1 35. FREIGHTS dull at 5c. on Oats and 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo; 12c. on Corn to Oswego. MESS PORK advanced 5c.; sales 375 bbls. at $30. Short-ribbed MIDDLES, 15½c., packed. Dry-salted SHOULDERS 11¾c.@12c. LARD nominal at 19c. CATTLE dull and nominal. LIVE HOGS active at $7 50@$7 60 for fair to medium; $7 75@$8 10 for good to choice; extra smooth, $8 25@$8 70. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—55,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Corn, 204,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 12.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 75; Extra, $8 70; Choice to Fall Extra, $9@$11 25; Fancy, $11@$11 75. WHEAT firmer; Prime Fall, $1 75@$1 80; strictly Prime, $1 80@$1 85; Choice to Fancy, $2@$2 15; Good to Prime Spring, $1 25@$1 28; Prime to Choice, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull at 85c.@95c. OATS firm at 52c.@55c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE advancing; sales at $1 20@$1 23. PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD dull and nominal at 18½c. for choice tierce. WHISKY firmer at $1 27, mostly held at $1 30. CATTLE easier at $2 50@$4, gross, for inferior to choice. FAT SHEEP, $2 50@$3; low grades dull at $1 50@$2 ⅌ head. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 1,100 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 7,500 bushels; Barley, 9,600 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 12.

FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales, 2,600 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 75 for White; $11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 7,500 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 52; 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 30, and car load No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 74. CORN held at $1 12½@$1 13 for No. 1. OATS dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Western at 67c. BARLEY firm and in good demand; sales, 38,000 bushels up lake Canada at $2 25. PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL $2 00 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $26@$28; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $33 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13½c.; Corn and Barley, 11c. to New-York; Lumber, $5 25 to the Hudson; $6 to Newburg. LAKE IMPORTS—151,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Peas, 1,864,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—33,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Barley, 13,800 bushels Oats, 1,572,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Monday, Oct. 12.

FLOUR declining. WHEAT declining, but inactive; sales of No. 1 White Michigan, at $2 20; Amber at $1 86@$1 86½. CORN declining, but quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 00¼@$1 01. OATS unchanged. RYE easier; sales of No. 2 at $1 35. BARLEY steady; Canada, $2 20; State, $2 05. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Barley. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—30,000 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 86,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 64,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—24,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON firm; Middling, 26c. FLOUR less active. Howard-street Superfine, $8@$8 25; do. Extra, $9 50@$11 25; do. Family, $12@$13 50; City Mills Superfine, $7 75@$8 25; do. Extra, $9 50@$11 50; do. Family, $12 25@$13 50; Western Superfine, $7@$8; do. Extra, $9@$10 25. WHEAT firm for high grades; Prime Dry Red, $2 60@$2 75; Inferior, $1 90@$2 10. CORN firm; White, $1 20@$1 30; Yellow, $1 20. OATS firm; Prime, 80c.; RYE firm; $1 45@$1 55. PROVISIONS firm. Mess Pork, $30. BACON—Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c.; Hams, 20c.@22c. LARD, 21c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 12.

FLOUR quiet and steady; Family, $8 50@$9. WHEAT in demand at $1 85 for No. 1 Red. CORN, 98c. RYE quiet, but firm at $1 38@$1 40. OATS dull at 59c.@60c. for No. 1. BARLEY firm. COTTON firm at 26c. for Middling. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1 30 for free. MESS PORK held at $30 50@$30 75. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders held at 12c.; Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides sold at 16c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Rib, and 17¼c. for Clear. LARD held at 19½c.; neglected. GOLD, 137¼ buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON active and advanced; Middlings, 24½c.; sales, 3,100 bales; receipts, 1,367 bales. Sterling Exchange, 148@150. SUGAR steady and unchanged, with a fair jobbing trade. FLOUR—Superfine $5@$6 75; Choice, $10@$12 50. CORN quiet at $1@$1 10. OATS quiet at 62c.@63c. BRAN held at $1 25. HAY—Prime scarce and in demand at $25@$26. MESS PORK advanced at $31 75@$32. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD quiet; Tierce, 19¾c.; Keg, 21¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 26c.@27c. PETROLEUM—Nothing doing. NEW CLOVERSEED, $8. FLAXSEED, $2 80@$2 85. FLOUR very heavy; Spring Wheat Extra, $8 50@$9 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9 75@$11 50; Fancy, $12@$13. WHEAT very quiet; Red, $1 10@$2 20; Amber, $2 25. CORN scarce and held firmly; Yellow at $1 29@$1 30. OATS 72c.@74c. PROVISIONS and GROCERIES unchanged. WHISKY slow; sales at $1 40, free.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 12.

The market for Cattle opened to-day with a good demand, and prices ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, higher. The best extra Kentucky Steers are selling at 9¼c.@9½c.; Good, 8¾c.@9c.; Ordinary, 7¼c.@8c.; Inferior and Common, 5¾c.@6½c. RECEIPTS thus far, 5,000 head; sales 2,300 head. HOGS are in good supply and moderate request at 8c.@8¼c. for State and Michigan, and 9¼c.@10c. for Illinois.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 12.

BEEF CATTLE in fair demand; prices unsettled and lower; sales 2,400 head at 8½c.@9c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7c.@8c. for fair to good; 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb. gross for common. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 10,000 head at 5c.@5½c. ⅌ gross. HOGS lower; sales 5,500 head at $13 50@$14 50 ⅌ cwt. net.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 12.

TOBACCO unchanged. Superfine FLOUR, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. CORN—Old, 98c.@$1 in bulk; New, 59c.@60c. OATS, 55c.@57c. RYE, $1 38@$1 40. MESS PORK, $30 50. LARD, 18¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 30. COTTON, 24c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Oct. 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 45½ for No. 1, and $1 35 for No. 2. OATS quiet at 53c. CORN declining; sales at 92c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 157,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON quiet and firm at 23c.@23½c.; receipts, 2,666 bales; exports, 6 5 bales; stock, 5,064 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal. CORN, $1. OATS, 65c.@64c. PORK, $30 50. LARD, 21c.@22c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 13c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Oct. 12.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 40c. RESIN dull. TAR steady at $2 30. COTTON in good demand; Middling, 24c.

MOBILE, Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON—Sales, 400 bales; market quiet; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 1,934 bales; exports, 30 bales.

TORONTO, Canada, Monday, Oct. 12.

BARLEY delivery about 3,000 bushels; prices on street, $1 42; sales of 12,000 bushels reported at $1 45.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON active and firmer, but closed quiet; sales, 712 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 1,156 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON opened quiet, but firm, and closed steady; sales, 4,5 bales; Middling, 25c.; receipts, 1,592 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 12.

COTTON closed firmer; sales, 282 bales; receipts, 553 bales; Middling, 24c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 12.

FLOUR, $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT—Choice shipping $1 75@$1 85. Legal tenders, 72⅛.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 12.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26⅝; Reading Railroad, 48⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅜. Gold, 137⅝.

[Advertisement.]

The enthusiastic individual who offered to bet a hundred dollars to a KNOX HAT that his national candidates would be elected, showed his political faith and his just appreciation of the best Hat made in the Metropolis at one and the same time. It was an offer at great odds, to be sure, but we know of those who would willingly pay a hundred dollars for a Knox Hat if its manufacturer didn't insist upon selling it at the usual price, which he will continue to do, at his salesroom, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A great downfall of prices in English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English Brussels, $1 50 per yard, $1 60 per yard, $1 70 per yard. All wool ingrain carpets, 75 cents per yard to $1 per yard. Parisian embroidered and worked table and piano covers, window shades and oil-cloths. 50 cents per yard, 60 cents per yard, 70 cents per yard, 80 cents per yard.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Germania	Sept. 30	Hamburg	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	Oct. 13	New-York	Hamburg
Java	Oct. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Oct. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 15	New-York	Bremen
City of London	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Atalanta	Oct. 17	New-York	London
Iowa	Oct. 17	New-York	Glasgow
Ville de Paris	Oct. 17	New-York	Havre
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Eagle	Oct. 15	New-York	Havana
Ocean Queen	Oct. 16	New-York	Aspinwall
Bienville	Oct. 17	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Vessels.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 12—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Mr. Bradlee, wife and daughter, Miss Hayes, Mr. and Miss Donavan, Miss Smith, Mrs. Weston and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tailierat and child, Miss Aufranc, Mr. and Mrs. John Richards, Jr., Leon J. Vincent, J. F. Lindsay, Rev. C. T. O'Callaghan, C. A. Bergland, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sutton, J. W. Linzee, B. E. Stockwell, D. Williams, Mr. Caughey, W. R. Heriot, J. E. Mason, Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, Mr. Converse, Mr. Linder, Carl Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rogers, B. Reilly and family, Master McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. Courtnay, Mrs. Lewis, Robt. Marmann, Mr. Sleddon, Mr. Loos, Mr. Robinson, Rev. S. M. Rice, Rev. M. Corbyn, R. W. Smith, Mr. Sheane, Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. Chawrense, Mrs. E. M. Joy, Chas. Gascoyne and wife, J. G. Adams, L. Delap, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Isaac Walton, D. Marley, Mr. Christensen, Mr. Lightbody, D. S. Keith, A. B. Wykoff, Miruless, J. Thallon, Mrs. P. Maldon, Mr. Pace, Mr. James, Miss Beak, Mrs. Blakemore, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. Button, James Livesey, Mr. Errice, J. J. Crow, J. J. Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Evans, Mr. Saxe, Wm. Rankin, N. P. Larsen, wife and family; James Nancarrow, T. W. Rafford.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Mrs. A. W. Giles, Miss Giles, Miss R. King, M. P. Lynch, J. G. Pittman, James Bailey, Edward Rowell, C. Dul, B. F. Cameron, W. Dickinson, Miss Julia Armabell, James Wright, J. W. McAlpine, T. E. Fell, R. S. Abell and lady, J. Smith, Capt. John Sexton, L. Fuller, P. T. Williams, R. T. Florence, James Brighton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 6 09 | Sun sets ..... 5 23 | Moon rises .. 3 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 39 | Gov. Island. 6 28 | Hell Gate .. 7 50

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Mungnam Dormie, Cousins, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons; Staffa, (Br.,) Knight, Bremen, J. Edmiston & Co.

Barks American Eagle, Lindsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; T. H. Armstrong, Lodge, Norfolk, Borland & Co.

Brigs G. T. Berry, Bradley, Elizabethport, S. Chase & Co.; Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cays, Camman & Morrison; T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Sydney, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Martna, (Br.,) Gannon, St. John's, N. F., G. F. Brewer; G. F. Geery, Conklin, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schooners Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Virginia, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ada, (Br.,) Beiger, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; Pinta, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Sloop S. S. Buckingham, Billard, Providence, G. K. Raskett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Sept. 30, and Queenstown Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 3, lat. 51 17, lon. 22 10, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. 4th, lat. 51 4, lon. 26 30, passed steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool. 8th, lat. 49 32, lon. 39 51, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. 9th, lat. 46 40, lon. 51 32, passed a 4-masted steamer bound E. 11th, 177 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Europe, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baton, Savannah Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Oct. 8, 10:30 P. M., 16 miles N. E. of Charleston Lightship, exchanged signals with steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah. Oct. 10, 7:30 A. M., 20 miles S. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah. 11th, 10:36 A. M., lat. 37 23, lon. 74 49, exchanged signals with steamship George Washington, bound S. Same date, 11 A. M., lat. 37 27, lon. 74 48, exchanged signals with steamship Manhattan; at 11:30 A. M., with steamship Montgomery; at 1:30 P. M., with steamship San Salvador, all bound S.

Steamship Monterey, Ryder, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. Experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship John Bertram, (N. G.,) Petersen, Hamburg 30 ds., with mdse. and 164 passengers to H. W. O. Edye. Had one death on the passage, a child. Had light variable winds with much rain and fog.

Bark Cuba, Sundberg, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; had continual rain and strong N. E. winds the entire passage.

Bark Marchese Gualterio, (Ital.,) Pisserello, Leghorn 64 ds., passed Gibraltar Aug. 28, with marble and rags to Otto Fabricotta. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Linda, (of Philadelphia,) Hewett, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage. The Captain is recovering from an attack of gastric fever.

Bark Union, Way, Sag Harbor, in ballast to Willetts & Co.

Brig Gen. Marshall, (of Belfast,) Thombs, Matanzas 22 ds., with sugar and molasses and 2 passengers to Walsh & Carver. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy winds from N. E. to N. W.

Brig Unice, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Pedro, Davis, Jacksonville 14 ds., with yellow pine wood to Warren Ray. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. gales and heavy seas.

Brig Crocus, Colburn, Gardiner 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Wings of the Morning, (of Waldoboro,) McFarland, Ragged Island, Bahama, Sept. 23, via Nassau 27th, with salt to Moss & Ward. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had heavy N. E. gales the latter part of the passage; split and lost sails, stove bulwarks and boat on deck; had one seaman washed overboard, but was saved by the crew. Has on board the Captain and 6 of the crew of the schr. Angie Moffit, from Rockland for Galveston, which went ashore on Orange Keys on the night of Sept. 17. Vessel and cargo was a total loss.

Schr. Electric Spark, (of Providence, R. I.,) McNitto, Inagua 12 ds., with salt to master. Has had heavy N. E. winds the last week; split sails, &c., and has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras. The schr. Dispatch sailed from Inagua for Boston Sept. 29.

Schr. William, Wood, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Godfrey, St. Stephen's, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Gladiator, (Br.,) Westervelt, Labrador 12 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Cole, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Hyena, Gardner, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Clara Norton, Saunders, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. John Manlove, Smith, Rondout, for Holmes' Hole.

Schr. Henry B. Metcalf, Rogers, Rondout, for Norwalk.

Schr. Susan Jane, Andrews, Little Egg Harbor, for Providence.

Schr. Alida, Brown, Little Egg Harbor, for Providence.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Trainor, Clinton Point, for Norwich.

Schr. Susan W. Blake, Blake, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. A. Saunders, Carroll, Philadelphia, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Yarmouth, Tarter, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. Young America, Vilt, Cold Spring, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to Britton & Co.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Tisdaly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Comet, Dow, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Gates & Co.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Falkingham, Providence.
Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence.
Schr. John W. Bell, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Detroit, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Thomas, B. Smith, Holman, New-Haven.
Schr. Adelia Cohn, Brower, Lynn.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Small, Albany, for Hartford.
Schr. Sarah Wilcox, Rose, Albany, for New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Brown, Cole, Newburg, for Hartford.
Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Boston.
Schr. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Boston.
Schr. Mary L. Compton, Depew, Virginia.
Schr. J. P. Hazard, Wilson, New-Haven.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket.
Schr. Lizzie, Bramhall, Horton's Point.
Schr. White Foam, Howell, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Gusta Wilson, Boyd, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Providence.
Schr. Ira Laffrenier, Coleman, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. C. C. Oliver, Oliver, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. M. A. Hyer, Atridge, Newburg, for New-Haven.
Schr. M. R. McFee, Hawkins, Newburg, for Norwalk.
Schr. Flow-Boy, Cripps, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Mary Brush, Carter, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Orisis, Howard, Pawtucket.
Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland.
Schr. Breeze, Weaver, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Joseph Phillips, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Lightfoot, Scaife, Rockland.
Schr. Lodwick Bill, Mott, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. B. Allen, Case, Greenport.
Schr. Vapor, Young, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary Lovell, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Harriet Sarah, Green, New-Haven.
Schr. Angel, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. R. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. C. J. Errickson, Nichols, Providence.
Schr. Whistler, Dean, Taunton.
Schr. Seneca, Dolridge, Providence.
Schr. Scud, Holman, New-Haven.
Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. Sallie Ann, Mart, Great Egg Harbor.
Sloop P. C. Barnum, Craft, Elizabethport, for Far Rockaway.
Sloop Westchester, Hicks, Elizabethport, for Far Rockaway.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 12—Arr. steamers Concordia, from New-Orleans; Glaucus, from New-York; schr. Nelson Harvy, from New-York.

Also arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; brigs Snowbird, from Goree; Marshall Dutch, from Philadelphia; schr. Veto, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12—Arr. ship Owego, from New-York.

Sld. schr. W. R. Beebe, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 12—Sld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York, in tow of steamship Albemarle.

Passed out—Brigs Annie Collins, Richmond, for Havana; Sarah Harris, Norfolk, for Demerara.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 11—Arr. steamship Sherman, Henry, from New-York.

Sld. 8th, steamship Yazoo, Hedges, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12—Arr. Matura, from Hong Kong.

Cld. Fleur de Maurice, for Mauritius, with breadstuffs.

Sld. ship Dreadnought, for Queenstown.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12—Arr. bark Carl Georg, from Bremen; schr. Emma Finney, from Philadelphia.

Cld. schr. Margaret, for Providence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 12—Cld. steamship Wm. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Translation, Smith, from Bridgeport, ran ashore on Hog's Back, Hell Gate, and is full of water.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Oct. 12.—The schr. Defiance is ashore on Snake Island, and going to pieces. Several attempts have been made to render assistance, but owing to the heavy sea running they have all been unsuccessful. The crew were rescued with difficulty.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 11.—The steamship Manhattan, Capt. Williams, of the Liverpool and Great Western Line, which left New-York Sept. 30, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—The steamship Nebraska, Capt. Dutton, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Oct. 3, arrived here to-day.

ARE YOU BASHFUL?

READ THE COMBINED ANNUALS OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1865, 6, 7, 8 and 9, for instruction to overcome it, only 75 cents.

DO YOU STUTTER?

The Annuals tell you how to stop it.

WOULD YOU MARRY YOUR COUSIN?

Before doing so read the Annuals, and be wise.

ARE YOU JEALOUS?

And would you know its causes and cure? Read the Annuals.

ARE YOU TOO FAT?—OR ARE YOU TOO LEAN?

The Annuals give directions for regulating the conditions of the body, so as to secure harmony, health and good looks.

THE TWO PATHS OF WOMANHOOD are illustrated with effective engravings in the ANNUALS. Matrimonial Mistakes; Where to Find a Wife; Signs of Character in the Eyes; and an ALMANAC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS! Given in the COMBINED ANNUALS.

Sent post-paid, for 75 cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The ANNUAL for 1869, only 25 cents, first post.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF White French China, ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.

Dinner sets, 130 pieces	$30 00.	Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 00.	
Dinner plates, ⅌ dozen	2 50.	
Tea Plates, ⅌ dozen	1 80.	
Cups and saucers, ⅌ dozen, 24 pieces	2 50.	
Water goblets, ⅌ dozen	2 00.	Good articles.

Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15. WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates. CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.

Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, (only store,) Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.

Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

FALL OVERCOATS.

Having rapidly sold our first supply, we are now prepared with a SECOND INSTALLMENT of the same Beautiful, Desirable and Cheap Goods.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,
70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK JUST OPENED, AT LOW PRICES.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BYZANTINE JEWELRY.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION AT C. A. STEVENS & CO.'S,
No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, FIRE-IRONS, SCUTTLES, &c.

KITCHEN AND COOKING UTENSILS.

A large and varied assortment of first-class goods at lowest possible prices.

JONES & HUBBELL,
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GAS FIXTURES,

ELEGANT IN STYLE AND SUPERIOR FINISH, AT POPULAR PRICES.

McLEWEE, PUTNAM & CO.,
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NO. 561 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR	LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR	NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE	PARIS

AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the reports of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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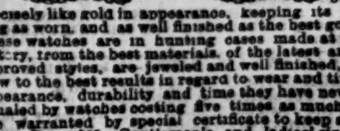
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES. THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.



OROIDE CASES, a newly discovered composition, known only to ourselves, precisely like gold in appearance, keeping its color as long as worn, and as well finished as the best gold ones. These watches are in hunting cases made at our own factory, from the best materials, of the latest and most approved styles, are jeweled and well finished, with a view to the best results in regard to wear and time. For appearance, durability and time they have never been equaled by watches costing five times as much. Each one warranted by special certificate to keep accurate time. Price $15. Gentlemen's and ladies' sizes. For this small sum any one can have an excellent watch, equal in appearance, and as good for time, as a gold one costing $150. We are now manufacturing Gents' and Ladies' Watches of extra fine finish and quality, price $20. These are equal in appearance and time to gold ones costing $200. Also Oroide Chains, as well made as those of gold, from $2 to $6. Goods sent to any part of the United States by express. Money need not be sent with the order, as the bills can be paid when the goods are delivered by the express. Customers must pay all the express charges.

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Opposite Cooper Institute (The One Price) and lowest in the City.

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OUR PATENT BEVEL-EDGE PLAYING CARDS, WARRANTED NOT TO SPLIT. Superior to anything in the market, and cheaper than any house in the trade. Wholesale at Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st.

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THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
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NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
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RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
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SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
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And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $30 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 20 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
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Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company.

PROPOSALS FOR $40,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of forty thousand dollars of market stock, authorized by chap. 203, Laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Sept. 25, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the completion of the market upon the land lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of May, 1897.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for market stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Sept. 26, 1868.

TO INVESTORS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD
First Mortgage 30-year 7 per cent. Bonds.
Interest payable April and October,
At the Bank of America, in New-York.

We offer a small amount of these bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

Capitalists rarely find such an opportunity for investment. For ABSOLUTE security and prompt payment of interest, there can be no better bond made.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1868. No. 19 Nassau-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS.

On and after the 15th October, the price of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Bonds will be 87. Subscriptions prior to that date will be received for a limited amount at 85 from parties, who must state the number wanted and the day they will take them up.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Sept. 16, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 19) of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after the 19th day of October, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 16th day of October, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., BONDS.—FOR sale on favorable terms, Elizabeth City seven per cent. six-year Street Improvement bonds, issued by authority of State law, in anticipation of collection of assessments; Coupon bonds, interest payable at the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, semi-annually, by A. G. CRANE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

GREENE COUNTY, NEW-YORK STATE, seven per cent. bonds wanted by GEO. & SAM'L BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	112⅞	113⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅜	108⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	113⅞	114⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Reg., '62.....	104½	105½	10-40 Registered.	103⅝	103⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112⅝	112⅞	10-40 Coupon....	105	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅛	110⅜	Gold...............	137⅛	137¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅜	110⅝	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99	99½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	108⅛	108⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

President—ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH.
Vice-President—WILLIAM H. GUION.
Treasurer—RICHARD J. THORNE.
Secretary—C. A. HARPER.
Counsel—VOSE & McDANIEL.

TRUSTEES.

ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President Home Insurance Company, New-York.
RICHARD J. THORNE, President New-York Equitable Insurance Company, New-York.
Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, Supreme Court, Hudson, N. Y.
Hon. WILLIAM D. SNOW, New-York.
SAMUEL U. F. ODELL, Barclay & Livingston, N. Y.
Hon. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs of the Port of New-York.
H. F. SPAULDING, Spaulding, Hunt & Co., N. Y.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY, Chas. M. Connolly & Co., N. Y.
JOHN H. MORTIMER, Mortimer & Debost, N. Y.
WM. H. GUION, Williams & Guion, N. Y.
RUFUS R. GRAVES, R. R. Graves & Co., N. Y.
ELISHA BROOKS, Brooks Brothers, N. Y.
JOHN S. LYLE, Lord & Taylor, N. Y.
ALFRED NELSON, William & Alfred Nelson, N. Y.
WM. F. DRAKE, Drake Bros., Bankers, N. Y.
JOHN W. MASURY, Masury & Whiton, N. Y.
HENRY M. TABER, C. C. & H. M. Taber, N. Y.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY, No. 75 Front-st., New-York.
EDWARD BURCKHARD, with Christ, Jay & Co., N. Y.
A. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.
CHARLES T. SHEPARD, President Board of Trade, Albany, N. Y.
Hon. ALLEN MUNROE, President National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.
Hon. GEORGE W. CUYLER, President National Bank, Palmyra, N. Y.
JAMES N. MATTHEWS, Editor and Proprietor *Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo, N. Y.
N. C. SIMONS, Simons & Crissey, Buffalo, N. Y.
HORACE S. WALBRIDGE, President Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
T. J. S. FLINT, Flint & Co., New-York, and Flint, Thompson & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hon. T. T. FLAGLER, President Niagara County National Bank, Lockport, N. Y.
EMERY WENDELL, Cashier First National Bank, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. O. NOBLE, President Keystone National Bank, Erie, Penn.
H. M. FLAGLER, Rockfeller, Andrews & Flagler, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. BLAIR, Wm. Blair & Co., Chicago, Ill.
ANGUS SMITH, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. D. HUDSON, Detroit, Mich.

We are authorized to sell the residue of the stock of this Company.

The lines will be completed to Chicago by the 1st of October.

Now in connection with all the Eastern States, and will, shortly, be in connection with all the commercial centres of the country with no unprofitable branches.

A paying business already secured, and the proceeds of the remaining stock are to be expended in further extensions of the lines, and additional wires to meet the demands of business. This stock is offered on liberal terms.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1868.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, and continuing for ten consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, and the whole or any part thereof, not less than $5,000, will be awarded to the highest bidder. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids, a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 10th-av. and 51st-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1868.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 41 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

LOST—SCRIP CERTIFICATE BELONGING TO Bond No. 795, for ten shares of first-class preferred stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company. All persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

BALTZER & TAAKS.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC Railroad Company's Six per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, principal and interest payable in coin, for sale at 105, and accrued interest, in currency, by HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON, 14 Broad-st., CORN & AUFERMANN, 30 Broad-st.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A WOMAN of education, without incumbrance, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's household, consisting of himself, wife, waiter, cook, chambermaid and laundress; do the marketing, hire and discharge the servants, direct the cooking, (French,) and assist generally when required; no one need apply wanting great energy and entire capability. Address L. M. N., Station G, with reference.

NURSE WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS AMERican or Scotch family nurse; one thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant; must be well recommended; an elderly woman preferred; no Irish need apply. Address, stating references, and where an interview can be had, Box No. 1,820 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take care of a baby and do the chamberwork of a small family, a short distance from the City; also for the same place, a woman to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 225 4th-st., corner West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SMART AND OBLIGING MAN to go on a small place, near the City; he must understand gardening and care and milk two cows, and groom one horse, and know how to clean harness. Call at No. 22 Amity-st., between 9½ and 10 o'clock, this morning.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURG, PENN., or BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED—CLERKS FOR A STATEN ISLAND Dying and Scouring establishment; one for Philadelphia and two for New-York. None but those thoroughly understanding the business need apply at No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR EXCELLENT situations, all respectable chambermaids, waitresses, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, &c.; English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS pressman for job printing; one that understands cylinder and Gordon presses. Inquire at DANIEL DONEVAN'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, TO GO to Springfield, Mass. Inquire of HAYWARD & BRIGGS, No. 189 Broadway.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—IN THE LACE goods department. JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO WASH AND iron; must have good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st. for three days.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFFICE. Apply at J. LITTLE & CO'S., No. 30 New-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—Desertion, non-support, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. S. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MR. CORNWALL'S
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL,
No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,
for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

FRENCH SCHOOL.
Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
Will open a school for young ladies
at No. 302 West 34th-st.,
on Sept. 15.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [S. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MISS DU VERNET WILL OPEN A PREparatory School for Boys, at No. 113 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars can be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Miss Du Vernet can be seen at her school-room after the 21st, from 9 to 1.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open, MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a Select English, Classical and Mathematical School for boys; number limited to twenty; best references given. Apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 69 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,158 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG BOYS.—E. HINDS, Principal. One patron wrote last week: "R. looks very well, indeed. His stay in your school has been beneficial to him in every way."

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 105 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE New-York Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., will open Nov. 2. For announcement apply to Dr. E. BLACKWELL, Secretary of the Faculty.

$300.—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR boys. Procure circular of Rev. GEO. E. HOWALL, Principal, Lakeville, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mr. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

CHEMISTRY.
Evening lectures of the College of Pharmacy on practical chemistry, commence Oct. 19; useful to dyers, distillers, brewers, tanners, photographers and all others using chemical processes, as well as medical and pharmaceutical students; from 7 to 8 o'clock on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; tickets for the course of five months, $15, may be had of Wm. Wright, Jr., No. 59 Cedar-st.; P. W. Bedford, No 769 6th-av., and Geo. C. Close, No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.
Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, for pupils of both sexes. They are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 929 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a position as resident governess; will give instruction in English, French and music. Address personally or by letter, Miss HAMLYNE, No. 37 West 57th-st.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher, wishes to give two or three hours' instruction daily, in a respectable American family, in exchange for board; first-rate references given. Address B., No. 43 John-st., New-York, Box No. 2,398 Post Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, who has had large experience as governess and family teacher, a situation in the above capacity; the best of reference given. Address Box No. 147 De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS from FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST from Oct. 1.
Interest payable in January, SIX PER CENT. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. H. LILLIE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX.
DEPOSITS made on or before Oct. 20 will draw INTEREST from Oct. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 PAID BY THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1. Books in English, French and German. Assets, $5,450,231 34. JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Saturdays to 8 P. M. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. NO TAX. All deposits made from this date, to and including Oct. 20, draw interest from Oct. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th sts.—Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR BUILDING A THIRD ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE AND KEEPER'S DWELLING AT OR NEAR ST. SIMON'S, GEORGIA.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1868, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct, erect and complete a third order light-house and keeper's dwelling at or near St. Simon's, Georgia, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be obtained upon application to this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 26, 1868.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c., or as chambermaid and do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle, or will take charge of grown children and do light chamberwork, in City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, or growing children, and sew; has the best of City reference; was two and a half years at her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class seamstress or lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has best of City references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain seamstress; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; would be willing to take care of a grown child; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and fine washer; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 6th-av., corner of 9th-st., in the toy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly and has the best of City references. For further particulars call at No. 237 West 27th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; can bring her own Wheeler & Wilson machine if required; best of references as to character and capacity. Can be seen for three days at No. 208 East 45th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress; cuts and fits dresses, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has three years' City residence. Address S. F. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook; understands all kinds of plain cooking and baking; or will do chamberwork and plain washing; in City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUations, one as cook, Protestant; understands meats, game, bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid or waitress; has seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 29 3d-av., second door from 9th-st., from 9 o'clock until 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; best of reference from last employers. Call at No. 401 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands all kinds of fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 156 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as seamstress; has a good knowledge of dressmaking; would assist in light chamberwork; also a young girl to take care of a child. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastries; has long experience and can be well recommended by her late employers. Call or address at No. 817 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or nurse and fine sewing; is capable of taking any situation in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 384 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS TOgether, one as cook; assist in washing; the other as chambermaid; assist in washing; both have six years' City reference from their last place. Apply at No. 136 West 19th-st., two pair stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL OF steady habits, a situation as cook in a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference given. Call or address No. 873 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain cooking, washing and mending; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 119 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid and assist with the fine washing, and can do French fluting; has first-rate recommendation. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 543 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as a first-class laundress; understands her business in all branches. Can be seen at her last place for two days, No. 209 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, WORK BY the day or week; is neat and clean; also a good washer and ironer; or would go out as lady nurse, and is very useful round the house. Apply to Mrs. DUNBAR, No. 418 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to care of grown children; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; lately from Quebec. Apply at No. 136 West 19th-st., two pair stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on a lady and sew. Inquire at No. 316 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid, and to assist in washing; Protestant. Call at present employer's, No. 128 East 36th-st., to-day, between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, FAITHFUL WOman, (a Protestant, the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen, at her own house, No. 318 East 31st-st., first floor. Address Mrs. THOMAS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook by a woman who has the best City references; understands game, soups, &c., and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or nurse, chambermaid preferred; City references. Apply for two days at No. 236 Henry-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 46 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress; willing in either situation; can furnish best City references. Call at No. 66 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; is competent to take charge of an infant; good reference. Apply at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored man as coachman in a private family; well experienced; best City references. Call at private stable No. 125 West 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 219 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress; the advertiser is fully competent and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 15 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse, who is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give four years' reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; is not afraid to work and has the very best City reference. No. 111 7th-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook, who understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 Clinton-place, rear, Room No. 19.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LAUNDRESS, families' or gentlemen's washing; fluting also done. Address Mme. LEMAIRE, No. 422 8th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; four years' reference from her present employer. Call at No. 46 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. No. 143 2d-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to attend in a shoe or fancy store, or any other respectable business. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; is a good fluter; would do chamberwork and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 214 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 408 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUAtion as plain cook and washing and ironing; good City reference. Call on Mrs. GLASS, 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a private family. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as ladies' maid; understands dressmaking; reference. No. 8 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, lately arrived, a place to help with children. Apply on Tuesday, from 10 to 1, at No. 1 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 123 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and children's clothing; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is willing to assist in chamberwork; good City reference. Call or address A. T., No. 213 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORthy woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing, or with washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer, and understands work in general; is capable of taking a housekeeper's place, if required; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women in a private family; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; understand their business in all its branches; have the best City reference from their last place, where they lived nearly four years. Can be seen for three days at No. 159 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing; no objections to the country; would like to travel with a lady; best recommendations. Can be seen until suited at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressing hair, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who is a good cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house or the country; no washing done; good references can be given. Call at No. 309 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; no washing; also, a young American girl wishes a situation at chamberwork or waiting; both with good references. Call at No. 102 11th-av., corner 19th-st., west.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one as a good cook or would take a laundress' place; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 331 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to wait on a lady, or would take care of children; is a very good seamstress; or would take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 752 7th-av., between 54th and 55th sts., West.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS in the same house; one as good cook and to assist with the washing; the other up-stairs work and to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 247 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress or lady's maid; can dress ladies' hair, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is willing to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for to-day at No. 156 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing or ironing, or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 313 East 9th-st., off 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as housekeeper; is capable of taking entire charge of a house; or would do up stairs work in a small family; has five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds family sewing, dressmaking and operating Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen at No. 314 East 12th-st., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as good plain cook, &c., and assist with the washing and ironing, or do the washing in a small family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 269 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, sisters, situations, one as first-class chambermaid the other as first-class waitress; best City reference; boarding house preferred. Call at No. 322 East 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also sacques, basques, gored skirts and walking dresses, in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 231 East 58th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF excellent cooks; best references; Protestant and others; nurses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, &c.; servants of all kinds at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands good plain cooking; is an excellent baker; has no objection to do the coarse washing; best City reference given. Address No. 222 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit for ladies and children; dress ladies' hair and take charge of grown-up children, or a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 East 23d-st., off 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable English Protestant young woman as thorough dress and cloakmaker; can cut, fit and trim; operate on machine in every style, and all family sewing; unexceptionable City references. Apply at 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of it from its birth; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as competent nurse; is kind and good to children, and is a good plain sewer. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 109 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 34th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook and excellent baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required. Apply at 156 West 18th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 162 East 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a practical housekeeper; can use Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Inquire at present employer's, No. 269 5th-av., till suited.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion to take care of an invalid, or monthly nurse; is experienced in both; can read and write; the best of reference. Apply at No. 321 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation in a small private family; is a good cook, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl as chambermaid in a hotel, or would like to go as stewardess on a steamer; has good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 240 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant person, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; good reference. Address, for two days, G. D., No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 281 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; would do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; City references. Apply at No. 8 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation in a private family to take care of children, do sewing and make herself generally useful. Can be seen for three days at No. 203 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A THORoughly good cook and baker; can take the entire charge of her kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 321 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, and to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 East 23d-st., off 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and will assist in the housework; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 317 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; is very neat and tidy and understands waiting perfectly; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; would assist with the washing; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands Grover & Baker's machine. Call for two days at No. 228 East 2?th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class chambermaid and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 40 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY A young woman, at her own house; has the best City reference. No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to take in washing and ironing at her residence, No. 220 East 31st-st.; best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 345 West 28th-st.

SIMM'S FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., male and female to fill every capacity.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; both have the very best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 155 West 37th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON with unexceptionable City reference, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine; would go by the day, week or month. Call or address No. 342 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is an operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 East 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A small family; one as experienced cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference required. Apply at No. 21 West 45th-st., on Tuesday, 13th, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; understands English and American cooking; pastry, bakes bread, and desserts of all kinds; the best City references given. Call at or address No. 293 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation; would take the place of laundress; is a good chambermaid and waitress; would do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation; understands the care of silver, glass, &c.; good reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation to cook, wash and iron; makes good bread and biscuit; wages $12. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND WILLING girl, a situation as general houseworker; is an excellent washer and ironer and a plain cook; wages $10. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S nurse, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family, or wash and iron for a lady who boards; sews neatly; or as regular chambermaid and waitress; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastries, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; best City reference. Call or address No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress, or will assist with chamberwork or waiting; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 159 East 57th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook; is an excellent baker and is willing to assist with plain washing. Can be seen at No. 333 East 31st-st.; has the best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT waitress or chambermaid, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY, MIDdle-aged Protestant man, a situation as messenger, watchman, light porter, or to drive a delivery express from store, as he thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses in the City; first-class references. Address, for four days, J. R. W., care of Mr. Decker, No. 1,221 Broadway, corner 30th-st., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store who will devote all his time to the interest of his employers, and who is not afraid of work where reward for merit may be hoped for; character for sobriety and honesty vouched for by unexceptionable parties. Apply, for two days, at No. 314 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG single man a situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging about a gentleman's place; best of City and country reference; left his last employer on account of him not wanting his horses. Address M. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman, and the wife as cook, or to do general housework for a small family, or as laundress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 542 East 11th-st., third floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGINEER AND steam fitter; eighteen years' experience; or foreman in a kerosene oil factory; good reference; over five years in last place. Apply to Messrs. DAKIN & GULICK, No. 128 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, married man, two small children; understands his business in all its branches. Address or apply in the florist's, corner Amity and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man to take care of horses and carriages; also is a good gardener and farmer; wife as cook and assist with washing and ironing; no incumbrance. Address B. O., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Scotch Protestant; one who has had long experience with horses and accustomed to the City, and can bring the best of references from his present employer. Inquire at No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Call or address J. C., corner 37th-st. and Broadway, northwest corner, in the horse bazaar.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant man; can give twelve years City reference as a good, careful man in every way. Address A. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, or No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class man who has the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 105 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., Thorn's livery stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE BY AN unmarried colored man, who will be highly recommended by his present employer, who is about to leave for Europe. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARrived from England, a situation as in-door servant in a private family; can produce the best references. Address P. D., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, German; can produce six years best City reference; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man with first-class reference. Call at last employer's, No. 45 East 29th-st., or address M. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man in a store where he could make himself useful; good reference. Address J. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an Englishman, single, with three years' good City reference. Address WAITER, No. 384 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. F. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; married, but no incumbrance; good reference from last employer. Address R. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATON BY A MARRIED man, without family; fully understand greenhouse, graperies and forcing vegetables; good recommendation. Address C. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER by a sober, steady man; best reference. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; well recommended. Call or address J. M. T., No. 147 East 32d-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANÇAISE sachant très bien coiffer et faire les robes, désire une place; de très bons renseignements. S'adresser au No. 75 5th-av., entre 10 heures et 3, pendant deux jours.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANçaise sachant bien coiffer et faire les robes désire trouver une place dans une famille qui va en Europe. S'adresser au No. 395 6th-av.; pendant deux jours.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY WAREROOMS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan organs, five styles; portable organs, four styles. Also second-hand organs and melodeons. Organs rented or sold payable by installments.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS—50 SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES OF various makers in thorough repair and good order, which in consequence of removal, we offer for sale at low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for hire, if purchased.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THOSE ELEGANT piano-fortes of the manufacture of JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One second-hand for $125.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 66 or 338 East 6th-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAS. KIRKPATRICK, No. 486 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade-streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham-street, Mulberry-street, Park-street, Mott-street and Bayard-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market, and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison, and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Governeur-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets, and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eight Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth, and Division-streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division-streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge, and Rivington-streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt, and Rivington-streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff, and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis, and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston, and Rivington streets, and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundredth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundredth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, North River, One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington, and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleven Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-first-street and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Sixteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Avenue A, Twenty-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Seventeenth-street and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street, and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street, and the East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and the East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street, and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and the East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue Twenty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Hudson River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Hudson River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Eighth avenue, Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, the East River, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, the East River, Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, the East River, Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, the East River, Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, the East River, Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, the East River, Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, the East River, Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, the East River, Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, the East River, Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, the East River, Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, the East River, Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-ninth-street, the East River Fortieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, Fortieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
Sept. 23, 1868.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, the amended ordinance dividing the City into convenient election districts, as amended Aug. 1, 1868, twice in each week until the last meeting of the Boards of Registry.

In accordance with which the foregoing is published.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY VOGEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES A. COOK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. PATTERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Patterson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of October, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1868.

o6-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o6-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN ASH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o6-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SIGOURNEY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, the 30th day of September, 1868.

o6-law3wT* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. COWDIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of August, 1868.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas W. Cowdin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM F. SHEPARD,
o6-law2wTu* Assignee, No. 170 Broadway.

NO. 1,185.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of York.—In the matter of JOHN McDONALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John McDonald, of Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
s29-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,467.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES FREDERICK RAUN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Frederick Raun, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o6-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMMA GUNST and MARY GUNST, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emma Gunst and Mary Gunst of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District, and who were, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York the 27th day of August, A. D. 1868.

s29-1w3wTu* WILLIAM H. MUNSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID V. FREEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David V. Freeman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o6-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. P. WILLCOX, bankrupt.—In obedience to the order of the Court, notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had upon the application of said bankrupt to be discharged from his debts on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his chambers, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why said bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts.

o13-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD A. BOURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward A. Boury, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. Dated at the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868.

HENRY C. BOWERS,
Office of H. Andrews,
No. 55 Liberty-st., City of New-York.
o13-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. WATTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry H. Watts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of September, 1868.

GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee,
s29-law3wTu* No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SMITH SCHNITGEN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of September, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Benjamin Smith Schnitzen, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

HENRY C. DENISON, Assignee,
s29-law3wTu* No. 769 6th-av., City of New-York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEVI STEINLEIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Solicitor for Petitioner.
s29-law3wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PIERREPONT EDWARDS JOHNSON and SAMUEL WILTERNITZ, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE E. FERREE, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Oct. 9, 1868.

W. BUDD DEACON,
United States Marshal—as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL D. BRIGGS, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, but carrying on business in the City of of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE HARTLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4 in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of VICTOR KLUGMANN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
OCT. 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin F. Shaffer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1868.

s29-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. SELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry J. Selden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of October, 1868.

o13-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD STONE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward Stone, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of September, 1868.

s29-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. WALLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry F. Walling, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

o6-law3wTu* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O. HILLYER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

H. A. GILDERSLEEVE, Attorney for Bankrupt,
o6-law3wTu* No. 38 Pine-st.

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